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(DOMINION OF CANADA)

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-A56

(94)

## REPORT

OF THE

# ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

1950/51

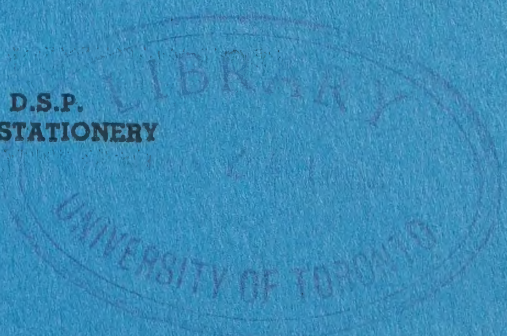
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1951

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KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY  
1951**



To His Excellency Field Marshal The Right Honourable Viscount Alexander  
of Tunis, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., LL.D., A.D.C.,  
Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to submit to Your Excellency the Report  
of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1951.

Respectfully submitted,

STUART S. GARSON,  
*Minister of Justice and Minister in Control of the  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.*

June 15, 1951.



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# ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

OTTAWA, April 30, 1951.

To: The Honourable Stuart S. Garson, K.C., M.P., Minister of Justice and Minister in control of the R.C.M. Police.

Sir:

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1951.

## SECTION 1—GENERAL REVIEW

### 1. Provincial Agreements

#### (a) *Newfoundland and British Columbia*

On August 1, 1950, as the result of an agreement between the Province of Newfoundland and the Federal Government, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police took over the duties of the former Newfoundland Rangers and of certain selected members of the Newfoundland Constabulary outside the city of St. John's.

On August 15, 1950, as the result of a similar agreement between the Province of British Columbia and the Federal Government, the Force assumed the duties of the former British Columbia Provincial Police.

The more important effects of these agreements on the operations of the Force are referred to under their respective headings throughout this report.

#### (b) *Survey*

For general information purposes, I wish to state that the terms and conditions of these agreements, copies of which will be found in the Appendices, are similar to those that have been in force for some years with the Provinces of Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Alberta, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. In each of these Provinces and now in Newfoundland and British Columbia the Force acts as the Provincial police, though it retains its Federal status, enforcing the provisions of the Criminal Code of Canada and the Provincial Statutes. All matters pertaining to direction and policy in the administration of justice remain with the Provinces as represented by the Provincial Attorneys General. The administration and training of personnel, however, is still a function of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

#### (c) *Renewals and Rates*

A renewal of the agreement with the Province of Manitoba was entered into for a period of six years from April 2, 1950. The agreement with the Province of Saskatchewan expires on May 31, 1953. In any new agreements with the Provinces a yearly rate of \$1,400 a man has been provided for, which is subject to a revision in 1952.

An additional amount of \$1,700 per annum is charged for each new Detachment opened above the number contracted for.

### 2. Municipal Agreements

#### (a) *British Columbia*

At the time of the take-over, forty-six municipal contracts were in force between the provincial and municipal authorities throughout British Columbia. Under the terms of the Federal-Provincial policing agreement mentioned above, these municipal duties became the responsibility of the Force on



August 15, 1950. On the expiration of these contracts on December 31, 1950, new contracts were negotiated between the Federal, Provincial and Municipal authorities. The conditions of the new contracts were based on the recommendations made by an officer of the Force who had surveyed each municipality concerned. Forty-four cities and towns are now under contract in British Columbia with two under supervision.

(b) *General*

Elsewhere, the Force continues to receive numerous requests to act in municipalities, but owing to our heavy commitments in the Federal field we have been unable to extend our activities any further in this direction. Moreover, any renewals of existing agreements with municipalities are not made for a longer period than one year because the cost to the municipality is subject to review in 1952. In Appendix "B", a complete list of the cities and towns policed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is set forth.

### 3. Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act

(a) *General*

No amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act were made during the year under review, but I believe some provision should be made for the re-engagement under Part III of any ex-non-commissioned officer or constable who was retired to pension under this Part of the Act because of ill health, and who did not qualify for maximum pension under it, to permit him to qualify for maximum pension should his health allow such re-engagement.

(b) *Part V*

Part V of this Act came into force on March 1, 1949. Paragraph (c) Sub-section 1 of Section 92 of this Part reads as follows:

"(1) This Part applies to every member of the Force,—

"(c) who was a member of the Force on that day and who, within two years thereafter, elected to become a contributor under this Part".

The two years referred to elapsed on February 28, 1951, and no further elections to obtain the benefits of Part V could be made after that date. The member of the Force who joined after March 1, 1949 had, of course, no powers of election.

It is necessary to note here that insofar as the former members of the British Columbia Provincial Police are concerned, Order-in-Council P.C. 86/78 dated January 6, 1951, amending the regulations under Part V, contains the following sub-paragraph to Paragraph 15 of these regulations:

"(2) Where before becoming a member of the Force a contributor served in a Provincial Police Force his service in the Provincial Police Force may be counted in whole or in part for the purpose of computing a pension, allowance or gratuity under this Part if within one year after the coming into force of this section or after he becomes a member of the Force, whichever is later, he elects that it be counted and if contributions for the service are made as provided in this section".

This means that these men will have until January 5, 1952 to elect to count their past service with the British Columbia Force.



#### 4. New Pay Rates

By Order-in-Council of January 13, 1951, P.C. 113/215 the old form of granting pay and allowances was cancelled and a new consolidated rate of pay was authorized. These rates are included in the table showing the various ranks of officers, non-commissioned officers and constables in section 2 of this report.

For purposes of general information, a copy of the Orders-in-Council in this matter, namely, that of January 13, 1951, previously mentioned, and of a supplementary Order dated February 16, 1951, P.C. 60/833 will be found in the Appendices

### SECTION 2—ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE

#### 1. Personnel

##### (a) *Strength*

On March 31, 1951, the total strength, including Civil Servants, is 4,985, made up as follows:—

(i) Uniform Strength	
Officers .....	111
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables .....	3,571
Special Constables .....	377
	<hr/>
	4,059
(ii) Civilians .....	282
(iii) Civil Servants	
Permanent .....	166
Temporary .....	478
	<hr/>
Grand Total .....	4,985

The recapitulation of our increases and decreases are as follows:

1,420 joined the Force or came into our employment as:

Newly Appointed Officers .....	12
Engaged .....	837
Re-engaged Ex-Members .....	45
Special Constables .....	86
Civilians .....	253
Civil Servants .....	187
	<hr/>
Total .....	1,420

Of this number, 492 men of the former British Columbia Provincial Police, 55 men of the former Newfoundland Rangers, and 37 men of the Newfoundland Constabulary were engaged when the Force took over the Provincial policing of these Provinces.

The wastage from all causes (pensioned, time expired, invalided, resigned, died, and others) was:

Officers .....	6
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables .....	251
Special Constables .....	153
Civilians .....	89
Civil Servants .....	101
	<hr/>
Total .....	600



The net increase in strength is therefore 820—570 uniformed personnel, 164 civilians, and 86 civil servants.

The strength of the Reserve Force stands at 339, an increase of 2.

(b) *Promotions*

Promotions and appointments of Commissioned Officers of the Force were made as follows:

*Promoted Assistant Commissioner:—*

Superintendent G. J. M. Curleigh  
Acting Assistant Commissioner J. Brunet  
Superintendent S. Bullard

*Appointed Staff Surgeon Pathologist:—*

Special Constable D. K. Merkeley, M.D.

*Promoted Superintendent:—*

Inspector D. A. McKinnon  
Inspector H. P. Mathewson  
Inspector J. R. Lemieux  
Inspector C. N. K. Kirk, A.D.C.  
Inspector D. O. Forrest  
Inspector G. J. Archer  
Inspector W. H. Williams

*Promoted Inspector:—*

Sub-Inspector K. Shakespeare  
Sub-Inspector H. J. Spanton  
Sub-Inspector H. C. Forbes, (M.B.E.)  
Sub-Inspector D. J. McCombe  
Sub-Inspector G. H. Prime  
Sub-Inspector J. A. A. Thivierge  
Sub-Inspector W. G. Fraser  
Sub-Inspector L. S. Grayson

*Appointed Sub-Inspector:—*

E. L. Martin	—Chief Ranger of the former Newfoundland Rangers.
Y. S. Glendinning	—Inspector of the former Newfoundland Rangers.
C. H. F. P. Ledoux	—Sub-Inspector of the former British Columbia Provincial Police Force.
F. B. Woods-Johnson	—Sub-Inspector of the former British Columbia Provincial Police Force.
R. S. Nelson, M.C.	—Sub-Inspector of the former British Columbia Provincial Police Force.
G. H. Clark, M.C.	—Sub-Inspector of the former British Columbia Provincial Police Force.
J. H. McClinton	—Sub-Inspector of the former British Columbia Provincial Police Force.
J. A. Young	—Sub-Inspector of the former British Columbia Provincial Police Force.
W. J. Butler, A.F.C.	—Sub-Inspector of the former British Columbia Provincial Police Force.



J. A. Henry	—Sub-Inspector of the former British Columbia Provincial Police Force.
A. T. Lashmar	—Sub-Inspector of the former British Columbia Provincial Police Force.

(c) *Pensioned*

*Six Officers were retired to Pension:—*

Assistant Commissioner R. Armitage  
 Superintendent J. Healey  
 Superintendent T. W. Chard  
 Inspector C. Batch, M.M.  
 Inspector H. G. Nichols  
 Inspector E. J. Lucas

Eighty-eight non-commissioned officers and constables were granted pensions under the non-invaliding sections of the R.C.M. Police Act. Nine were invalided.

(d) *Deaths*

*Six deaths occurred:—*

16291 Sergeant Hatcher, W. J.  
 5816 Constable Gamman, A.  
 10803 Constable Martel, D. J. T.  
 14757 Constable Wood, H.T.  
 15104 Constable Nordstrom, L. E.  
 16540 Constable May, H. R.

(e) *Pay and Distribution*

See Table 1

(f) *Training*

GENERAL:—The revision of the Force's training programmes continued this year under the supervision of the Director of Training. Completed were syllabi for the indoctrinating of ex-Newfoundland and British Columbia personnel who became members of the Force; for Preventive Service Personnel; and for C.I.B. Officers.

RECRUIT TRAINING:—19 recruit training squads of approximately 30 men each were formed during the year, 9 at "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan, and 10 at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario, the two Training Divisions of the Force. The normal training period is six months, divided into Parts I and II, each Part being of three months' duration.

ADVANCED TRAINING:—Canadian Police College class number 17, held at Regina, was the only such class conducted during the year. It comprised 14 members of this force and 16 members of outside police forces.

Refresher courses for other experienced R.C.M. Police personnel were held at the training Divisions, and a C.I.B. Officers' class was held at Headquarters.

SPECIAL TRAINING:—Special instruction was given in the field to personnel of "O" and "C" Divisions by the Director of Training. Other courses were sponsored by the Preventive Service Branch for personnel specializing in this work.

FIRST AID TRAINING:—The practical value of this subject to policemen is an acknowledged factor, and with the cooperation of the St. John Ambulance Association, First Aid instruction was once more extensively carried out at the training centres and throughout the various divisional and sub-divisional Headquarters across Canada. Thirty-two classes were held during the year, and the number of awards made following the examinations indicate the interest shown in this subject:



TABLE 1.—STRENGTH OF THE FORCE, RATES OF PAY AND DISTRIBUTION BY PROVINCES ON  
MARCH 31st, 1951

No. of each rank or Grade	Rank and Grades	Pay per month	Scale per annum	H. Q. staff	Nfld	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	P.Q.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W. T.	Y.T.	On com- mand special duty abroad
1	Commissioner.....	\$1,250.00	\$15,000.00	1													
1	Deputy Commissioner.....	833.33	10,000.00	1													
9	Asst. Commissioner.....	625.00	7,500.00	3		1			1		1	1	1				
1	Staff Surgeon Pathologist.....	665.00 to 698.33	7,980.00 to 8,380.00														
20	Superintendents.....	510.00 to 560.00	6,120.00 to 6,720.00	3	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	2	2			
53	Inspectors.....	450.00 to 500.00	5,400.00 to 6,000.00	11	1	1	7	3	3	6	4	7	4	4	1	1	
26	Sub-Inspectors.....	435.00	5,220.00	6	1		1		1	3	1	5	2	5			
83	Staff Sergeants.....	325.00	3,900.00	10		1	14	3	6	12	5	12	9	11	1		
281	Sergeants.....	300.00	3,600.00	36	8	3	26	13	11	34	25	41	29	49	3		3
679	Corporals.....	275.00 (6th year)	3,300.00	66	15	9	70	40	43	95	56	108	92	72	5	5	3
	Constables 1st Class. (discretionary)	260.00	3,120.00														3
	Constables 1st Class.	250.00 (5th Class)	3,000.00														
	Constables 1st Class.	240.00 (4th year)	2,880.00														
	Constables 1st Class.	230.00 (3rd year)	2,760.00														
	Constables 1st Class.	220.00 (2nd year)	2,640.00														
2528	Constables 1st Class. (1st year)	210.00	2,520.00	91	119	22	189	100	157	401	179	429	257	495	56	23	10
377	Constables 2nd Class.	200.00	2,400.00														
282	Constables 3rd Class. Special Constables (at rates authorized by the Minister. Civilian Employees (at rates authorized by the Minister))	170.00	2,040.00	25	4	1	96	6	20	40	18	51	28	66	13	2	7
				51	2		3	4	26	53	4	34	17	72	12		4
4341	Totals.....			304	151	38	409	170	269	647	296	690	441	777	91	31	27
143	Saddle Horses. Team Horses.....									44		99					
2										2							
145	Total Horses.....		Totals.....							46		99					
18	Police Dogs.....																
251	Sleigh Dogs.....						6	1	17	7	2	3	4	2	210	9	
8	Aeroplanes.....																
1009	Motor Cars.....			1	21	18	87	69	80	3	1	1	2	1	3	8	1
60	Motor Trucks.....				2		2	4	4	115	101	143	150	212	6	4	
50	Motor Cycles.....				7		14	7		13	3	7	11	4	5		
2	Snow Sedans.....									11		1	1				
	Totals.....		Totals.....	1	30	18	103	80	84	142	105	152	170	222	9	12	1



Certificates (First Examination).....	308
Vouchers (Second Examination).....	88
Medallions (Third Examination).....	57
Labels (Fourth and Subsequent Examinations).....	224

FIREARMS TRAINING:—Very few members had an opportunity to fire the Annual Musketry Practice during the year. The Gold Crossed Rifle Badge was won by Regimental Number 11012, Corporal E. Randall, of "J" Division.

A high interest was displayed by members of the Force in the service rifle competition, and a number were successful at some of the Provincial Rifle Association Meetings in qualifying for places on the teams representing their home provinces at the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Prize Meeting at the Connaught Ranges, Ottawa, Ontario, where a very creditable showing was made.

Two members of the Force, Reg. No. 12342 Staff-Sergeant W. W. Sutherland of "N" Division and Reg. No. 10804 Corporal J. H. Blais of "C" Division, won places on the 1950 Bisley team that represented Canada at the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association in England.

All Divisions, with the exception of "B" Division, fired the Annual Revolver Practice, and the results were satisfactory.

#### *MacBrien Shield*

The MacBrien Shield is awarded annually to the Division making the highest average score in the Annual Revolver Practice. The Shield was won by "F" Division, Regina, with an average of 195.86 out of a possible 240.

#### *Best Revolver Shot*

Eight members of the Force, Reg. No. 11094, Staff-Sergeant E. Davies of "A" Division, Ottawa; 11141, Sergeant C. Rawsthorne of "K" Division, Edmonton; 10920, Sergeant A. Stoddard of "F" Division, Regina; 11855, Corporal W. M. Beatty of "L" Division, Charlottetown; 12752, Corporal J. D. Lewak of "F" Division, Regina; 14593, Constable R. C. Falconer of "F" Division, Regina; 14660, Constable R. C. Hornett of "F" Division, Regina; and 15577, Constable C. W. Thomas of "E" Division, Victoria, made a score of 239 points out of a possible 240 points, tying for the position of best shot in the Force. They will be required to fire the complete course again to decide the winner of the Connaught Cup, cash prize of \$15.00 from the Fine Fund and Trophy to the value of \$10.00.

#### *Minto Cup*

The Minto Cup, a cash prize of \$10.00 from the Fine Fund, and a trophy to the value of \$5.00 is awarded annually to the member of the Force with less than two years' service, firing his first Annual Revolver Practice and making the highest score. This is known as the Recruits' Prize and was won this year by Reg. No. 15577, Constable C. W. Thomas of "E" Division, Victoria, with a score of 239 points out of a possible 240.

#### *Crossed Revolver Badge*

The privilege of wearing the Crossed Revolver Badge is accorded members who made a score of not less than 200 points out of a possible 240. This year 782 qualified, including sixteen members of the Reserve Force.

Indoor Ranges are maintained at numerous points throughout the Force, and they continue to be very much in demand during the winter months for both rifle and revolver practice. To create further interest, inter-divisional matches have been organized. Most gratifying results were obtained by the teams from the Divisions that entered in the D.C.R.A. winter series.

EQUITATION:—Three recruit training squads received equitation at "Depot" Division, Regina, and two at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario, in conjunction with



their normal recruit training. In addition to the above, two equitation courses for other members were held during the year at "N" Division.

RESERVE:—It has not been possible owing to the heavy demand of other duties to give the Reserve all the training we would have wished them to have. However, we hope to overcome this in the near future.

INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF:—The instructional staffs at Regina and Rockcliffe have been fully occupied. Our instructors and training facilities have been made available to other departments of the Federal Government for training purposes.

MARINE TRAINING:—The facilities of H.M.C.S. "Stadacona" were again made available to the Force through the cooperation of the Department of National Defence (Naval Service) for special training of members of the "Marine" Section.

#### (g) *Discipline*

The maintenance of discipline is a fundamental principle with this Force, and it is gratifying to be able to report again that there have been very few serious breaches of our regulations.

#### (h) *Health*

The total number of days lost through sickness during the year was 24,788. This is an increase of about 10 per cent over last year's figure, and its cause is reflected in both the greater strength of the Force and the country-wide influenza epidemic that took place late in the year. Influenza alone was responsible for 4,336 days of the total number of days lost.

An aggregate of 11,671 days was spent in hospital by members of the Force, which is slightly less than last year's total.

The usual number of communicable diseases made their appearance, but no serious general effects resulted from any of these cases.

The Department of Veterans Affairs has continued to look after our medical, dental, and hospital requirements. This Department provides excellent service, and the arrangement is an economical and a satisfactory one. The method of payment, mentioned in my last year's report, has considerably reduced the clerical work involved.

#### (i) *Honours and Awards*

KING'S POLICE AND FIRE SERVICES MEDAL:—A posthumous award of the King's Police and Fire Services Medal was made by His Majesty the King to Regimental Number 5816 Constable Alexander Gamman for gallantry in attempting to apprehend one Thomas Rossler, an armed bank robber, on May 25, 1950 at Montreal. An account of the case in which this regrettable incident occurred will be found in the illustrated cases under Section 4 of this report. The late Constable Gamman was a popular member of "C" Division and had over thirteen years' service with the Force.

HONORARY AIDE-DE-CAMP:—His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Superintendent C. N. K. Kirk, Officer Commanding "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario, as Honorary Aide-de-Camp.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE LONG SERVICE MEDAL:—103 awards of this medal were made during the year, 4 to officers, 75 to non-commissioned officers and constables, and 24 to ex-members of the Force.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION:—The undermentioned members of the Force were granted a Priory Vote of Thanks from the Commandery in Canada of the St. John Ambulance Association in recognition of their work for conducting police and civilian classes in first aid:

11744 ex-Sgt. Muir, J. L.  
12612 Cpl. Woods, E. C. R.  
12976 Cst. Ogilvie, W. M.



**(j) Personnel Branch**

It was necessary during the year to enlarge the Personnel Branch in British Columbia because of the Force's taking over of several hundred men of the British Columbia Provincial Police. As a result, one personnel officer was added to this department's establishment for work in this Province. Personnel duties in Newfoundland have been undertaken so far without any increase in the staff of this branch. There are now throughout the Force eight divisional personnel officers and one senior personnel officer.

The initial survey of the British Columbia Provincial Police, which necessitated the submission of records on 528 men in a very short time, is noteworthy among the many duties that were carried out by the Personnel Branch. I feel that this preliminary step was greatly responsible for the Force's circumventing a good deal of the difficulty that might have arisen when the amalgamation of the two Forces took place.

RECRUITING:—Recruiting statistics, particularly in the last four months of the fiscal year, reveal an encouraging incline. I believe that this has been mainly brought about by the recent increase in pay and our country-wide recruiting campaign advertising this fact; in the last three weeks of the year, 5,000 enquiries were received at headquarters alone.

Generally, over 2,800 completed applications were filed. Personnel officers interviewed 825 of these and 363 were eventually engaged. It is difficult at this time to evaluate the standard of these men, but from all indications it seems to be at least up to, if not slightly better than, the standard we have met in the last few years.

**2. Organization****(a) Headquarters**

No major changes that affected the overall organization of headquarters occurred during the year. Generally, the volume of work increased owing to the extension of duties in British Columbia and Newfoundland and to the broadening of our internal security activities.

**(b) Divisions and Detachments**

The recent changes in British Columbia and Newfoundland brought about considerable re-organization of the divisions in these Provinces. In British Columbia five sub-divisions and 120 detachments have been established, exclusive of municipal detachments. In Newfoundland the number of detachments was increased to forty. In both places further administrative developments are under consideration, so that the efficient policing of the two Provinces may be carried out.

Generally, 604 detachments were maintained throughout the land Divisions of the Force, distributed as follows:

Province or Territory	Division	Detachments
Newfoundland.....	"B"	40
Prince Edward Island.....	"L"	7
Nova Scotia.....	"H"	40
New Brunswick.....	"J"	38
Quebec.....	"C"	31
Ontario.....	"A", "N", & "O"	27
Manitoba.....	"D"	67
Saskatchewan.....	"F" & "Depot"	104
Alberta.....	"K"	90
British Columbia.....	"E"	120
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	"G"	40
Totals.....	14	604



MARINE:—The ships of the "Marine" Division, stationed on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts and the Great Lakes' waters, play a vital preventive role as well as an active one in the overall enforcement efforts of the Force, especially in work under the Customs Act. They also provide numerous assistances to other authorities and the public.

#### *Schooner "St. Roch"*

The R.C.M. Police floating detachment Schooner "St. Roch" arrived in Halifax from the west coast on May 29. Her voyage was by way of the Panama Canal, and she thus became the first ship to circumnavigate the North American Continent. During the summer and fall the "St. Roch" operated out of Argentia, Newfoundland, and was used extensively on various duties, her patrols sometimes extending as far north as Cartwright, Labrador, until her return to Halifax in November to undergo refit.

AVIATION SECTION:—Aircraft of this section are based at the most advantageous points throughout the Provinces. The kinds of aircraft in use are two Beechcrafts, one Stinson, one Grumman Goose, one Cornell (trainer), one Norseman, and two Beavers (bush type). The Stinson was involved in two mishaps during the year, one when it landed in a field of summer fallow and turned over on its back, the other during a gale at Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan, when a similar accident occurred. No injuries to personnel resulted. The operations of the aircraft extended to all parts of Canada, carrying out such duties as emergency flights; northern and regional inspection patrols; preventive service work; transporting prisoners, personnel, and northern supplies; and tracking. In conjunction with the land force its work has in all instances proven very effective.

The distribution of all detachments, ships, and aircraft will be found in Appendix "B".

RESERVE:—Reserve units are situated at Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, and Vancouver. As in previous years, the various assistances given to the Force by members of the Reserve extended not only to law enforcement but also to youth work. Their services, which are entirely voluntary, have been of great value.

#### (c) *Communications*

The extending of our communications facilities is continuing. The maritime radio system, begun in 1949, is now substantially completed. Frequency modulation, mobile and fixed station installations were placed in operation in northwest and northeast New Brunswick and in the coastal area of the southern half of Nova Scotia. The land and marine communications in Halifax were centralized into a communications centre that serves both "H" and the "Marine" Divisions.

Radio telegraph units have been installed at Ottawa, Winnipeg, and Halifax. These units link the Ottawa, the prairie, and the maritime radio systems and are intended as secondary emergency media to supplement the existing facilities as well as to disseminate police information throughout the Force.

A quantity of radio equipment has been taken over from the British Columbia Provincial Police and its use is being integrated into our own system. A survey of mobile communications in the Nelson-Trail region was finished and work is now under way to improve facilities in this area and the Province generally. Wherever practical, all point-to-point radio installations are closely co-ordinated with other federal communications systems.

At St. John's, Newfoundland, F.M. equipment is being installed. And the "C" Division radio system is being further extended at some points to be eventually co-ordinated with the radio units being put into operation by the Department of National Revenue.



### 3. General

#### (a) *R.C.M. Police Bands*

The Ottawa and Regina bands have given a great deal of pleasure to the members of the Force and to the public generally. Their outdoor and indoor concerts have been well attended, and the numerous expressions of appreciation received support the belief that the bands are in these instances providing a worthwhile community diversion.

The *Ottawa band* is well established. As in previous years, it has taken part in many official functions, besides its concerts, and the orchestra section of the band has played for a number of divisional dances both at Ottawa and at other eastern Divisions. As well, the members of this band are employed in responsible positions at "A" Division and Headquarters.

The members of the *Regina band* completed the regular recruits' training and equitation course, and have now been assigned to duties in the administrative offices of "Depot" and "F" Divisions. This band has been equally active and has played a total of thirty-five engagements during the year at various western cities and at the Regina hospitals.

The rehearsals and engagements of both bands are whenever possible arranged so that they do not interfere with the members' regular police duties.

#### (b) *Horses*

The breeding station at Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan, which is included in the "Depot" Division command, is now well organized, and for the past several years the Force raised a number of suitable remounts there. At present there are forty-six horses at Fort Walsh.

Our total strength of horses at the end of the fiscal year is 145. This is a decrease of eight from last year's figure. The gains and losses occurred as follows:

	<i>Gains</i>	<i>Losses</i>
Purchases .....	5	
Foals from Police Mares .....	6	
Cast and sold .....		15
Destroyed .....		2
Died .....		2
	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 19

The distribution of these horses will be found in appendix "B".

## SECTION 3—SUPPLY BRANCH

### 1. Accommodation

#### (a) *Headquarters*

Necessity has again obliged us to accept extra space outside the Justice Building and, within it, to shift once more the floor arrangement of some of our branches. As a result, we are presently distended to the point where further expansion, which seems inevitable, will seriously hinder both our security and efficiency. And it is strongly recommended that the Government considers now some definite step to improve this situation as soon as possible.

Space has been allotted to us in the former Canadian Bank Note Building on Wellington Street. This is presently occupied by various branches of "A" Division and Headquarters.

In order to accommodate the single personnel stationed at Ottawa, the Knights of Columbus building on Spadina Avenue was purchased from the Capucin Fathers.



(b) *New Construction*

No major construction was completed this year. Although funds were made available to the Force to begin a heavy building programme, numerous delays through one thing and another prevented our going ahead with it as we had planned. However, the new crime detection laboratory at Regina is under way, and the specifications and plans for the new barracks building there are being drawn up. Other proposed construction of significance includes a combined administration and quartermaster building at Rockcliffe, Ontario, and the erection of forty-three Detachments throughout the Provinces, nineteen in Newfoundland, where without them we are decidedly handicapped in properly policing this Province. Generally, the situation with regard to our detachments is that of the total number of 604, accommodation must be rented at 450 of these places, and we are being constantly faced with the problem of landlords wishing to repossess their quarters and thus forcing us to vacate.

## **2. Equipment**

(a) *Newfoundland and British Columbia*

A survey was made of all equipment, arms, furnishings, and supplies belonging to the provincial governments of Newfoundland and British Columbia that were in use by their respective police forces at the time of the take-over, and negotiations are still proceeding between the federal and provincial authorities regarding the purchase price to be paid by the federal government for that part of the equipment suitable for use by the Force, which is in accordance with the terms of the policing agreements entered into by the parties concerned.

(b) *Transport*

The number and distribution of all land, water, and air units will be found in Appendix "B" of this report.

(c) *Printing and Stationery*

The system of the general issue of these items has been changed to one of centralization, so that detachments are supplied direct from Ottawa through their sub-divisions. No stock is therefore maintained in divisional stores except what is immediately required. This method has been established in the interest of economy and efficiency and, so far, has given satisfaction. The shelving of stationery at fifteen divisional stores has thus been eliminated. And on the basis of a three months' supply being held in various divisional stores for distribution, a total of 113 tons representing a value of \$69,852 has been saved.

(d) *Clothing and Kit*

Here, too, the centralization of clothing and kit issues, in this case into two regional stores, one in Ottawa and one in Regina, is the objective. Unfortunately, through the lack of space in Regina, which will be overcome when the construction of the new barracks is completed, the Alberta and British Columbia Divisions still maintain their own clothing and kit. However, it is anticipated that when the system is fully in operation a saving of capital formerly invested in shelving uniforms at the various Divisions will amount to about \$340,000.

(e) *Small Arms*

Last year it was stated that investigations were being made regarding the selection of a new type revolver. The revolver chosen, and approved, for standard use is the Smith and Wesson Military and Police .38 special. As already pointed out, this was made necessary because manufacturers have stopped making revolvers of .45 calibre. It is our intention to replace the .45 and .455 revolvers gradually during the course of the next three years on the basis of 1,000 replacements each year.



### 3. Property Damage

It is gratifying to be able to report that during the year under review no serious property damage occurred that brought about any substantial loss to the Government.

## SECTION 4—CRIME

### CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

#### 1. Review

The combined total of investigations for the year under the Criminal Code, the Federal Statutes, and the Provincial Statutes was 102,753—14,322 more than the previous year, or an increase of 16.3%. This increase does not reflect an immoderate trend in crime, but is mainly the result of the additional offences now included in our statistics for Newfoundland and British Columbia. It should be borne in mind, however, that these statistics are in the instance of Newfoundland for the period from August 1 and in the instance of British Columbia from August 15, 1950. Further, the statistics for British Columbia included in the following comparative table, which shows the gross figures by provinces of all investigations, represent completed cases only.

<i>Criminal Code</i>	<i>Year ended 31st March, 1951</i>	<i>Year ended 31st March, 1950</i>
British Columbia.....	3,762	129
Alberta.....	8,214	7,401
Saskatchewan.....	5,475	5,438
Manitoba.....	3,566	3,720
Ontario.....	636	845
Quebec.....	477	497
New Brunswick.....	3,454	3,952
Nova Scotia.....	3,688	3,737
Prince Edward Island.....	613	609
Newfoundland.....	1,688	5
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	881	896
Totals.....	32,454	27,229

<i>Provincial Statutes</i>	<i>Year ended 31st March, 1951</i>	<i>Year ended 31st March, 1950</i>
British Columbia.....	6,734	Nil
Alberta.....	8,020	8,008
Saskatchewan.....	6,850	6,826
Manitoba.....	5,075	5,760
Ontario.....	53	36
Quebec.....	1	4
New Brunswick.....	6,081	5,466
Nova Scotia.....	11,268	12,652
Prince Edward Island.....	2,155	3,176
Newfoundland.....	1,219	Nil
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	25	17
Totals.....	47,481	41,945



<i>Federal Statutes</i>	<i>Year ended 31st March, 1951</i>	<i>Year ended 31st March, 1950</i>
British Columbia.....	3,096	1,910
Alberta.....	1,759	1,432
Saskatchewan.....	1,459	1,335
Manitoba.....	1,236	1,598
Ontario.....	5,772	4,722
Quebec.....	5,187	4,367
New Brunswick.....	819	710
Nova Scotia.....	1,371	1,143
Prince Edward Island.....	763	721
Newfoundland.....	316	146
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	1,040	1,093
Totals.....	22,818	19,177

I might add that, owing to the change-over in the classification systems regarding crime in British Columbia and to the incomplete yearly period involved, it has not been possible to compile as comprehensive a statistical picture as we would have wished.

**2. Criminal Investigation Branch**

*(a) Criminal Code*

As mentioned earlier, responsibility of enforcing the provisions of the Criminal Code of Canada in the Provinces of Newfoundland and British Columbia, exclusive of the cities and towns that maintain their own police forces, now rests with this Force.

In the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, investigations under this Act are conducted in offences pertaining to the work of other departments of the federal government where the local police decline to take action.

The comparative table above gives the total completed cases investigated for each Province under the provisions of the Criminal Code. This figure is an increase of 19.2% over the previous year's total, again attributed for the most part to the additional work in Newfoundland and British Columbia.

MURDER:—A total of twenty-eight investigations involving murder were made and disposed of as follows:

Convicted—Executed .....	Nil
Convicted—Awaiting Execution .....	Nil
Mentally Incompetent to Stand Trial .....	1
Charge Reduced to Manslaughter .....	11
Committed Suicide .....	3
Acquitted .....	4
Insufficient Evidence at Preliminary Hearing .....	1
In Custody Awaiting Trial .....	8

SAFEBREAKING:—Attacks on safes in the course of the year totalled 49, as compared with 41 such offences in the previous year. Of the 49 offences, 45 took place in the Prairie Provinces, while 4 were committed in the Maritimes.

COUNTERFEITING:—My report last year contained mention of a countrywide circulation of counterfeit Bank of Canada \$10 notes during the Labour Day week-end, 1949. There was reason to believe then that the spurious notes were of foreign origin, and that the facilities of the underworld narcotic syndicates had been utilized to simultaneously distribute these from Montreal to Vancouver.



Close liaison was maintained with the United States law enforcement agencies and, as a result of the exchange of information, during February and March 1950, the United States Secret Service arrested Anthony Iraci, Sam Salli, Bernard Neuner, Mathew Zdolinski, James E. Wagner, Alphonse Stablewski, and Henry Stevens in Buffalo, N.Y., for manufacturing both American and Canadian counterfeit currency.

Iraci and Salli, both known to the police of Buffalo, had evidently participated in the counterfeiting of different types of ration coupons during the war years. Conceiving the notion that the counterfeiting of U.S. and Canadian currency would be a profitable venture, they felt assured, because of their connection with underworld figures in Toronto, of a market for their counterfeit Canadian currency.

They prevailed upon Neuner, a photographer and off-set plate maker employed by a lithographing Company in Buffalo, to make the printing plates for counterfeit U.S. and Canadian currency. Arrangements were made with Zdolinski, owner of a Davidson Dual Duplicator, for printing this money. To obtain a suitable grade of rag paper, Iraci and Salli, using devious methods to conceal their identity, eventually purchased paper in Cleveland, Ohio. One, Tascarella, a member of this group, purchased and conveyed the paper from the plant in Ohio to Buffalo in a car equipped with Pennsylvania license plates. Inks similar to those used in printing Canadian currency were the next requirement. These inks were stolen by Wagner from the firm that employed him in Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Actual printing of the bogus currency, both Canadian and American, took place during the latter part of August 1949 in Zdolinski's basement printing shop, when approximately \$500,000 in counterfeit Bank of Canada \$10 notes were run off. The plates used were destroyed when the printing was completed. The printed bills were then taken to the Superior Printing Company plant, owned by Stevens and Stablewski, in Buffalo, where the sheets of paper were cut to bank-note size. The finished product was then smuggled into Canada and turned over to the Canadian underworld.

A well-organized criminal syndicate in Toronto controlled the distribution of the Canadian counterfeits to all points in this country. Prospective "pushers" made contact with the Toronto underworld and eventually secured whatever amount of counterfeit currency they were able to pay for; these individuals then returned to their respective areas to utter the bogus notes, which were first circulated on the week-end of Labour Day, 1949.

All avenues of investigation open to police forces were used in combating this traffic, and eventually a member of the Force, posing as an out-of-town criminal, was able to negotiate the purchase of \$25,000 in counterfeit bills from members of the Toronto syndicate. After the delivery of the bogus bills, three men were taken into custody. Further effort on the part of this Force, working in cooperation with municipal police, subsequently led to the recovery of an additional \$135,790 in counterfeit money. The members of the syndicate trafficking in this commodity entered pleas of guilty in the Courts and were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from five to ten years. At a later date, other members of the syndicate, who had been engaged in the narcotic traffic, were apprehended and terms of imprisonment of from five to seven years were imposed on them by the Courts.

In the meantime, investigation by American law enforcement bodies had resulted in the apprehension of a group operating in Buffalo, N.Y. On their appearance in American courts, all members were convicted and sentenced to lengthy terms of imprisonment.

As a result of the arrest and conviction of the members of the Canadian syndicate responsible for the distribution of this Canadian counterfeit currency, it is believed that the effectiveness of the organization has been seriously impaired



for some time to come. To date, through the efforts of this Force and of municipal police working in close cooperation, approximately \$325,000 in counterfeit currency has been seized before it could be put into circulation.

At the present time, the cases of several individuals are still before the courts on charges involving the uttering of counterfeit money. When these cases have been disposed of, it is felt that a satisfactory conclusion may be drawn to one of the most insidious cases of its kind in Canada.

(b) *Federal Statutes*

Investigations involving contravention of the Federal Statutes during the period under review were 22,818; this figure shows an increase of 3,641 cases, or 18.9%, over the previous twelve months.

(c) *Provincial Statutes*

A total of 47,481 investigations concerning offences under the various Provincial Statutes was conducted in the course of the year, which constituted an increase of 5,536 cases, or 13.2%, over the previous year.

(d) *Juvenile Delinquency*

A total of 1,245 criminal offences, involving 1,839 juveniles, has been recorded in the Provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. These totals reveal an increase in these Provinces of 33 offences by 56 juveniles.

### **3. Preventive Service**

(a) *General*

The Preventive Service Branch is responsible for the enforcement of eight Statutes, found and dealt with under this subsection.

The volume of work remains high. A decrease in excise revenue and seizures has been offset by an increase in customs collections and seizures. Cigarettes, cars, and refrigerators have continued to be favoured commodities of smugglers; with the re-imposition of controls, increased activities in such short lines of supply can be expected.

As to "repeat offenders" that come under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, also mentioned in my report of last year, they continue to present a grave enforcement problem of a frustrating nature, and it would seem that any real, beneficial solution of their cases can only be brought about by a studied and sustained effort on the part of medical, social, and police authorities.

As the work of this branch is so much dependent on the cooperation of other government departments and foreign agencies, I would like to express here my appreciation for the willing assistances given to us by the Departments of National Health and Welfare, National Revenue, Foreign Exchange Control Board, Trade and Commerce, and all the United States enforcement agencies, in particular the United States Customs Agencies Service in New York City. While the number of cases with ramifications extending to the United Kingdom is comparatively small, we have also received excellent cooperation from His Majesty's Customs-Excise Investigation Service, for which I would like to express my appreciation, too.

(b) *Customs Act*

A total of 2,904 customs seizures was effected this year, which represents an increase of 54 over last year and which is the highest total since the preventive service duties were assumed by the Force in 1932. Though most cases have been of a minor nature, there have been outstanding exceptions where smuggling operations were carried out on an organized scale.



AMENDMENTS:—Section 2(L) formerly defined “officer” as being an officer of customs, an officer or non-commissioned officer of the R.C.M.P. or a captain or master or other person in charge of any vessel in the preventive service of the Government of Canada. As amended, officer is now defined as being a person employed in the administration or enforcement of the Act, and includes *any member* of the R.C.M.P.

Section 216(2) which provides for a special penalty for smuggling while armed has been repealed inasmuch as its provisions are fully covered by Section 117 of the Criminal Code.

Section 283 formerly provided a minimum penalty of three years and a maximum penalty of ten years for a conviction for a subsequent indictable offence. It was our experience that courts were loath to impose such a severe penalty. In its present form, section 283 carries a maximum fine of \$5,000.00 and four years' imprisonment and in default of payment of the fine an additional twelve months. The minimum penalty that may now be imposed is a fine of \$500.00 and a term of imprisonment of not less than twelve months and in default of payment of fine an additional twelve months.

#### (c) *Excise Act*

The excise seizures registered for the year totalled 532 as compared with 633 for the previous year. The majority of these seizures had to do with illicit stills, a total of 177 being seized during the year, as well as the spirits produced by such stills. On the whole, seizures remained at a low level in comparison with pre-war years owing to what is believed to be the generally good economic conditions throughout the country and the increase in Government paid outlets for tax paid liquor.

Another important commodity seized under this Act was Canadian tobacco, both raw leaf and manufactured. This amounted to 20,436 pounds, which represents an increase of 140% over the previous year. Tobacco seizures were confined with one exception to the Province of Quebec, and numbered 92 for the year.

Infractions and seizures relating to the various types of rubbing alcohol and denatured alcohol have been almost non-existent. No fatalities have been reported to the Force resulting from the use of denatured alcohol for beverage purposes.

#### (d) *Opium and Narcotic Drug Act*

Persons arrested for violations of this Act numbered 479, which is one less than the total number of the preceding corresponding period. The convictions totalled 360 while the figure for the previous year was 414.

Heroin (diacetylmorphine) continues to be the principal drug of addiction and in practically all cases investigated it is found to be the only drug passing through illicit channels. The traffic in heroin is largely concentrated in three or four of the principal cities.

There has been a valuable exchange of information in several instances with the General Secretary of the International Criminal Police Commission in Paris on narcotic matters of international interest; also with representatives of that organization in Italy and Greece in connection with one particular case.

There were two cases on the west coast of juveniles becoming involved in drug traffic and this situation is being closely followed because of the wide publicity being given in the United States to the sharp increase in the use of narcotic drugs by youths and adolescents.

The provisions of Part X(A) of the Criminal Code dealing with habitual criminals are being invoked against narcotic offenders wherever applicable. However, our efforts in this direction received a temporary set-back insofar as Vancouver is concerned as the result of a judgment by the B.C. Court of Appeal,



which is based on an interpretation of the wording of paragraph (a) subsection (1) of section 575C.

The question of certain amendments to this Act is under consideration by the department concerned and at the request of the Chief, Division of Narcotic Control, suggestions were solicited from "C", "E", "O" and "D" Divisions and forwarded to the Department.

(e) *Conspiracy*

The law of conspiracy is playing an increasingly important role in bringing before the courts persons who could not otherwise be prosecuted for offences against the Customs, Excise, and the Opium and Narcotic Drug Acts. Such persons, though they lead and direct the activities of criminal organizations, remain in the background and do not directly participate in the offences committed under the statutes named. However, their activities as leaders in the criminal world are of such a nature that it has been possible to invoke the provisions of the conspiracy section of the Criminal Code with the result that twenty-five persons were convicted of conspiracy offences and received sentences ranging from one to seven years.

(f) *Excise Tax Act*

The responsibility of this Force with respect to the enforcement of this Act is limited to cigarette papers and tubes. During the year 20 seizures were made covering 1,968,000 cigarette tubes. The tax on this commodity is 14¢ per 1,000. Twenty convictions were obtained and fines totalling \$1,050 were assessed.

(g) *Export and Import Permits Act*

This Force has no direct responsibility in the enforcement of the above Act, which is administered by the Department of Trade and Commerce, and investigations are undertaken by way of assistance to that Department. There has been a general decrease in this work, which can in some measure be attributed to the repeal of import regulations at the beginning of 1951. During the year some investigations were made concerning the importation of high-priced cars. These investigations were eventually continued under the Customs Act.

(h) *Foreign Exchange Control Act*

This Force has continued to carry out field investigations under this Act although the volume of work has diminished substantially during the past year. This decrease is undoubtedly due to the easing of restrictions with regard to U.S. dollars available to residents of Canada.

(i) *Canada Shipping Act*

The enforcement responsibilities of the Force under this Act are still being studied, and it is hoped that our position will soon be clarified.

Investigations have therefore been limited. There were 10 prosecutions for violations of the regulations having to do with safety and fire fighting equipment; 8 of these resulted in convictions.

(j) *Income Tax Act*

An additional responsibility has been undertaken in respect to the laying of informations, serving of summonses and the collection and submission of fines with regard to persons delinquent in the filing of Income Tax returns. Division Directors of Income Tax now refer such prosecutions direct to our divisions and subdivisions. Between November 1950 and the end of the fiscal year, 2,190 such prosecutions were entered and \$46,015.00 in fines was collected.

These figures do not include prosecutions and fines collected with respect to investigations regarding the submission of false medical and charitable donation receipts involving procedure under the Criminal Code. In this latter regard three



investigations were undertaken by way of assistance to the Department, which resulted in the laying of twenty-seven charges from which seventeen convictions were obtained.

#### 4. Identification Branch

##### (a) *General*

In all, there are twenty-one identification sections throughout the divisions of the Force, whose facilities like those of the Identification Branch at Headquarters are available to all our detachments as well as other police forces.

At Ottawa, the Identification Branch is comprised of the Single Fingerprint Section, Photographic Section, the Crime Index Section, Firearms Registration Section, Ticket-of-leave, R.C.M. Police Gazette, R.C.M. Police Quarterly, and the Police Service Dogs, whose activities for the year will be reported on under their respective headings below.

In July, 1950, the Force was host to 200 delegates of the International Association for Identification, which held their Thirty-fifth Annual Convention at Ottawa. Valuable information regarding Identification work was exchanged during the proceedings of this Convention.

In January, 1951, the officer in charge of the Identification Branch visited British Columbia where he surveyed identification matters in all sub-divisions of that Province.

##### (b) *Fingerprint Section*

31,643 identifications were made by this section during the year, an increase of 2,271. Classified was a total of 98,616—criminal 49,535, others 49,081.

##### (c) *Single Fingerprint Section*

The Single Fingerprint Collection and the Scenes of Crime are operated under this section. There are now 167,090 impressions, or the ten impressions of 16,709 individuals, in the single fingerprint files. Cases and requests for assistance amounted to 634, and 2,354 exhibits were received. Criminal identifications effected were 255. A case of particular interest in the scenes of crime aspect of this work, in which our progress in reproduction methods is illustrated, will be found under the heading *Thomas Rossler—Murder, Montreal, P.Q.*, included in the interesting cases under this section of the report.

##### (d) *Photographic Section*

Many divisions maintain their own photographic sections on a smaller scale than the larger unit at Ottawa, which serves them in an advisory capacity whenever required. In all of the main section's work there has been a general increase. Techniques are being steadily improved, and through one innovation put into effect this year, a considerable saving resulted in the cost of making plates for the reproduction of material for the *Gazette* and for turning out routine forms.

##### (e) *Crime Index Section*

Confirmed identifications by this section amounted to 40% of the suggested details sent out on crime and criminals. As only a few police departments inform us of the final outcome of these searches, this percentage could be higher.

Most satisfactory results have been achieved from the Central Document Filing System, mentioned in my last report as being incorporated in the work of this section; 352 positive identifications were effected during the year by the use of this improved system.

##### (f) *Firearms Registration Section*

The abolishment of the re-registration of small arms each five year period, which became effective July 1, 1950, has done much to improve efficiency and to



alleviate confusion and duplication in the maintenance of registration records both at the central bureau and throughout the country.

A new system for the registration of small arms has been put forward, and the matter of amendments to the firearms section of the Criminal Code to comply with the revision is presently under review by the Department of Justice. 328,364 weapons are now registered with this Bureau.

(g) *Ticket-of-Leave Section*

922 persons were granted ticket-of-leave licenses compared with 923 the previous year. The volume of work, as will be seen, remains fairly constant from year to year in this Section.

(h) *R.C.M. Police Gazette*

The circulation of the monthly *Gazette* amounted to 1,200 copies. The issues of the weekly card index reached a total of 992—469 Eastern, 523 Western, sets.

(i) *R.C.M. Police Quarterly*

There are 5,800 subscribers to the *Quarterly*. This year, because of the magazine's favourable bank balance, it was possible for us to reduce the cost of the magazine from two to one dollar. The *Quarterly* is now copyrighted.

(j) *Police Service Dogs Section*

We now have fourteen dog masters and eighteen dogs. All dogs have proven themselves and rendered vital service during the period under review; two dogs are presently undergoing training. The total number of cases worked was 581, of which 82 were successful, 45 partly successful. There were 69 cases in which the dogs were used in tracking criminals; two were successful and twelve partly successful. Sixteen lost or missing persons were located with the assistance of our dogs.

## 5. Crime Detection Laboratories

The work of the crime detection laboratories at Regina and Rockcliffe has kept pace with the work of other branches. 14,321 examinations, entailing sixty-nine different types, were conducted during the year. The number of cases was 854, and members of the laboratories staff appeared in court on 151 occasions. Assistance was rendered to seventeen federal departments, five provincial government departments, fifty-three municipal police forces, and eleven other agencies.

As the object of these laboratories is to provide the best possible technical aids to the men in the field, research in specialized aspects of crime detection, many of which had been encountered in actual criminal cases, has continued whenever the staff and equipment have been available.

On May 23, 1950, Staff Surgeon Pathologist D. K. Merkeley completed his studies at the Bellevue Hospital, New York, and returned to take up his duties in the Regina laboratory. Four members of the laboratory attended the convention of the Academy of Forensic Sciences, held at Chicago, Illinois, early in March.

### SPECIAL BRANCH

## 6. General

The Special Branch of the Force has continued its responsibilities in regard to the internal security of Canada, which includes investigating subversive, and countering foreign intelligence, activities within the country.

A substantial portion of the work of the Branch during the period under discussion has been taken up with security investigations. These are performed for the Armed Services and Federal Government Services generally in accordance with government policy.



Security investigations fall into two general categories—field investigations and records checks. During the 1950–51 year it was possible to reduce the number of field investigations by 20%. This was brought about through changes in procedure and the cooperation of the Departments for whom we perform these services. It is with regard to the records checks that the tremendous increase, which occurred during the year under review, is most clearly evident. The number of records checks performed more than doubled the previous year's total to achieve an increase of 116%.

This most substantial increase in work performed was made possible by sizeable increases in staff. These staff increases are still in progress since currently there are no indications of the increase in the volume of this work levelling off.

## 7. Interesting Cases

The work of the Force under present day conditions is well illustrated in the following cases. For reference purposes they have been grouped under the headings:—(1) General Cases; (2) Fingerprint Cases; (3) Crime Index Cases; (4) Police Service Dog Cases; (5) Crime Detection Laboratories Cases.

### (1) GENERAL CASES

#### *Thomas Rossler—Murder, Montreal, P.Q.*

At approximately 12.16 p.m. of May 25, 1950, a man entered the Bank of Toronto at the corner of Beaver Hall Hill and Dorchester Street, Montreal, walked up to the cashier's cage, pointed a gun at the female cashier and said, "This is a hold-up". The girl screamed, backed out of the cage and collapsed to the floor. Startled by this turn of events, the man ran to a side door leading to the lobby of the portion of the building occupied by C.I.L. The door opened inwards. Confused, the gunman pushed at it. When it failed to open, he wheeled, ran back and out the front door of the bank to the street.

Meanwhile, the bank manager, Mr. S. G. Bickley, gained access to the street through the door first tried by the hold-up man and saw him only a few paces away. Mr. Bickley also saw Reg. No. 5816, Constable Alexander Gamman of this Force, who was walking home to lunch, and shouted to him that a hold-up had occurred. The gunman fired a shot at Mr. Bickley, hitting him in the leg, and the bank manager fell to the sidewalk. Constable Gamman, in uniform but unarmed, attempted to grapple with the bandit and was fatally wounded by a shot fired at point blank range.

The gunman walked to the street corner and attempted to enter and steal a private car, but was thwarted when the driver seized the ignition keys and ran away. The bandit made off on foot and was out of sight before members of the Montreal City Police reached the scene. It was learned later that he had walked east on Dorchester Street and by a circuitous route had arrived at the corner of Busby Lane and Craig Street, where he hailed a Diamond Taxi and was driven away. The route taken by the bandit was clearly marked by blood stains, which indicated that he had suffered a self-inflicted wound during the scuffle with Cst. Gamman. Three discharged .32 calibre automatic cartridge cases were recovered from the street at the scene of the shooting by city detectives. The bullet removed from the body of Cst. Gamman at the autopsy was a .32 calibre bullet.

Mr. Bickley and Cst. Gamman were placed in hospital immediately following the shooting. Cst. Gamman had been shot in the region of the heart, the bullet entering the left chest and travelling downwards to lodge in the pelvic muscles. He died in hospital on May 26, 1950. Two more bullets had pierced his uniform in the region of the lower left and right hand pockets of his tunic in a downward direction but inflicted no injury.



The Montreal City Police immediately commenced investigation and, through the cooperation of the management of the Diamond Taxi Company, found a cab bearing evidence of blood stains on the rear seat. The driver, off duty, was located in the morning of May 26 and when interrogated by detectives, disclosed that he had picked up a fare at the corner of Craig Street and Busby Lane approximately fifteen minutes after the attempted hold-up. On instructions from his passenger, he drove to Terrebonne and, in a small store between Terrebonne and Bout-de-l'Ile, purchased a pair of overalls, some soap and a towel. From there the driver was instructed to continue on to Bout-de-l'Ile and across the Charlemagne Bridge, where his passenger alighted and paid him ten dollars for the trip.

Investigation continued and resulted in the information that a man, answering the description of the fugitive, had bought some gauze and other medical supplies at a drug store in the eastern section of Montreal. There were indications that the bandit had washed and dressed his wound on the shore of the Lachanaie River in the vicinity of the Charlemagne Bridge. From there all trace of the wanted man was lost, in spite of an intensive search of Montreal and its environs. The Canadian Bankers' Association announced its offer of a \$5,000.00 reward for information leading to the arrest of the bandit. This reward was later increased to \$10,000.00.

The Montreal City Police conducted a city-wide check of all hotels and rooming houses and on June 3, 1950, in the course of a routine check at the Arcade Hotel, 943 Windsor Street, it was learned that, on the same day, the hotel had received through the mail the key for Room 128 with tag attached. The key was accompanied by a letter from Hilton Cutts of Hornepayne, Ontario, to the effect that the key had been found in a garbage can at the local C.N.R. station. It was determined at the Arcade Hotel that Room 128 had been occupied on May 17, 1950, by a man registered as C. Loring or Laring, of Brockville. Hotel employees described this man as being approximately forty years old, between six and six feet-two inches tall, and weighting approximately 200-215 pounds, which description tallied closely with that of the wanted man. "Loring" had remained at the hotel until the morning of May 25 when he had left and had not returned. His personal effects had been removed and placed in storage, and were available for examination by city detectives. Included in the effects was a large size trench coat, identified by several witnesses as being similar to a coat worn by a big man responsible for a number of armed robberies in the Montreal area since January of that year. The C.N.R. Police at Hornepayne were immediately requested to make additional enquiries at that point.

It now appeared probable that the fugitive was travelling westward and all police forces west of Hornepayne were warned to be on the alert for a man answering the description of "Loring". On June 14, a C.P.R. policeman checking a freight train leaving the yards at Moose Jaw, Sask., encountered a man in a gondola car loaded with Army trucks. The man pointed a gun at the policeman's head and said, "Get down and stay down or I'll plug you". The policeman was kept covered with the pistol until he reached the rear end of the train. The man was described as approximately 40 years, height 6'2", weight 190 lbs. The railway policeman reported the matter to the freight train conductor in the caboose and, drawing his revolver, he then approached the gondola car from the opposite side but the transient had disappeared. By this time the train was moving and could not be checked again until its first stop, Parkbeg, some thirty miles west. No trace was found of the transient there. All police in the district were placed on the alert and the description of the wanted man was broadcast at regular intervals over a Moose Jaw radio station.

The search, in which police dogs and aeroplanes were used, was concentrated on the southern part of the Prairie Provinces. A report was received from Assiniboia that a transient there had made enquiries regarding train connections to the south and had seemed interested at the distance to the International Boundary.



Officials at border points were notified, as were the U.S. Customs Service, Immigration officials, Montana State Highway patrols and Sheriffs' offices. The transient was traced as far as Big Beaver, Sask., at which point he had been without funds, limping badly and apparently had the intention of walking across the international border. He had bought some food and a pair of socks at a store and had been seen at noon of June 16 walking east on the railway tracks. As Big Beaver is the end of steel and only one road leads east from the hamlet, Police Service Dog "Pal" succeeded in picking up the fugitive's trail and located the place where he had a lunch, changed his socks, and left behind a bandage. The trail was finally lost due to heavy traffic on the road.

Another report was received to the effect that the transient had been seen about nine o'clock that evening on the highway some two miles north of the border. He was dressed in grey clothing, carried a small paper parcel and walked with a limp. An R.C.M.P. patrol hurried to the spot to find that the fugitive had been seen one and half miles north of the Port of Big Beaver at 9.30 p.m.—about one hour before the arrival of the police.

As only one road crossed the border in this area and since the surrounding terrain was rugged and impassable, the search was abandoned for the night. It was known that the wanted man was lame and evidently unable to travel far on foot, in view of his slow progress during the time he had been trailed. It was known, moreover, that he was armed, desperate, would probably shoot with little provocation, and in the darkness would have an advantage over any searching party.

All people in the immediate district were notified to be on the lookout for the fugitive. Road blocks were established. At daybreak an R.C.M.P. aircraft covered the area, while police patrols searched the district. In addition, Paul Berger of Whitetail, Montana, immediately south of the international boundary, maintained intermittent air patrols in his privately owned aircraft. The Sheriffs in Scobey and Plentywood, Montana, worked in conjunction with the State Highway Patrol, covered all roads leading to Whitetail.

At approximately 11 a.m. on June 17, a resident of Whitetail noticed a transient emerge from beneath the loading platform of the Great Northern Railway at Whitetail and immediately notified the Sheriff at Scobey. The transient walked into the hamlet of Whitetail, begged twenty-five cents from a local citizen and then headed south on U.S. Highway No. 13. All cars proceeding along the highway were warned not to pick this man up. Kept under close observation from the ground and the air, he was arrested at 11.15 a.m. by Sheriff Pat Horton of Scobey. The suspect was found to have a fully loaded .32 automatic pistol in his possession and was suffering from a bullet wound in his left thigh; his clothing was badly stained with blood, apparently from his wound.

The suspect, who gave his name as Thomas Rossler, was lodged in the county goal at Scobey, charged with being in possession of a concealed weapon. Rossler was subsequently turned over to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service and, during the ensuing enquiry, refused to make any statement concerning his nationality or antecedents. On June 18 he was deported and handed over to members of the R.C.M. Police at Big Beaver, Sask.

Rossler was given the statutory warning and was informed that he was being arrested for the murder of Const. Gamman at Montreal. Asked if his wound was giving him pain, he replied in the negative. While being escorted by police car to Regina, Rossler made the following statements, which were taken down in writing by a member of the Force:

"I didn't know I was shot. I ran two blocks or at least a block before I noticed my pants were wet with blood".

Rossler later asked:

"What did the railway cop at Moose Jaw say? I bet he was scared.



I told him to scram! I didn't think he would say anything about having a gun pulled on him."

After a brief interval he remarked:

"You guys know you got the right man alright. This wound and that .32—if I hadn't had the brush with the cop at Moose Jaw I would have made it alright... I knew I had to run for that line. I knew they had traced me as far as Hornepayne. I have had no money since Brandon. When I tried to knock that bank over at Montreal I could have shot that cashier as easily as not".

When he was asked who shot him, he replied:

"I don't know. It must have been the manager. He shot three or four times. I had no intention of shooting the Mountie. The Manager had his gun on me and the Mountie lunged at me and I just kept on pulling the trigger... I pulled many a stick-up but that is the first time I had to do any shooting. No one likes to have that rope around his neck. It is fate that that Mountie happened to be there. If he hadn't made a lunge at me... I was drinking too much. The lady in the hotel—the Arcade—was counting money... that gave me the idea and I went straight out and tried to take the bank. Whiskey and guns don't mix".

In other conversation, Rossler admitted firing three times at Const. Gamman and twice at the bank manager. He would not discuss his travels since leaving Montreal but asserted that he had been constantly on the move and had not had more than an hour's sleep at any one time since he was wounded.

On June 19 Rossler was charged with being in possession of a concealed weapon and was remanded without plea; three days later he was handed over to members of the Montreal City Police for escort back to that city for trial on a charge of murder.

Rossler arrived in Montreal two days later and on June 26 was placed in an identification line-up before victims of twelve hold-ups which occurred between January 28 and May 20, 1950. In all cases, the witnesses identified the accused as the person who had entered their places of business and held them up at gunpoint.

The next day Rossler was again picked out of an identification line-up by seventeen persons who had witnessed the hold-up of the Bank of Toronto, Beaver Hall Hill Branch on May 25. Among the witnesses were employees of the bank, as well as the staff of the Arcade Hotel where the accused had registered as "C. Loring".

On July 13 Rossler appeared for voluntary statement before Mr. Justice T. A. Fontaine on a charge of murdering Constable Alexander Gamman. The prisoner, offering no defence, was ordered to stand trial at the next sitting of the Assizes.

Rossler's trial commenced on September 12 before Mr. Justice Wilfrid Lazure and Jury and lasted two days. The accused testified in his own behalf and freely outlined his part in the shooting of Constable Gamman and Mr. Bickley and related the events which transpired later, up to and including his arrest. Rossler maintained that he had never intended shooting the R.C.M.P. constable, but the fact that three shots were fired tended to disprove his claim. The jury deliberated for only a brief period before returning a verdict of "guilty". Mr. Justice Lazure pronounced the sentence of death, which was carried out at the Montreal goal on December 15, 1950.

Rossler's criminal career commenced at Vancouver, B.C., in 1923 and convictions were registered against him on eight occasions at Vancouver, Calgary and Prince Rupert in Canada; at Kalispell, Libby, and Seattle in the United States. He admitted to the police that when not in custody he lived entirely on the proceeds of robberies and hold-ups.



During the investigation which culminated in Rossler's capture, an interesting technique was developed by a member of the R.C.M.P. Identification Branch, Ottawa. Going to Montreal on June 12, 1950, he interviewed witnesses to obtain first-hand information regarding the description of the gunman. From the data obtained, an effigy was sculptured and was later shown to witnesses who were asked what changes should be made. Those interviewed stated unanimously that the sculptured mask was an excellent likeness of the wanted man. Rossler was arrested on June 17 before the effigy could be put to use, but a number of photos were taken following his capture and were compared with the sculptured mask in an effort to assess the value of this method of identification. Taking into account the fact that Rossler had lost some twenty pounds in weight and that his features were strained and drawn from the rigors of a 2,000 mile flight before his arrest, it was considered that a remarkable resemblance had been obtained.

A noteworthy feature of this case was the excellent cooperation shown by the many police forces and law enforcement agencies, all of whom contributed to the successful conclusion of an investigation which extended from Montreal to Western Canada and to the State of Montana.

*William Lukashuk et al—Bank Robbery—Wolseley, Sask.*

Early in the morning of July 22, 1950, the bank of Toronto at Wolseley was held up by two armed masked men. Indian Head detachment personnel were notified shortly after and all detachments in the province were alerted.

Preliminary investigation disclosed the facts that the two bandits had "cheated" the back door of the bank in the early morning, had located the three bank revolvers and ammunition, and had hidden in the bank premises until the bank staff arrived. Shortly after 8.30 a.m., with the arrival of the staff, the vault opened and the bank's personnel almost ready for the normal daily routine, the bandits, with guns drawn, emerged from their hiding place and announced that this was a hold-up. Minutes later, the bandits were gone with \$46,081.77 escaping in a blue coloured car. The bank employees had been pushed into the vault and the door jammed shut with a ladder.

By 9:30 a.m. road blocks were established by the Yorkton and Regina Sub-Divisions, and arrangements were well in hand to concentrate additional men and cars at Wolseley for a co-ordinated search for the wanted men.

At about this same time further information was received that an automobile answering the description of the bandits' car had been seen going north at 9 a.m. at high speed on the Wolseley-Lemberg road. Soon after ten o'clock it was learned that a half-hour earlier a stranger, speaking with a decidedly foreign accent, had bought bananas, soda crackers, three tins of "Prem" and six bottles of "7 Up" at the Ellesboro Store on the south side of the Qu'Appelle Valley on the Lemberg-Wolseley road.

Patrols on the north side of the valley ascertained that a car had pulled into the driveway leading to a farm to the north of the valley, between nine and ten o'clock; it had then been driven out and headed towards Lemberg. When this car entered, it left chain tracks but none when leaving.

At 1:50 p.m. Police Aircraft CF-MPJ was despatched to Wolseley, where headquarters were established at the Leland Hotel to co-ordinate the search. Shortly afterwards a message was received that the road block set up near Lemberg by Balcarres Detachment had detained a man named William Lukashuk and a black car with Quebec license plates T 20809 at a garage. The car was undergoing emergency repairs to the steering and ignition. A search of the vehicle and questioning of the suspect failed to disclose any evidence to support the suspicion that he was one of the wanted man, but the patrol was instructed to bring the man and car to Wolseley for further interrogation and examination as soon as a relief could be obtained to maintain the road block.



Waiting the arrival of the suspect, the police interviewed local residents and made plaster casts of the tire tracks left by the getaway car. As the tire prints were of different patterns and as the chains, because of the uneven distribution of the cross links, left most unusual markings, they were of considerable exhibit value for identification purposes.

The bank premises were also checked. Several good fingerprint impressions had been left by the bandits and were preserved for examination by the fingerprint expert who had been sent from Yorkton. The bank manager and his staff, still rather shaken by their ordeal, were grateful that their captors, in imprisoning the staff in the vault, had refrained from locking the door, which action would probably have caused their suffocation. Also appreciated was the fact that the ladder used in keeping the vault door shut had kept the staff imprisoned for an extremely short period after the getaway.

At 3:30 p.m. the suspect and his car were returned to Wolseley. While local residents were unable to positively identify the car, its tire tracks matched those left by the wanted vehicle. Lukashuk calmly denied all knowledge of the holdup and maintained that he had never been as far west as Wolseley before. Discovery of an invoice for repairs to his car by a Regina firm, dated the previous week, drew the admission that he had been in Regina but the rest of his story remained unshaken. Arrangements were made to place the suspect in an identification line-up with several persons from outside the district.

A patrol despatched to the Qu'Appelle Valley near Ellesboro picked up the tire and chain tracks of the suspect's car east of a cement bridge crossing the Qu'Appelle River. Leading off the highway into a clearing, the tracks returned to the highway and headed north towards Lemberg. From the appearance of the tracks, it was likely that the car had been parked for a short time and the theory was advanced that one of the bandits had got out with the stolen money and guns, while the other had gone on to Lemberg to have the car repaired.

Communications was established immediately with Wolseley and a member of the Dog Section with Police Service Dog "Pal", brought in from Regina, was at the bridge in a short time. After some preliminary searching, "Pal" found the bank's date stamp on the southern bank of the river, 400 yards east of the bridge. Reserves were brought in from Wolseley and an intensive search began.

As the search continued, an empty "Prem" can and part of a bank deposit slip were found near the river. With the approach of darkness, what looked like fresh footprints were found leading into the river. At this junction, additional personnel from Yorkton Sub-Division, with Police Dog "Silver", arrived on the scene. As darkness made further search impossible, it was arranged that the Yorkton personnel would guard all trails and roads north of the river, while the southern area would be covered by Regina Sub-Division men. It was believed that by the adoption of this policy and by the hemming in of the area for a radius of several miles, escape would be most difficult for the missing bank robber. The finding of the "Prem" tin gave an indication that the fugitive was the man who purchased the provisions at Ellesboro, and strengthened the belief that he intended hiding out until his confederate returned with the car to pick him up.

Radio communication was hampered by the topography of the country and by the extreme range that had to be covered; consequently a more powerful radio transmitter truck was despatched from Regina to act as a mobile broadcasting unit.

Throughout the night, mobile patrols scoured the area interviewing as many residents as possible. A heavy rain rendered all but main roads impassable and it was unlikely that the fugitive would get a lift from a motorist except on the highways.

At daybreak of July 23 a search party, consisting of some forty men on foot, began a systematic combing of the valley; Police Dog "Pal" and half the party on the south side of the river, "Silver" and the remainder on the north.



Soon tracks were discovered leaving the river on the north side and leading towards a deep gully. It was believed that at this point the fugitive had sorted out the stolen money as pieces of board, used by banks when bundling currency, were found. Also located in the vicinity were a large packsack, a pair of rubber boots, an empty "Prem" tin and three empty "7 Up" bottles. "Silver" worked this area until he was exhausted and could go no further; "Pal" was also in poor shape.

Following a brief rest for sandwiches and soft drinks brought out from Wolseley, the search was resumed and resulted in the finding of a trench coat, a paper bag containing soda crackers, a tin of "Prem" and three bananas, all of which had been hidden in a bush about 250 yards from the river. "Silver" picked up a trail from this point and followed it back to the river, and then by devious paths through gullies to the Wolseley-Lemberg highway. There the trail was lost. The search was continued in the immediate vicinity, with a reduced party, while the more remote patrols were strengthened. During the early afternoon and while the dogs were resting, patrols operating in ever-increasing circles contacted farmers and searched granaries in an effort to locate the fugitive. "Pal" eventually picked up a trail where "Silver" had lost it at the highway and followed it in a north-westerly direction through ravines, out of the valley and through wheat fields for four or five miles. This trail had the appearance of one made by a man carrying a heavy burden, as places were found where he had periodically rested and laid down his load. The search party, confident that the trail was fairly recent, concentrated in the area but again the track was lost. Both police dogs were now completely exhausted and, as a result, it was necessary for patrols on foot, using walkie-talkie equipment, to fan out picking up bits of trail here and there to a point some sixteen miles southwest of Lemberg. It was apparent that the trail was being made by a man keeping as far away as possible from human habitation, and it was considered likely that he would travel at night and hide by day. By 6:30 p.m. all trails were lost and a radio call was made to the police aircraft, which landed in a field of summer fallow close to the mobile radio unit where the search party was gathered. A short aerial patrol was made in an attempt to relocate the trail from the air, but without success. In making its return landing the aircraft hit a soft spot in the ground and was damaged to an extent that it was unfit for further service. Pilot and passenger were uninjured.

Darkness brought the search to a halt until daylight of July 24th, when information was received that a breaking and entering had occurred in the Balcarres district and that a .22 rifle and some food had been stolen. As the fugitive was believed to be without food, patrols and a dog were sent to investigate this matter. Information concerning suspicious strangers began to be received from the surrounding countryside. As every lead had to be probed, patrols were operating over a large area surrounding Wolseley, Abernethy, Balcarres and Sintaluta.

The next day, July 25, a commercial aircraft was sent to Regina to assist in the search, together with an additional squad of men. On the same day a report was received from Odessa that a man resembling the suspect had menaced three small boys with a revolver some 400 yards west of the town. Additional men and the dog "Pal" were sent to Odessa and an intensive search was conducted there. The aircraft was also used but nothing of a suspicious nature was discovered. Later, it was suspected that the boys had invented the story after listening to radio broadcasts describing the fugitive. Darkness again brought all patrol and road block activities to a halt.

In the meantime enquiries had been made in the Province of Quebec concerning Lukashuk and his companion who was believed to be one, Archie Dlugopolsky. Photos of the latter, together with his description, were available on July 26 and were distributed to all members. By systematic patrols as many residents in the area as possible were made familiar with the suspect's appearance.



The local radio stations were broadcasting this information so that it was given province-wide coverage.

The police at Odessa learned by telephone that a suspicious looking man with a moustache, and badly in need of a shave, had been walking along a road north of Montmartre. Police dog "Pal" and patrols in the area were immediately sent to the Montmartre district and, after a short investigation some two miles north of the village, they sighted their quarry walking across a ploughed field in a south-westerly direction. The police cars closed in until they were abreast of him and from there he was followed on foot. Members of the police patrol were within 500 yards of the fugitive before he saw them and started to run towards a bluff. The chase continued until the man disappeared in the dense brush. "Pal" soon picked up the scent and when released immediately darted into the bush and started barking. When the patrol arrived, "Pal" had the man down and was holding him. The dog was called off and the man got to his feet, his hands in the air saying, "I give up, I won't give you any trouble". He identified himself as Archie Dlugopolsky. He was found to be carrying a fully loaded .32 calibre revolver in his pocket, along with an ample supply of ammunition. The stolen currency and two other revolvers, all wrapped in cloth, were on the ground where he had thrown them at the time he was attacked by the dog.

Dlugopolsky was at the point of exhaustion; his socks had worn out and had been discarded; he had not eaten for four days. After being fed and rested, the prisoner was returned to Wolseley where the money was turned over to the bank for checking. A patrol was made to the Qu'Appelle River where Dlugopolsky showed where he had hidden the silver stolen from the bank, as well as the 44.40 rifle used in the holdup. The silver recovered from the river bed accounted for all but a few dollars of the total sum stolen.

Both accused appeared in court at Regina on July 27, 1950, and entering pleas of "Guilty" to a charge of Robbery with Violence, were each sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

*George Mallock, John Mallock and William Carter—Conspiracy—Vancouver, B.C.*

During the summer of 1950, the Mallock brothers, George and John, formerly of Winnipeg, Manitoba, took up residence in Vancouver and set out to take control of the distribution of illicit narcotics in that city with the intention of eventually extending their operations into the Western United States.

Following preliminary investigation, an agent of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics, co-operating with our Vancouver Drug Squad, purchased one ounce of heroin from John and George Mallock and William Carter. The three were then arrested and a search of the Mallock residence produced considerable additional evidence, as well as the \$500.00 in marked money which was used to make the buy. Two late model automobiles were also seized.

The three accused were charged with unlawfully selling narcotics, contrary to Section 4(1)(f) of the Opium & Narcotic Drug Act, also with conspiracy to sell narcotics under Section 573 of the Criminal Code. The Mallock brothers were released on bail of \$20,000.00 each, while Carter remained in custody, being unable to post a bond for that amount. The two Mallocks subsequently absconded and when they failed to appear for trial on January 30, 1951, the bail was ordered estreated. Bench Warrants for their arrest were issued but they have not yet been located. William Carter, the third accused, was convicted on the charge of conspiracy and on March 5, 1951 was sentenced to serve seven years in the penitentiary.

Some indication of the scale on which these criminals operated can be gained from the fact that, in addition to the seizures effected in this case, a quantity of heroin, having an estimated illicit market value of \$20,000.00, was later seized from the common-law wife of George Mallock. At the same time, \$17,000.00 in



cash, found in a safety deposit box rented by the latter, was detained and subsequently attached by the Taxation Division, Department of National Revenue.

*John Kissick, Peter Kissick, William Kissick & Stella Smallwood  
Conspiracy—Winnipeg, Manitoba*

The four above named persons were arrested in Winnipeg following an investigation in which several purchases of narcotics were made. The transactions usually took place in an automobile on the street and, as a result, two cars which were used for this purpose were placed under seizure.

Twenty-five charges, covering illegal sale and possession of narcotics and conspiracy to sell, possess, distribute and transport drugs, were preferred. In the case of John Kissick, the original bail set at \$50,000.00 is said to be the highest on record in local courts. It was later reduced to \$35,000.00.

On October 25, 1950, all four were found guilty on three charges of conspiracy and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from one to seven years. Appeals against these convictions are at present pending and the charges under the Opium & Narcotic Drug Act are still before the court.

An interesting feature of this case was the use of motion picture photography to cover the movements of the suspects during the investigation. The film was admitted as evidence and shown in court at the preliminary hearing. However, an application for the admission of this evidence at the trial was disallowed, not on the grounds that it was admissible but because, in the opinion of the presiding judge, ample evidence in meticulous detail had already been given and the motion picture would, therefore, be so much surplusage.

(2) FINGERPRINT CASE

*Female Body Found in Woods—Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa, Ontario*

On August 23, 1950, two Federal District Commission employees were engaged in clearing some underbrush in Rockcliffe Park when they discovered the body of a woman about 150 yards from the Princess Drive. A jacket from a two-piece suit had been thrown over the head and shoulders of the deceased, and the entire remains covered with small branches from surrounding bushes.

Members of the fingerprint section were called upon to render assistance in establishing identity of the subject.

The body was in a very advanced state of decomposition and identification from facial features was an impossibility. A blue hand bag found in the vicinity of the corpse contained a letter mentioning the name: "Annie Bedard".

Numerous photographs were taken showing the position of the body before it was removed to the Ottawa Civic Hospital morgue. There was no skin or flesh on the right hand, but five fingers of the left were removed for fingerprint examination. Only one of the fingers, the left fore-finger, was found suitable for identification purposes. After some difficulty the epidermis was removed, placed between two pieces of glass and photographed.

Search in the Finger Print Section records revealed an "Annie Bedard" who had been charged with vagrancy in Magistrate's Court at Ottawa on July 10, 1950. The charge was withdrawn on this occasion, but she had not been seen since that time.

The photograph of the left forefinger from the deceased was compared with that of left forefingerprint of Annie Bedard, and the identity of the deceased was established beyond question. Had decomposition progressed much further, it is doubtful whether identification by the means employed would have been possible.



## (3) CRIME INDEX CASES

*Steve Bertnyk, et al—Safeblowings and Armed Robbery—Ontario*

On September 9, 1950 information concerning several safeblowers who were suspected of being responsible for a series of safeblowings and armed robberies in Hamilton District was forwarded to the Ontario Provincial Police Headquarters, Toronto. Among the suspects whose particulars were sent was one Steve Bertnyk.

On October 20, 1950 five men and two women were arrested in connection with offences in the Hamilton District, where more than \$250,000.00 in cash and bonds had been stolen. One of the five men arrested was Steve Bertnyk.

The Ontario Provincial Police later advised that the photograph and particulars of Bertnyk supplied by the Crime Index Section proved vital to the investigation because Bertnyk's photograph had been identified by a key witness.

On December 14, 1950, at Hamilton, on seven charges of retaining, Bertnyk was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Other members of the group also received prison terms.

*B. Stratton Murphy—False Pretences—Glendon, Alberta*

In October, 1950 a request was received from the R.C.M. Police, St. Paul Detachment, "K" Division, to identify the above-named who passed a worthless cheque at Glendon, Alta., in the amount of \$50.00.

A search of Crime Index Records revealed three possible suspects, and their photographs were forwarded as a result of which one William D. DeCoste was positively identified. "K" Division was also advised that DeCoste had been arrested at Chatham, Ontario, on November 18, 1950, for attempted forgery.

Apparently, after the offence at Glendon, DeCoste alias Murphy, using the name Robert Wilson, obtained employment at Kormak, Ontario, with a lumber company. He stole a number of their blank cheque forms, and forged and cashed them at Montreal, Quebec; Moncton, New Brunswick; Halifax, Nova Scotia and St. John's, Newfoundland.

On November 27, 1950, at Chatham, DeCoste was sentenced to serve three years' imprisonment in the Kingston Penitentiary. In view of this the charge in "K" Division was withdrawn.

*Francis D. Joyce @ Rinelli—False Pretences—Durham and Toronto, Ontario*

In February, 1947, Francis D. Joyce, upon leaving the hospital at Durham, Ontario, paid his account with a worthless cheque in the amount of \$46.68. The cheque was subsequently filed in our Fraudulent Cheque File.

In July, 1950, one Francis Rinelli, upon release from a hospital at Niagara Falls, Ontario, paid his account of \$318.00 by cheque—later found to be worthless.

At this time the Crime Index Section were able to establish that the Rinelli cheque appeared to have been written by one Oliver J. F. Grossi. Photograph of Grossi was identified at Niagara Falls, and a warrant issued for his arrest. It appeared that the cheque written by Francis D. Joyce at Durham in 1947 was also the work of Grossi, whose photograph could not be identified at Durham owing to the lapse of time.

On December 12, 1950, we were able to advise Niagara Falls and Durham that Grossi had been arrested at Oshawa, Ont. Grossi subsequently pleaded guilty to false pretences at Niagara Falls and Durham on December 18 and 28, 1950, and to a charge of theft at Toronto, and was sentenced to serve one year on all charges, to run concurrently.

It is interesting to note the concluding paragraph of a letter from the Chief Constable, Niagara Falls:

"In bringing this case to a successful conclusion it is fully realized that these results could not have been obtained without your very valuable assistance both in comparison in handwriting on the cheque and through photographs supplied and fingerprint identification when this man was finally arrested. May we at this time express our appreciation for this cooperation."

#### (4) POLICE SERVICE DOGS

##### *Edwin Joseph Batog—Juvenile Delinquents Act—Nestow, Alberta*

Information was received that someone had entered the store of W. Lewko, had stolen some merchandise, and, after entering the post office and stealing a sum of money, had set fire to the premises. The fire was discovered, however, before serious damage resulted. Police dog "Asta" was taken to the scene, and picked up a trail from a set of footprints found leading from the store into a bush at the rear. While other members patrolled the surrounding roads, "Asta" followed the trail for two and a half miles, eventually ending up at the rear door of a farmhouse. The occupants were awakened, and after considerable questioning and investigation, Batog admitted his guilt and led members of the patrol to the cache of stolen goods.

#### (5) CRIME DETECTION LABORATORIES CASES

##### *Victor Wahwaeye (Treaty Indian)—Accidental Death by Asphyxia Wadena, Saskatchewan*

During February of 1951, a report was received by the Wadena Detachment that a young Indian male, thirteen years old, had committed suicide by hanging at the home of one Old Man Sacasekawinin.

On arrival at the Indian Reserve with the Coroner the body was found covered with a blanket in the house. There were no marks of violence except slight skin abrasions on the neck and behind the ear. No suggestion of rope furrow was evident.

Old Man Sacasekawinin stated: "he went to the barn, found deceased suspended by a rope, his feet were four inches from the floor, called his wife to bring a knife, and he cut down the body."

The investigator stated that in view of the condition of the body, the length of the rope, plus the height of the roof from the floor and a combination of other circumstances it was felt on the surface death appeared suspicious.

The Coroner considered an inquest necessary and also requested an autopsy be performed.

The laboratory staff Pathologist, Dr. D. K. Merkeley, conducted a post mortem examination on February 5, 1951, in Wadena, Sask.

Following a thorough examination of the body, Dr. Merkeley's findings established that death had been caused by some form of asphyxia and although no furrow mark was found on the neck, it was not inconsistent with death by hanging. Some abrasions were noted on the neck and behind one ear.

However, the circumstances were sufficiently suspicious to warrant him removing part of the liver, the stomach and contents for toxicological examination. Mr. Eagleson, the laboratory chemist, established that the blood contained 211 milligrams of ethanol per 100 cc.s and indicated considerable alcohol had been imbibed. This led to a new avenue of investigation that directed attention to Old Man Sacasekawinin, who finally admitted he had made some "home brew" that the deceased had drunk causing him to lose consciousness and that he, Old Man Sacasekawinin, thinking him dead had made a noose to place around his neck to simulate a hanging.



The asphyxia was now more capable of reconciliation. Dr. Merkeley gave evidence at the Coroner's inquest that death was due to asphyxia probably caused by acute alcoholic poisoning and that the marks on the neck occurred shortly before or shortly after death.

Old Man Sacasekawinin was sentenced to three months' imprisonment under Sec. 128 of the Indian Act for supplying liquor to another Indian.

*Rex vs. Doris Jamieson*

In the City of Toronto, one of the main centres for distributing illegal narcotics in Canada, one Doris Jamieson was suspected as acting as "front end" for her husband. Surveillance disclosed that she was indeed very active.

On occasion, she would proceed by taxi to a congregation of addicts, collect their money, and advise each one where the narcotics were cached—invariably at the base of a numbered street light standard.

A position of observation was taken up by the police outside the windows of the basement apartment occupied by Jamieson, and through a partially opened window, two telephone conversations were overheard, during which reference was made to an address on Leslie Street. During the second conversation, Doris Jamieson was observed by the police to have a sheet of paper in her hand, and after hanging up, ticked off something. She then walked out into a passageway and apparently placed this sheet of paper under a small linoleum mat.

On proceeding to the Leslie Street address police found five capsules of powder in a rubber container wrapped in newspaper at the base of a light standard.

After further observations on the Jamieson apartment and the removal of additional "plants", police returned to the apartment and upon searching the public passageway where Doris Jamieson had been seen to place a paper under the linoleum mat, two sheets of paper, each bearing a number of street addresses, were recovered. Search at the base of the light standards at these addresses yielded a further 10 caches.

Doris Jamieson was subsequently apprehended and a search of the apartment resulted in the finding of a notebook and an envelope and letter. The last two items were admitted to be in her own handwriting.

One of the two lists of addresses which was handwritten, the notebook, and the envelope and handwritten letter were submitted for examination and comparison.

This examination disclosed: (a) that the writing on the list of addresses was written by the writer of the envelope and letter; (b) that the present back page of the notebook bore indentations which could be matched with the handwriting on the list of addresses; and (c) that the notebook and the list of addresses contained other physical features, such as creases in the tops of the pages, corresponding torn edges, which indicated that the sheet bearing the list of addresses was at one time a part of the notebook.

On January 23, 1951, Doris Jamieson, after electing trial by Higher Court, appeared at the General Sessions of the Peace before His Honour Judge Forsyth and jury. Evidence for the prosecution covered the apprehension of three persons, two of whom were arrested at the "plants" after the telephone conversations of the accused were overheard by police at her apartment; the recovery of narcotics as a result of the lists of addresses found in her apartment; and the testimony of the laboratory technician who expressed his findings.

A verdict of "guilty" was returned by the jury, and Doris Jamieson was sentenced to a term of three years' imprisonment and \$1,000 fine or, in default, an additional six months.

*Rex vs J. H. McAuliffe—Murder*

On Wednesday, June 21, 1950, the Imperial Bank of Canada at Langton, Ontario, was robbed of approximately \$23,000.00 by a lone armed bandit, later

identified as one J. H. McAuliffe. McAuliffe escaped in a car which he had parked, with the motor running, outside the bank. He was pursued immediately by two of the bank customers, A. Lierman and W. Goddyn, in Lierman's automobile. Both Lierman and Goddyn had been present in the bank at the time of the offence. The chase lasted for approximately fifteen minutes covering a distance of some 9 miles, at which point McAuliffe lost control of his car and drove into the ditch on the right side of the road. The pursuing vehicle, containing Lierman and Goddyn, came to a halt a few yards behind. McAuliffe fired through the rear window of his car towards the halted Lierman vehicle. Then, leaving his automobile, he walked to the riddled pursuit car, fired first through the open window on the right side of the vehicle, then went around the car and fired through the open window on the driver's side, after which he made a hurried escape into the nearby heavily wooded countryside, leaving most of the stolen money behind. Both Lierman and Goddyn were later found dead in the car having been killed instantly by one of McAuliffe's bursts of fire.

The entire district was alerted and, with the assistance of the civilian population, numerous posses were organized to search for McAuliffe. At the scene of the fatal shooting the Ontario Provincial Police recovered approximately \$22,000.00 in the abandoned car and on the nearby ground. A number of fired .45 ACP cartridge cases were found in the McAuliffe vehicle, and a search of the Lierman car resulted in the recovery of a number of 9 m/m Parabellum cartridge cases and a quantity of fired bullet material, later determined to be of both 9 m/m Parabellum and .45 ACP types. On June 23, 1950, McAuliffe was apprehended.

On July 3, 1950, the Ontario Provincial Police submitted the following exhibits: one .22 cal. Enfield rifle; four revolvers of assorted calibres and makes, two auto-loading pistols of assorted calibres, twenty-three fired bullets and bullet components, thirty-three fired cartridge cases and ninety-nine rounds of unfired ammunition. Of the unfired ammunition submitted, one round was .22 cal. Hornet type, seventy-eight rounds were of 9 m/m Parabellum type and twenty rounds were of .45 ACP type.

The problem presented was the determination of the type and make of weapon, or weapons, involved in the shooting. Examination of the submitted exhibit bullet and cartridge case material indicated that the suspect weapons were most likely a 9 m/m Spanish "Star" auto-loading pistol and a .45 cal. Thompson sub-machine gun. Neither of these two makes of weapons were among the firearms submitted. This information concerning the weapons used was given to the Ontario Provincial Police within an hour of the submission of the exhibits.

Subsequently, a search was instituted of the area around the scene of the shooting for these two makes of weapons, resulting in the recovery and submission to the Laboratory of a .45 cal. Thompson sub-machine gun on July 7, 1950. Examination and comparison of this weapon with the .45 ACP fired ammunition bullet and cartridge case material previously submitted disclosed: (a) that all the fired .45 ACP cartridge cases recovered in the McAuliffe car had been fired in the Thompson sub-machine gun; (b) that some of the fired .45 ACP bullet material recovered from the Lierman car had been fired from the Thompson sub-machine gun; and (c) that other .45 ACP bullet material recovered from the Lierman car could have been fired from the Thompson sub-machine gun.

It may be mentioned here that the fired bullet material submitted to the Laboratory was recovered from the upholstery, body, and other parts of the Lierman car. Post mortem examination of the victims yielded only one foreign object from Lierman's body, which was comparable to the lead core of a .45 ACP type of bullet and one lead fragment from the body of Goddyn. Neither of these exhibits could be satisfactorily related to the Thompson sub-machine gun.

McAuliffe was tried at Simcoe, Ont., before Mr. Justice R. W. Treleaven where evidence of the Laboratory findings was presented. The accused was found



guilty. On appeal to the Appeal Court of Canada, the appeal was dismissed and the conviction upheld.

*Rex vs Thomas Grant—Murder—Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan*

The burned body of Wenzel Hartel, a citizen of Moose Jaw, Sask., was found at the junction of two country roads some six miles south of that city. Investigation showed that the deceased had been shot with a small calibre arm and then covered with gasoline which had then been ignited. Some lead alloy bullet fragments were found on and beside the body. A discharged .22 cal. cartridge case was also found near the body on the ground. A car belonging to Hartel was discovered locked in a parking lot in Moose Jaw. On the floor of this vehicle a live 22. cal. cartridge was found. Autopsy revealed a quantity of bullet metal in the victim's head among which were two base fragments of .22 cal. bullets weighing 12 and 14 grains respectively. Laboratory examination established that both these were fired from one and the same firearm and that this arm was very probably a single shot .22 cal. rifle of "Cooley" make. The discharged cartridge case was also established as having been fired in an arm of that make. The live cartridge found in Hartel's car bore extractor marks of the same weapon in which the discharged cartridge case found beside the body had been fired.

One week after the discovery of the body a William Hunter mentioned to the investigators that one, Thomas Grant, had borrowed a cut down rifle from his wife shortly before Hartel's death and had later surreptitiously returned the arm. As the weapon was of "Cooley" make it was brought to the laboratory for examination. Subsequent laboratory tests and examination established that this arm was the one employed to fire both base portion bullet fragments and was also the arm in which the discharged cartridge case had been fired. Further, that the live cartridge found in Hartel's car bore the effect of the extractor of that particular weapon.

Subsequent investigation showed that Grant, who had been a pallbearer at Hartel's funeral, had killed him. A second autopsy uncovered enough bullet metal to show Hartel had been shot three times. Grant was tried, convicted of murder, appealed on a technicality and on re-trial was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to 19 years' imprisonment.

*Rex vs Guay and Glandon*

Early in the morning of July 31, 1950, Mr. Clarence Wilson, a farmer residing in Goulburn Township, Carleton County, Ontario, discovered that some person had cut and removed a square section from the wire fence which marked the boundary between pasture land on his farm and the road allowance. Mr. Wilson, on checking, found that two calves were missing and had apparently been forced through the hole in the fence.

The Ontario Provincial Police were informed of the damage and loss incurred. Investigation disclosed, among other clues, a heavy gouge mark on the road near the hole in the wire fence which extended down the road. The investigator followed this gouge mark for several miles. At a service station an automobile was found having a rear wheel, minus tire and tube. In this vehicle the following exhibits were found: a pair of linesman's pliers; a pair of general utility pliers; a small square section of wire fence; and a considerable quantity of hair and feces on the rear seat and floor of the vehicle.

Whilst checking the suspect car, another vehicle was noticed approaching. Suddenly this car came to an abrupt halt, turned, and made off rapidly in the opposite direction. The investigator pursued the fleeing vehicle and overtook it in a few minutes. The three occupants of the car were questioned and their answers to their actions were evasive and unsatisfactory. One of the occupants, answering to the name of Armand Guay, admitted ownership of the suspect car which was parked at the service station. A second man, by the name of Bob Glandon, stated

that he had been a passenger in the car owned by Guay, and had come with Guay from Ottawa the previous evening. The third man was apparently taking the other two men back to the Guay car with the necessary equipment and material to replace the missing tire and tube.

Guay and Glandon were taken into custody and returned to Ottawa. The exhibits recovered in the Guay vehicle were submitted to the Crime Detection Laboratory.

Examination disclosed that the wire exhibit found in the Guay vehicle was the portion missing from the fence in question at the Wilson farm. It was further established that three of the cut ends of wire fence at the Wilson farm had been cut by the linesman's pliers found in the Guay vehicle. Examination by a laboratory of the Department of Agriculture of the hair and feces found on the rear seat and floor boards of the suspect car disclosed this material to be of recent animal origin—more particularly, of the bovine family.

The two men appeared before Magistrate O'Connor at the Carleton County Court House on August 31, 1950. Glandon elected trial before Magistrate and was convicted. Guay, who elected to be tried by a higher court and was committed, later pleaded guilty. Counsel for Guay commented that it was the most convincing case of its kind he had encountered.

SECTION 5—GENERAL ASSISTANCES

1. Non-Criminal Investigations

The investigations and assistances referred to under this heading are classified as group 2 and 3 cases—as distinct from the criminal investigations, which are classified under group 1. These comprise: (a) Enquiries where there is no breach of statute; (b) Assistances and administrative acts for other Departments and authorities.

The distribution of these cases is given in the table below:

<i>Province in which Assistance is given</i>	<i>Group 2 Cases</i>	<i>Group 3 Cases</i>	<i>Total</i>
British Columbia.....	8,741	697	9,438
Alberta.....	18,333	11,126	29,459
Saskatchewan.....	12,039	3,776	15,815
Manitoba.....	13,917	1,730	15,647
Ontario.....	15,885	3,672	19,557
Quebec.....	7,193	3,077	10,270
New Brunswick.....	6,523	1,548	8,071
Nova Scotia.....	7,164	5,642	12,806
Prince Edward Island.....	854	353	1,207
Newfoundland.....	2,641	8	2,649
Northwest Territories & Yukon Territory.....	1,105	21,418	22,523
Total.....	94,395	53,047	147,442

This is an increase of 10,784 over the previous year.

2. Protection of Government Property

(a) Buildings

At Ottawa in particular and at other centres on a smaller scale, where guards are required for general security purposes for government buildings, the services of the Corps of Commissionaires continue to be used. Although this has considerably reduced the number of guard duties carried out by members of the Force, it is still our responsibility to supervise this work to ensure that the terms



and conditions of our contract with the Corps are being complied with. I might add that the services of the Corps have proven very satisfactory.

(b) *Fire Prevention*

At Ottawa, thirty fires occurred in the government buildings that are under the supervision of our fire prevention branch. These fires caused a total estimated loss of \$8,853.00. Of this amount, damage of \$6,500.00 was sustained in one fire at the National Research Council Building on Sussex Street, where one room was gutted; the origin of this fire was attributed to a mechanical failure of a constant temperature bath. No other fires of a serious nature took place during the fiscal year.

Though there was a slight increase in the amount of property lost through fire in comparison to last year, when consideration is given to the overall property involved, some \$75,000,000.00, the loss is remarkably low. I wish to point out, however, that the crowded and structural conditions of many of the older buildings present a serious threat in the event of sudden outbreaks of fire, not only to property, but also to the occupants of the buildings themselves. These buildings require constant surveillance, and the preventive measures and safety precautions laid down should be adhered to with special regard.

The Government Fire Warden Service is being maintained, and much credit is due those who have assumed positions as wardens in this service for their continued co-operation. Periodical fire drills were held, and in this respect, the recommendations made by the National Joint Council are being carried out.

The collection of waste paper from the buildings has improved. The Crown Assets Disposal Corporation are taking over the contract from the Department of Public Printing and Stationery at the beginning of the new fiscal year.

The co-operation received from the Superintendent of Government Buildings, the staff of the Department of Public Works and the Chief, officers, and men of the Ottawa Fire Department has been excellent. The Ottawa Fire Department were called upon twenty-three times, three of which were false alarms. In the fire at the National Research Council mentioned above, their prompt action prevented the fire spreading to other parts of the buildings, and in all other instances their work has been equally efficient.

The temporary appointment of the non-commissioned officer in charge of our fire prevention branch as Executive Officer of the Dominion Fire Prevention Association terminated in May, 1950.

(c) *Parks*

No major changes have taken place in the policing of federal government parks at Ottawa. Both the Corps of Commissionnaires and the motor cycle detail of our traffic branch made frequent daily patrols of these areas.

### **3. Social and Humanitarian Services**

(a) *General*

We continue to render a variety of services to the public, apart from our ordinary police duties. In remote areas we deliver mail and visit settlers, miners, traders and trappers.

In the past year noteworthy instances in which our facilities played an important part were the Red River Flood in Manitoba and the Leduc Hotel explosion at Leduc, Alberta.

Our youth and the police programme, in its slightly more than five years of existence, has now become a part of the everyday duties of the Force. The interest of our men continues at a consistently high level and the numerous commendatory comments received by the Force from people in both private and public life in all parts of the country have confirmed the belief that it is worth the time

and effort devoted to it. 27,605 individual talks have been delivered by our members to over two and one-half million children in all parts of Canada.

In many cases, too, talks have been given to various adult groups upon request, when staff has been available for such appearances. Topics are usually of a general interest nature supplemented with films.

The booklet entitled *Law and Order in Canadian Democracy*, which was mentioned in my report last year, and which was prepared by the Force in collaboration with the Honourable Wilfrid Bovey, K.C., O.B.E., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Honorary Counsel to the Committee on International Relations of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, was completed and published during the year. The favourable notices given to it by the press and the way it was accepted by many people corroborate the opinion that the painstaking effort devoted to its preparation was wholly warranted. One instance of its use was that the University of Ottawa made available to the public a night course, based on the booklet, at which officers of the Force and other officials lectured.

(b) *Services rendered at sea*

Numerous assistances to the public and to vessels in distress were rendered by the "Marine" Division during the year. The two instances below illustrate this type of work.

At 4:03 a.m. on April 16th, R.C.M.P.S. "MACBRIEN" departed Halifax to render assistance to the S.S. "FEDERAL TRADER", displaced tonnage being quoted as 4,700 tons. This ship was reported disabled in position forty miles N.N.W. of Sable Island. At 5:15 p.m., on the same date, the S.S. "FEDERAL TRADER" was located in position Latitude 40° 30' 30" North, Longitude 59° 40' 30" West, this being approximately eleven miles east of the original reported position. This Ship was disabled, due to defective boilers, and, therefore, could not raise sufficient steam to proceed under her own power. A towing hawser was placed on board and at 6:05 p.m. tow was proceeding towards Halifax. Due to heavy drift ice fields, it was found necessary to steer various courses. At 11:30 p.m. Salvage Tug "FOUNDATION VERA" arrived in the vicinity and, due to the drift ice and the dangerous sand bars on the west end of Sable Island, tow was not handed over to Salvage Tug until 8:30 a.m. on April 17th. R.C.M.P.S. "MACBRIEN" then proceeded to H.M.C. Dockyard to replenish fuel, supplies, etc. R.C.M.P.S. "MACBRIEN" towed the "FEDERAL TRADER" a distance of 110.5 miles prior to turning same over to the commercial salvage tug.

R.C.M.P. "FRENCH" on June 12th rendered assistance in conveying a sick woman from St. Lawrence, Newfoundland, to hospital at Burin for surgical operation. The medical officer stated that the patient was suffering from appendicitis and complications were feared if operation was delayed. The distance between St. Lawrence and Burin is approximately 15 miles by water and to make the same trip by land it would require a drive of 100 miles over rough roads. Taking into consideration that the regular coastal steamship was not due for several days, it was considered advisable to have patient moved to hospital without delay.

(c) *R.C.M. Police Service Dogs*

As mentioned in section four of this report, the police service dogs have been used in many different cases. In outlying areas where bush and woods hamper ordinary search parties, they have proven themselves extremely useful in finding missing persons, especially children who have strayed from home and become lost. Examples of two such successful cases are given below.

*Robert D. Crosby—Missing Person—Eatonville, Cumberland County, N.S.*

In this case, a patrol was made with police dog "Prince" to a lumber camp where Robert Crosby, two and one-half years of age, had been reported missing.



After half an hour's search of the immediate vicinity, the small tracks of a child were found. Because searchers had previously been in this area, "Prince" was taken out of range and succeeded in picking up a track leading into the dense bush. After tracking through muddy roads and bogs for about four miles, the trail appeared to end in a large clearing; however, "Prince" was circled in this area and again picked up the trail which led straight into the bush. After following this trail for a short time, "Prince" quickened his pace, indicating that the track was getting fresher, and soon came upon the child who was still walking into the woods.

*Heather Robertson—Lost Child—Peace River District, Alberta*

In this case, the assistance of police dogs "Asta" and "Smoky" was requested after organized searching under police direction had been conducted without result. Upon arrival at the scene, the dogmaster, with one Louis Sokoloski as guide, employed "Asta" and "Smoky" on searching for "dead" off leash. Because so many people had trampled the area before their arrival, this proved almost useless. During this search, however, Sokoloski mentioned that while searching on the previous evening, he had located a set of small footprints. Though he led the dogmaster and dogs to this area, the footprints could not be found. "Asta" and "Smoky" were then put on free searching, and within a short time, it was noticed that the dogs were interested in a small section of the ground which, upon examination, appeared to have been disturbed, as though a small child had lain on the grass. "Smoky" then disappeared into the bush and upon his return some ten minutes later, it could be seen that he was interested in something. After following "Smoky" for a short distance, a small clearing was reached, and approximately two hundred yards ahead, the missing child was seen walking towards the search party.

#### 4. Collection of Revenue

A substantial increase in revenue collected on behalf of the federal, provincial, municipal, and other authorities occurred during the year. In comparison with last year's figure of \$668,035.41, the total collections show a sharp rise of over 100%:—

*For the Federal Government.*

Revenue .....	\$295,005.22	
Fines .....	439,559.82	
Costs .....	40,309.41	
		<hr/> \$774,874.45

*For the various Provincial Governments.*

Revenue .....	\$394,264.47	
Fines .....	188,932.81	
Costs .....	14,216.73	
		<hr/> \$597,414.01

*For the various Municipal Authorities.*

Revenue .....	\$ 298.50	
Fines .....	96,827.43	
Costs .....	11,497.44	
		<hr/> \$108,623.37

For Others .....		8,021.99
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\$1,488,933.82

The increased monies collected is largely accounted for by the extension of our duties in Newfoundland and British Columbia.

The fines listed above are not to be considered as the total of fines imposed during the year; they are only those collected by this Force for the authorities indicated. A further statement of fines appears in the Appendices of this report.

## SECTION 6—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON

### 1. General

For the purposes of administration the Territories referred to in the heading of this section form one division known as "G" Division. The areas under its jurisdiction include, besides the Northwest and Yukon Territories, the extreme northwest part of British Columbia; the part of northern Quebec called New Quebec; the Fort Fitzgerald District of northern Alberta; and the portion of northern Ontario bordering James Bay.

The divisional headquarters of "G" Division is at Ottawa, where the federal government administrative offices for the Northwest and Yukon Territories are situated. Inspector H. A. Larsen commands this division, and a commissioned officer is stationed at each of the three sub-divisions, namely, Fort Smith, N.W.T., Aklavik, N.W.T., and Whitehorse, Y.T.

### 2. Strength

On March 31, 1951, the strength of this division is 124, made up as follows:

Officers .....	4
Non-commissioned officers and constables ..	102
Special constables .....	18
	<hr/>
	124

There is a slight decrease in strength over last year owing to the transfer of the "St. Roch" and her personnel to the "Marine" Division of the Force.

In addition, there are thirteen employed civilians and twelve civil servants.

### 3. Sub-Divisions and Detachments

#### (a) *Yukon*

Whitehorse is the only sub-division in the Yukon. Detachments are situated at Whitehorse; Watson Lake; Teslin; Minto; Dawson; Mayo; Old Crow; Haines Junction and Keno (temporary detachment).

#### (b) *Northwest Territories*

There are two sub-divisions in the Northwest Territories with detachments at the following places:

##### *Fort Smith Sub-Division*

Fort Smith; Yellowknife; Resolution; Spence Bay; Hay River; Reliance; Rae; Providence; Norman; Simpson; Fort Liard; Coppermine; Cambridge Bay and Port Radium.

##### *Aklavik Sub-Division*

Aklavik; Herschel Island; Good Hope; Arctic Red River; Fort McPherson; Tuktoyaktuk.

The detachments in the Eastern Arctic, northern Quebec, and Ontario are supervised directly from "G" Division Headquarters, Ottawa. These detachments are: Lake Harbour; Frobisher Bay; Pangnirtung; Pond Inlet; Resolute Bay; Dundas Harbour; Baker Lake; Chesterfield Inlet; Eskimo Point; Fort Chimo, P.Q.; Port Harrison, P.Q.; and Moose Factory, Ontario.



#### 4. Inspections

Inspector H. A. Larsen and Reg. No. 10575, Staff-Sergeant W. C. Dodsworth left Ottawa on June 12, 1950, by R.C.M.P. aircraft and carried out inspections of "G" Division detachments in the Whitehorse, Fort Smith, and Aklavik Sub-Divisions. They then proceeded to the Eastern Arctic and inspected the detachments there. This inspection patrol is particularly noteworthy because it is the first time that the Officer Commanding "G" Division has inspected detachments in all sub-divisions and the Eastern Arctic in the same year. The patrol covered 13,874 miles by air, 3,008 by boat (the *C. D. Howe*), and 446 by police car, a total of 17,328 miles.

As usual, the Officers Commanding the various sub-divisions carried out summer and winter inspections of their detachments.

#### 5. Patrols

The patrols made during the year were of a routine nature, but it will be seen from the table of miles shown below that the members of this division were very active in the past twelve months:

—	N.W.T.	Y.T.	P.Q.	H.B.	Total
Dogs.....	36,073	3,306	3,742	5,354	48,475
Boat.....	28,387	7,820	4,449	12,101	52,757
Plane—					
Public.....	76,696	43,366	5,000	3,575	128,637
Police.....	19,026	—	—	—	19,026
Auto.....	65,718	169,352	—	—	235,070
Rail.....	3,271	140	—	—	7,176
Foot.....	613	9,040	194	429	10,276
Total .....	229,784	233,024	13,385	25,224	501,417

#### 6. Dogs

The strength of dogs as of March 31, 1951, is 243. A total of 61 dogs were taken on the strength. Of these, 16 were donated, 16 purchased and 29 bred at our own detachments; 72 dogs were condemned and struck off strength. As will be noted from the above table, the dogs were again extensively used for patrol purposes.

#### 7. Barracks and Buildings

The new barrack block at Whitehorse, mentioned in my last year's report, was completed and occupied in July.

The Department of Public Works has plans ready for a new public building at Whitehorse and have included space for our divisional offices and for sleeping quarters for six single men. When this building is finished, all our accommodation requirements at Whitehorse will have been taken care of.

The barrack block at Aklavik is under construction and is expected to be completed some time during the next fiscal year.

Three prefabricated houses have been erected at Aklavik, Fort Smith and Rae. A building that was to have been torn down and disposed of at Whitehorse was instead dismantled and reconstructed at Mayo, Y.T., with the cooperation of the Department of National Defence (Army), and now provides office, guard-room, and single men's quarters there.

## 8. Crime

### (a) *General*

There has been a slight decrease in crime throughout the areas policed by "G" Division.

In the Yukon the agreement entered into with the Province of Alberta authorizing the transfer of Yukon prisoners serving sentences of not more than two years less one day to the Alberta Provincial Jail at Fort Saskatchewan has had salutary effects.

In the Northwest Territories no outstanding general features in the criminal field took place during the year.

### (b) *Criminal Code*

812 offences, compared with 826 last year, were entered under this heading. There were 63 investigations arising out of sudden and accidental deaths. One charge of murder was laid in the Yukon Territory; the accused was found not guilty of murder but guilty of manslaughter. Also in the Yukon Territory there was one charge of wounding with intent to commit murder; in this case the accused was found guilty. One murder indictment (Eskimo) is pending trial in the Northwest Territories and a fatal shooting is as yet to be fully investigated. As usual, the majority of the offences committed were for drunk and disorderly conduct, minor theft, and common assault.

In addition to the cases mentioned above, there were ten Criminal Code offences investigated in northern Alberta, northern Ontario and northern Quebec, and six investigations into sudden and fatal deaths in northern Quebec and Ontario.

### (c) *Indian Act*

A substantial decrease of offences under the Indian Act for this year is evident, although there were still over 300 cases. These offences involved Indians being found intoxicated, Indians in possession of intoxicants and both Indians and white persons supplying liquor to Indians. Many of the offenders were men who had been previously convicted under this Act.

### (d) *Customs Act*

There were seven investigations under the Customs Act, all in the Yukon Territory. Five of these infractions involved persons found in possession of goods unlawfully imported into Canada; two were for abandoning vehicles on the Alaska Highway (Northwest Highway System).

### (e) *Juvenile Delinquents Act*

There were twelve cases disposed of under this Act in the Northwest Territories and fourteen in the Yukon Territory. The offences consisted of thefts by juveniles and of adults contributing to Juvenile Delinquency. Nineteen convictions were registered, with many of the juveniles receiving suspended sentences only.

It is about two years since the Juvenile Delinquents Act was proclaimed to be in force in certain parts of the Territories and it is proving very useful in certain cases.

### (f) *Territorial Ordinances*

A total of 622 investigations were made under the various Northwest and Yukon Territorial Ordinances, which is slightly less in number than last year.

A breakdown of this figure shows infractions and investigations occurring in 226 cases under the Liquor Ordinance; 288 under the Motor Vehicle Ordinance; 31 under the Game Ordinance and 77 under Miscellaneous Ordinances, such as the Insanity—,Protection of Children—,and the Venereal Diseases—Ordinances.



(g) *Municipal By-Laws*

Members of "G" Division carry out the enforcing of by-laws in the two local administrative districts at Yellowknife, N.W.T., and Hay River, N.W.T.

In June, the towns of Whitehorse and Dawson in the Yukon became incorporated municipalities. The council of both cities requested that the Force continue policing these municipalities and, as a result, agreements were entered into with the two city councils concerned.

## 9. Assistance to other Departments

Extensive administrative work, apart from our regular police duties, is still being carried on for other federal and territorial departments, mainly the Northern Administration and Lands Branch of the Department of Resources and Development. In fact, where the Indian and Eskimo population predominates, this work forms a large share of our duties. Nineteen federal departments alone depend on our assistance in the North in such things as the registering of vital statistics; the issuing of various licenses, destitute rations, family allowances, medical supplies; the collecting of Income Tax, Fur Export—, Crown Timber—, Fur Farming—fees, Customs and Excise tariffs, meteorological data; the inspecting of drug stores, scales and weights, and licensed and unlicensed magazines containing explosives; and acting as agents for the Public Administrators in cases where persons have died intestate. The clerical work involved in most of this work has at times reached voluminous proportions.

## 10. Policing of Other Districts

(a) *Fort Fitzgerald District of Northern Alberta*

This District is within the jurisdiction of "K" Division of this Force, but is policed by our Fort Smith Detachment, which is located in the Northwest Territories close to the Alberta boundary. The arrangement obviates "K" Division establishing a detachment at Fort Fitzgerald, Alberta, and is both an economical and satisfactory one.

(b) *James Bay District of Northern Quebec and Ontario*

In Northern Ontario we maintain a detachment at Moose Factory, which is on the south coast of James Bay. No formal agreement between the federal and provincial authorities for the policing of this region by the R.C.M. Police exists; it is done, however, as a form of assistance to the Ontario Provincial Police, whose nearest detachment is some 200 miles away at Cochrane, Ontario. Duties of our Moose Factory detachment are in most respects similar to those performed by our men in the Northwest Territories.

Two detachments are situated in northern Quebec, one at Port Harrison on the east coast of the Hudson Bay, the other at Fort Chimo on Ungava Bay. Here again, no formal agreement exists for the policing of these areas by the R.C.M. Police. The duties of our men are similar to those undertaken at Moose Factory, Ontario.

(c) *Northern British Columbia adjacent to the Yukon Territory*

The extreme northwest part of British Columbia lying west of the Skagway-Whitehorse Railway has for some years been policed by the Yukon Sub-Division of "G" Division. With our taking over the B.C. Provincial Police duties, however, this area will in all probability be enlarged. In fact, the Lower Post Region in British Columbia has already been merged with the territory covered by our Watson Lake, Y.T. detachment, and it is expected a similar arrangement will be made for the supervision of the country around Atlin, British Columbia.

## 11. Development in the Yukon and Northwest Territories

### (a) *Yukon*

The Yukon Territory continues to develop rapidly. Mining operations are still the main reason for this expansion, aided by large water power projects and by steadily improving means of travel.

On the *Northwest Highway System* alone 17,000 vehicles, both tourist and commercial, passed through the Customs Port at Snag on the Alaska boundary, which is an increase of about 70% over last year. The cost of maintaining this highway is thus proportionally greater, and it is expected that road restrictions will be brought into effect in 1951.

The Whitehorse-Mayo road was opened in September. This all-weather highway is now travelled by private cars, a regular bus service, and a fleet of ore trucks working out from Keno. With the closing of navigation last fall, the British Yukon Navigation Company's river steamers ceased operating into Mayo, and in future all freight designated for that place will be carried in by road.

Further, activities in Alaska indicate that the Yukon will undergo more innovations in the future.

All developments, of course, directly effect the policing of the Yukon Territory, and as major changes take place, the duties of the Force are usually influenced accordingly.

### (b) *Northwest Territories*

The activities in the Northwest Territories have remained fairly constant during the year and no outstanding developments have taken place that have concerned this Force.

## SECTION 7—CONCLUDING REMARKS

In concluding this report, I should like to express to the officials of the various federal, provincial, and municipal departments, to the members of other police forces, and to the consultants, specialists, and honorary officers of the Force my appreciation for their wholehearted cooperation during the past year. Also, I should like to thank the many public spirited citizens who have on different occasions voluntarily aided the Force in carrying out its duties.

Further, I should like also to extend to the members of the press and their associated members of other public media of communication in Canada my sincere appreciation for their kind tributes to the Force and for the integrity of their context when presenting to the public various newsworthy aspects of the Force's work.

Finally, I should like to express my thanks to the Deputy Minister of Justice and his officials for their assistance and continued support, and have much pleasure in again recording that I have had the loyal and sustained efforts and devotion to duty of all officers and men of the Royal Canadian Police and its Reserve and the members of the Civil Service attached to our organization.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

S. T. WOOD,

*Commissioner.*



**SECTION 8—APPENDICES****Appendix "A"****OFFICERS COMMANDING AS AT MARCH 31, 1951**

*R.C.M.P. Headquarters, Ottawa, Ont.*

Commissioner S. T. Wood, C.M.G.

Deputy Commissioner C. K. Gray

Officer in Charge of "C" Department—

Assistant Commissioner L. H. Nicholson, M.B.E.

Officer in Charge of "S" Department—

Assistant Commissioner J. P. A. Savoie

*Divisions*

"A" Division, Ottawa, Ontario—

Superintendent O. LaRiviere

"B" Division, St. John's, Newfoundland—

Superintendent D. A. McKinnon

"C" Division, Montreal, Quebec—

Assistant Commissioner J. Brunet

"D" Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba—

Assistant Commissioner J. D. Bird

"E" Division, Vancouver, B.C.—

Assistant Commissioner A. T. Belcher

"F" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan—

Assistant Commissioner C. E. Rivett-Carnac

"G" Division, Ottawa, Ontario—

Inspector H. A. Larsen

"H" Division, Halifax, N.S.—

Assistant Commissioner G. M. Curleigh

"J" Division, Fredericton, N.B.—

Superintendent D. L. McGibbon

"K" Division, Edmonton, Alberta—

Assistant Commissioner S. Bullard

"L" Division, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island—

Inspector N. W. Churchill

"N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario—

Superintendent C. N. K. Kirk, A.D.C.

"O" Division, Toronto, Ontario—

Superintendent M. F. E. Anthony

"Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan—

Inspector J. C. Story

Marine Division, Halifax, Nova Scotia—

Superintendent J. P. Fraser, D.S.C.







[illegible]



## STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1951—Continued

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	A/Commissioners	Staff Surgeon Pathologist	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub/Inspectors	Staff/Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Snow Sedans
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																							
"J" Division—																							
Fredericton—(H.Q.)						2		2	6	7	4	5	4	30						4	2	6	
Albert											1			1						1			
Bathurst										1	1			2						1			
Buctouche											1			2						1			
Campbellton										1				1						1	1		
Campbellton Town Det.										1				6						1			
Caraquet											5			1						1			
Chatham Town Det.										1	1			1						1			
Chipman										1	1			4						1			
Dalhousie										1	1			2						1			
Doakton										1				3						1			
East Florenceville														1						1			
Edmundston										1	2			2						2			
Fredericton									1	4	3			4						3			
Gagetown										1	10			15						4			
Grand Falls														1						1			
Grand Manan											2			2						1			
Grand Manan											1			1						1			
Jacquet River										1				1						1			
Macadam											1			1						1			
Minto										1	1			2						1			
Moncton						1		1	2	4	12			20						9		1	
Newcastle									1	1	2			4						2	1		
Newcastle Town Det.										1	4			5						1			
Perth											3			3						2			
Petitcodiac											1			1						1			
Plaster Rock											2			2						1			
Port Elgin											1			1						1			
Richibucto										1	1			2						1			
St. Andrews Town Det.											1			1						1			
St. George										1				1						1			
St. John									2	3	10			15						1			
St. Leonard											1			1						1			
St. Quentin											3			3						1			
St. Stephen										1	2			3						2			

St. Stephen Town Det.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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Ontario—												
"O" Division—												
Toronto—(H.Q.)	1	2	1	2	7	19	43	2	12	89		25
Camp Borden						1				1		1
Cobourg						1	1			2		1
Fort Erie						1	2			2		1
Guelph							2			2		1
Hamilton						1	7		1	9		4
Kirkland Lake					1	1	3			5		2
Leamington							1			6		1
London						1	5			1		3
Manitowaning							1			1		1
Muncey							2			2		1
Niagara Falls						1	6			7		3
Oshweken						1	2			3		2
Orillia						1	1			2		1
Owen Sound							1			1		1
Sarnia						1	2			3		3
Sault Ste. Marie						1	4			5		2
Sudbury						1	5			6		3
Timmins						1	3			4		1
Toronto Town Station						2	18			20		7
Wallaceburg					1	1	2			3		1
Windsor						4	7			12		1
On Command							4			4		6
On Leave						1	3		1	5		
Totals	1	2	1	3	8	40	125	3	13	196		71
Manitoba—												
"D" Division—												
Winnipeg—(H.Q.)	1											
Amaranth												
Arborg												
Ashern												
Beausejour												
Barens River												
Bissett												
Boissevain												
Brandon	1				3	3	6	1	1	15		6
Camp Shilo							1			1		
Carberry										1		
Carman										1		
Charleswood										4		
Churchill					1	1	3			2		
Cold Lake							2			3		
Crystal City							2			2		
Dauphin		1			4	1	14			20		6





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STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1951—Continued

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	A/Commissioners	Staff Surgeon Pathologist	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub/Inspectors	Staff/Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Snow Sedans
Saskatchewan—Continued																						
"F" Division—Continued																						
Climax.....											1								1			
Consul.....										1									1			
Craik.....											1								1			
Cumberland House.....											1								1			
Cutknife.....											1								1			
Delisle.....											1								1			
Elbow.....										1									1			
Esterhazy.....										1									1			
Estevan.....											1								1			
Eston.....											1								1			
Fillmore.....											1								1			
Foam Lake.....										1									1			
Fort Qu'Appelle.....										1									1			
Fox Valley.....											1								1			
Glaslyn.....										1									1			
Goodsoil.....										1									1			
Gravelbourg.....										1									1			
Green Lake.....										1									1			
Gull Lake.....										1									1			
Hafford.....										1									1			
Hanley.....										1									1			
Hudson Bay.....										1									1			
Humboldt.....											1								1			
Ile à la Crosse.....											1								1			
Imperial.....											1								1			
Indian Head.....											1								1			
Kamsack.....											1								1			
Kelvington.....											1								1			
Kerrobert.....											1								1			
Kindersley.....											1								1			
Kipling.....											1								1			
Kyle.....											1								1			
La Ronge.....											1								1			
Lanigan.....											1								1			







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## COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

[illegible]









STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1951—Continued

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	A/Commissioners	Staff Surgeon Pathologist	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub/Inspectors	Staff/Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Snow Sedans
North West Territories—Concluded																								
"G" Division—Concluded																								
Coppermine.....												1												
Dundas Harbour.....												2												
Eskimo Point.....												1												
Fort Chimo Quebec.....												1												
Fort McPherson.....												1												
Fort Smith.....									1			1										1		
Frobisher Bay.....																								
Good Hope.....												1												
Hay River.....																								
Herschel Island.....																								
Lake Harbour.....												1												
Liard.....												1												
Moose Factory Ont.....																								
Norman.....																								
Pangnirtung.....																								
Pond Inlet.....																								
Port Harrison Quebec.....												2												
Port Radium.....												2												
Providence.....																								
Rae.....												1										1		
Reliance.....																								
Resolute Bay.....																								
Resolution.....																								
Simpson.....																								
Spence Bay.....																								
Tuktoyaktuk.....												1												
Yellowknife.....									1															
On Command.....																								
On Leave.....																								
Totals.....						2	1	1	5	8	60	16	13	106					234		3	6		

[illegible]



STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1951—Concluded

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	A/Commissioners	Staff Surgeon Pathologist	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Sleigh Dogs	Police Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Snow Sedans
"Marine" Division—Concluded																								
Campbell River, Vancouver, Is. B.C.												1		1										
R.C.M.P. M/L "9"												4		4										
Port Alice, Vancouver, Is., B.C.—												2		2										
R.C.M.P. M/L "10"																								
Prince Rupert, B.C.—									1															
R.C.M.P. M/L "15"																								
Port Alberni, Vancouver, Is., B.C.—																								
R.C.M.P. M/L "16"																								
Ocean Falls, B.C.—																								
R.C.M.P. M/L "17"								6	3	8	25	2		2										
Care and Maintenance, Halifax, N.S.									2	7	8	35		77										
On Command												9		28										
On Leave																								
Totals				1	6	1	10	11	24	59	101	1		212							1	1		
"Aviation" Section—																								
Rockcliffe, Ont.—(H.Q.)						1			2			1	1	5										
Rockliffe, Ont.—								1	1			2		4						2				
No. 1 Detachment																				1				
Regina, Sask.—								1				1		2										
No. 2 Detachment																				2				
Edmonton, Alta.—									2	1		3		6										
No. 3 Detachment																				1				
Mobile—																								
No. 4 Detachment									1	1				2						1				
Winnipeg, Man.—																								
No. 5 Detachment									1			1		2						1				
Vancouver, B.C.—																								
No. 6 Detachment									1			2		3										
On Command																								
On Leave																								
Totals				1	1	1	1	6	5	10	1	10	1	24						8				





## ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

## CITIES AND TOWNS POLICED BY R.C.M.P. BY PROVINCES MARCH 31, 1951.

PRINCE EDWARD  
ISLAND.

Place	No. of Men.
Souris	1

## NEW BRUNSWICK

Place	No. of Men.
Campbellton	7
Chatham	4
Dalhousie	3
Newcastle	4
Shediac	1
St. Andrews	1
St. Stephen	4
Sussex	3

## MANITOBA

Place	No. of Men.
Beauséjour	1
Carberry	1
Carman	2
Charleswood	2
Dauphin	5
Flin Flon	8
Gimli	1
Killarney	1
Manitou	1
Melita	1
Minnedosa	2
Portage La Prairie	7
Russell	1
Selkirk	4
Swan River	1
Tuxedo	3
Virden	2
Winnipeg Beach	1

## SASKATCHEWAN

Place	No. of Men.
Assiniboia	1
Biggar	2
Canora	2
Delisle	2
Eston	1
Foam Lake	1
Gravelbourg	1
Hudson Bay	1
Humboldt	1
Indian Head	3
Kamsack	1
Kindersley	3
Lloydminster	2
Maple Creek	4
Meadow Lake	1
Melfort	2
Melville	3
Moosomin	4
North Battleford	1
Radville	6
Rosetown	1
Shaunavon	2
Tisdale	2
Watrous	2
Weyburn	5
Wilkie	1
Yorkton	7

## ALBERTA

Place	No. of Men.
Brooks	2
Camrose	4
Clareholm	2
Drumheller	2
Gleichen	5
Grand Prairie	1
High River	3
Innisfail	3
MacLeod	1
Nanton	2
Okotoks	1
Olds	1
Peace River	6
Red Deer	2
Stettler	1
St. Albert	1
St. Paul	1
Three Hills	1
Vegreville	2
Vermilion	2
Wetaskiwin	3

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

Place	No. of Men.
Alberni, City of	2
Armstrong, City of	1
Burnaby, District of	28
Chilliwack, City of	3
Chilliwack, Twp. of	2
Coquitlam, District of	3
Courtenay, City of	2
Cowichan, District of	2
North	3
Cranbrook, City of	2
Duncan, City of	2
Enderby, City of	1
Fernie, City of	3
Grand Forks, City of	1
Greenwood, City of	1
Kamloops, City of	6
Kaslo, City of	1
Kelowna, City of	7
Kent, District of	1
Kimberley, City of	4
Ladysmith, City of	1
Langley, District of	3
Maple Ridge	3
District of	3
Matsqui, District of	1
Merritt, City of	1
Nanaimo, City of	9
Peachland, District of	1
Pentiction, City of	7
Pitt Meadows,	1
District of	1
Port Alberni, City of	6
Port Coquitlam,	2
City of	2
Prince George,	8
City of	8
Prince Rupert,	12
City of	12
Revelstoke, City of	3
Richmond, District of	8
Rossland, City of	2
Salmon Arm, City of	1
Salmon Arm,	1
District of	1
Spallumcheon,	1
District of	1
Sumas, District of	1
Summerland,	1
District of	1
Trail, City of	10
Vancouver,	12
City of North	12
Vancouver,	14
District of North	14
Vernon, City of	6

## APPENDIX "C"

Return of Investigations, Cases Entered, and Convictions, Etc.,  
for the Twelve Months Ended March 31, 1951

## 1.—RECAPITULATION OF THE DISPOSITION OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER FEDERAL STATUTES, CRIMINAL CODE AND PROVINCIAL STATUTES, IN ALL PROVINCES, FROM 1 APRIL, 1950, TO 31 MARCH, 1951.

Federal Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
British Columbia.....		49	38	352	.....	18	2,547	92	.....	.....	3,096
Alberta.....	1	50	17	154	.....	34	1,296	53	.....	154	1,759
Saskatchewan.....	5	436	16	130	.....	11	771	29	.....	61	1,459
Manitoba.....		249	11	120	1	12	664	12	.....	167	1,236
Ontario.....	1	265	18	1,184	7	283	3,329	85	264	336	5,772
Quebec.....	1	865	40	1,388	4	89	1,954	31	158	658	5,187
New Brunswick.....		118	9	290	.....	5	363	3	.....	31	819
Nova Scotia.....	1	325	10	284	6	48	572	24	40	61	1,371
Prince Edward Island.....		565	10	32	.....	23	112	9	.....	12	763
Newfoundland.....		26	148	43	.....	2	44	2	1	50	316
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	4	2	7	239	4	8	716	23	7	30	1,040
Total.....	13	2,950	323	4,216	22	533	12,368	363	470	1,560	22,818

Criminal Code	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
British Columbia.....	7	51	686	48	12	46	2,739	167	.....	6	3,762
Alberta.....	365	166	1,749	811	64	715	3,576	259	8	501	8,214
Saskatchewan.....	415	82	1,326	628	10	300	2,404	139	2	169	5,475
Manitoba.....	84	92	630	511	12	157	1,626	76	1	377	3,566
Ontario.....	6	14	132	158	2	30	218	35	6	35	636
Quebec.....		1	6	90	1	32	294	9	18	26	477
New Brunswick.....	401	55	497	440	22	175	1,527	133	15	189	3,454
Nova Scotia.....	126	40	803	414	39	127	1,431	323	200	185	3,688
Prince Edward Island.....	42	3	146	64	.....	30	262	35	.....	31	613
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	27	12	94	108	8	41	511	37	1	42	881
Newfoundland.....	91	27	280	126	2	43	696	80	37	306	1,688
Total.....	1,564	543	6,349	3,398	172	1,696	15,284	1,293	288	1,867	32,454



1.—RECAPITULATION OF THE DISPOSITION OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER FEDERAL STATUTES, CRIMINAL CODE AND PROVINCIAL STATUTES, IN ALL PROVINCES, FROM 1 APRIL, 1950 TO 31 MARCH, 1951.

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
British Columbia.....				239		4	6,379	112			6,734
Alberta.....	2	20	74	188		112	7,263	127	1	233	8,020
Saskatchewan.....	35	296	173	321	3	92	5,780	88	7	55	6,850
Manitoba.....	1	48	7	294	5	57	4,554	33		76	5,075
Ontario.....			1			9	39	2	1	1	53
Quebec.....							1				1
New Brunswick.....		645	62	476	6	45	4,716	58	5	68	6,081
Nova Scotia.....	1	3	3,208	1,223	52	64	6,273	141	196	107	11,268
Prince Edward Island.....		892	13	153		34	1,016	29		18	2,155
Newfoundland.....	2	76	66	143		5	664	54	62	147	1,219
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....				1			21	3			25
Total.....	41	1,980	3,604	3,038	66	422	36,706	647	272	705	47,481

SEE REMARKS SECTION FOUR—CRIME—REGARDING CRIMINAL STATISTICS FOR  
BRITISH COLUMBIA

## 2.--CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE FEDERAL STATUTES IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1950, TO MARCH 31, 1951

Federal Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed Over to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL	Disposition by Provinces									TOTAL		
												British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island		Newfoundland	Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory
Aeronautics Act.....		1		24		3	24	4		10	66	1		10	6	31	14	3				1	66
Animal Contagious Diseases Act..				3	2		4			1	10				6	6	4						10
Bank Act.....	1			3							4		1	1			2						4
Bankruptcy Act.....				1							1						1						1
Canadian Wheat Board Act.....	1		5	26		3	125	2		100	262		32	128	102								262
Canal Regulations Act.....		2		3			6				11					11							11
Canada Shipping Act.....	1			178		1	10	1		9	200	19			1	98	80					1	200
Combines Investigation Act.....				2							2					1	1						2
Customs Act.....	2	1,002	176	2,071	3	25	1,347	18	22	646	5,312	348	139	62	153	1,604	1,809	529	376			10	5,312
Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act.....							78	6		3	112		64		20	2	24		2				112
Emergency Exchange Conservation Act.....				1							3					3							3
Excise Act.....	1,887		37	156		14	513	16	21	70	2,714	16	91	494	311	150	684	9	317	631	11		2,714
Explosives Act.....	1		6	86			12	2		4	111	35	2	5	3	30	13	6	14	1		2	111
Export Act.....				2		4		1	7		14						14						14
Family Allowance Act.....	2		2	51	1	7	123		9	89	284	2	6			48	201	15	3		7	2	284
Federal District Commission Act..			1	47		2	351	4		2	407					405	2						407
Fisheries Act.....				5	1	2	302	21		2	333	143	122				1		67				333
Food and Drugs Act.....				2		1				2	6	3	2			1							6
Foreign Exchange Control Act...	1	8	4	369	4	81	152	16	17	53	705	39	52	25	23	249	264	19	17	9	4	4	705
Immigration Act.....				56			3			1	60	51			1	3		2				3	60
Income War Tax Act.....		2	25	182	1	249	2,026	37	354	348	3,224	13	438		41	1,256	1,107		299	70			3,224
Indian Act.....		6	7	66	3	42	5,226	112	10	62	5,534	1,892	524	601	331	989	524	185	172	22		294	5,534
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....	2	1	7	14	1		224	8	1	9	267	111	29		92	1	1	1	3			29	267
Juvenile Delinquents Act (Adults)	3	2	5	18		1	148	15		22	214	31	103	34	45	1							214
Live Stock Pedigree Act.....			1	5							6					6							6
Lord's Day Act.....		1	4	30		1	4	17		5	62		13	28	12			3		3			62
Maple Products Marketing Act.....				1		1	1			1	4					3	1						4
Meat and Canned Foods Act.....				1							1					1							1
Migratory Birds Convention Act...		2	3	64		4	179	6	1	5	264		5	11	4	78	103	13	32	15	2	1	264
National Harbour Board Act.....							7				7												7



2—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE FEDERAL STATUTES IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1950, TO MARCH 31, 1951—Concluded

Federal Statutes	Disposition by Provinces										TOTAL	Still Under Investigation	Awaiting Trial	Dismissed	Convicted	Withdrawn	Warrant Unexecuted	Handed Over to Department Concerned	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Unfounded	Complainant Declines to Prosecute
	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland	Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory										
National Health and Welfare Act.	1			1							1				224	2		1			
Northwest Territories Act.											308	12		9	224	2	4	54	2		1
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.											1,017	67	25	54	364	80		362	32	33	
Penitentiaries Act.											5	1			1			4			
Pensions Act.											1			1							
Post Office Act.											4	3						1			
Radio Act.											1	1									
Railway Act.											1	1				1					
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.											169			1	143	1		24			
Soldiers' Settlement Act.											6							5		1	
Special War Revenue Act.											4				1			3			
War-time Prices and Trade Board Regulations.											33	1		25				6	1		
Automatic Firearms Regulations											4	4									
Ticket of Leave Act.											9		1		7			2			
Tobacco Restraint Act.											80	12		1	1			65	1		
Transport Act.											6				2			4			
Unemployment Insurance Act.											2	1								1	
Vehicular Traffic on Dominion Property											91	2	1	1	85	1	1	1			
Veterans Rehabilitation Act											451			4	430	6		11			
War Measures Act											1							1			
War Veterans Allowance Act.											2	1						1			
War Service Grants Act.											9	3			3			3			
Yukon Act.											36	4		2	7	3		20			
											378	4	1	6	207			158	1		
Total	13	2,950	323	4,216	22	533	12,368	363	470	1,560	22,818	363	470	1,560	22,818	363	470	1,560	323	2,950	13

3.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1950, TO MARCH 31, 1951

Criminal Code	Dispositions by Provinces											TOTAL	Still Under Investigation	Awaiting Trial	Dismissed	Convicted	Withdrawn	Warrant Unexecuted	Handed Over to Department Concerned	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Unfounded	Complainant Declines to Prosecute
	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland	Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory											
Offences Against Public Order																						
Part 2—																						
Affrays and Duels.....		3	47			2			7		5											64
Explosive Substances.....			2																			2
Forcible Entry and Detainer.....																						1
Offensive Weapons.....	16	31	50	63	58	1	1	47	49	5	7	14										326
Administration of Law and Justice																						
Part 4—																						
Common Law.....	1	8	19	7	1			2	4		2											43
Corruption and Disobedience.....			3																			3
Bribes and Rewards.....			1		1	1	10	3														16
Escapes and Rescues.....		12	7	11	15			72	6	11	3	3										140
Misleading Justice.....			3	3				1			1											8
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury.....	2	2	16	3	2			5	4	1	1											34
Fabrication of Evidence.....			1	1																		2
Obstructing, Resisting or Neglecting to Aid Peace Officers and Public Officers.....	1	39	48	66	17	24	5	39	34	9	8	12										301
Personating a Peace Officer.....		4	6	7	2	6	11	1														37
Religious Morals, Public Convenience—Part 5—																						
Disorderly Houses.....	1	11	128	23	69			17	27	5	4	20										304
Offences Against Morality.....		5		4				7	6		18											40
Buggery.....		1	3		1			2	2		3											12
Incest.....		1	8	7	7			5	7													35
Indecent Acts, Gross Indecency	1	27	22	15	7	3		12	32	3	3	4										128
Obscene and Fraudulent Publications.....				3	4	3																10
Procuring.....			1	1					1													3
Seduction of Girl 16 to 18.....	3			3	1			1														6
Nuisances.....	10	585	432	569	257	2		261	192	33	214	247										2,792
Religion.....		1	1		1			1			5											8
Vagrancy.....	1	235	117	72	46		1	50	19	48	59	26										673



## ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

## 3.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1950, TO MARCH 31, 1951—Continued

Criminal Code	Disposition by Provinces												TOTAL
	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland	Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	TOTAL	
Person and Reputation—Part 6													
Abduction	1	3	16	11	5	7	1	6	10	9	2	1	5
Abortion and Attempts		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Aggravated Assault		1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Common Assault	42	20	14	1,265	287	15	31	428	200	2	44	142	1,929
Indecent Assault	8	15	13	82	22	5	9	34	32	2	4	11	184
Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm	12	12	11	317	81	6	8	92	75	2	9	20	522
Bodily injuries, acts and omissions causing danger to the person	4	13	16	127	7	4	10	28	7	1	31	2	192
Driving while intoxicated	1	6	2	755	94	29	15	78	93	24	34	62	928
Failure to stop after accident	13	4	8	297	18	6	10	81	3	1	23	21	441
Furious Driving	4	19	23	1,203	101	4	14	179	33		21	23	1,397
Taking motor car unlawfully	15	3	1	267	14	1	2	54	36	3	9	12	339
Wounding	2	2	4	13	1		4	7	1			5	27
Defamatory Libel and Extortion by Libel	3	2	3						1				8
Duties tending to the Preservation of Life	23	5	20	112	25	7	61	99	34	1		28	421
Attempted Murder			1	1	1	1	3	1				9	9
Manslaughter	1		2	14	20	10	7	2	5			8	57
Murder			6		1	1	8	4					16
Threatening letters and threats			3	1			4	2	2	1		3	11
Accidental death by auto accidents			4				20	59	44			5	398
Accidental deaths general accidents			52				45	437	267			27	1,573
Accidental death by railway accidents			2				1	3	6				27
Neglect at childbirth, concealing dead body		3	4	3	1		1	2	1			4	13





3.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1950, TO MARCH 31, 1951—*Continued*

Criminal Code	Disposition by Provinces										
	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed Over to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
Rights of Property, Rights Arising out of Contracts, Offences Connected with Trade—											
Part 7—Concluded											
Robbery and extortion	1	1	4	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	23
Robbery with violence	449	5	11	2	2	3	46	3	6	6	75
Theft, general	3	136	2,538	151	21	138	1,719	123	33	431	5,739
Theft, agricultural machinery	20	15	53	10	9	2	16	8	9	9	83
Theft, cattle	3	15	149	10	9	9	108	8	41	41	360
Theft, Federal Government property	3	10	107	123	4	2	44	7	2	15	318
Theft, grain	5	15	58	4	2	1	19	1	10	10	114
Theft, money and other Negotiable securities	109	21	310	53	6	27	320	17	7	97	967
Theft motor cars (Vehicles only)	24	17	175	30	4	34	171	4	2	33	494
Mail and postal matter	1	2	5	7	1	1	21	1	5	5	43
Offences resembling theft			2	1		9	8		1	1	21
Wilful and Forbidden Acts—Part 8											
Arson and other fires	8	28	133	57	1	3	23	9	2	37	301
Injuries to cattle and other animals	13	10	83	5		4	36	4	4	4	161
Cruelty to animals	6	9	25	22		1	44	9	10	10	126
Mischief—Damage to Property	261	20	388	63	3	52	610	62	60	60	1,522
Public property (Interfering with)		1	7	1							9
Railways, mines and electrical plants			8	7		1	10		1	1	27
Trees—vegetables, roots and plants	1			1			7	1			10
Vessels and rafts				1							1

### 3.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1950, TO MARCH 31, 1951—*Concluded*

## COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

Criminal Code	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed Over to Depart- ment Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
Bank Notes, Coin and Counterfeit Money—Part 9	3	1	11	37	.....	2	7	4	1	6	72
Bank Notes, Counterfeit.				4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9
Coins, Counterfeit.		1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attempts, Conspiracies, Acces- sories—Part 10.	1	3	8	14	.....	12	94	5	11	4	152
Jurisdiction—Part 11.			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Procedure on Appearance of Accused—Part 14			4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Surety to Keep the Peace— Part 15.	19	15	77	45	4	35	282	20	.....	2	499
Punishment, Fines, Forfeitures, Costs and Restitution—Part 20.			.....	1	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	1	14
Render by Sureties and Recogni- zances—Part 21.			.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Total.	1,564	543	6,349	3,398	172	1,696	15,284	1,293	288	1,867	32,454





4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM 1 APRIL, 1950, TO 31 MARCH, 1951—*Continued.*

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
<i>Alberta—(Concluded)</i>											
Dangerous Dogs Act.....						1	1		1		3
Dental Act..						1	1	1			3
Domestic Animals Act.....		3	4	1		5	15	1		4	33
Domestic Relations Act..	1		2	1		2	7	3		2	18
Extra Judicial Seizures Act.....		2									2
Frozen Food Locker Act..						1	2				3
Fire Prevention Act.....							1				1
Forests Act..				5		1	145	10		1	162
Forest Reserve Act.....							4				4
Fuel Oil Licence Act.....			1								1
Fuel Oil Tax Act.....				1			71			1	73
Game Act.....			3	13			163	6		15	200
Insurance Act.....			1				2	1			4
Juvenile Offenders Act.....			1	4			39	1			45
Labour Act.....			1	2		1	11				15
Liquor Act....	1	4	9	35		20	2,691	22		31	2,813
Live Stock Products Act....							1				1
Maintenance Orders Act..										1	1
Masters and Servants Act..		1	4	3		25	43	6		4	86
Medical Professions Act....			1							1	2
Mental Diseases Act.....				1		2	136	4		2	145
Mines Act.....			2				22			2	26
Noxious Weeds Act.....			1			2	10				13
Private Detective Act.....				3			2				5
Public Health Act.....				1		11	7				19
Public Service Vehicles Act.....		6	17	31		16	1,133	7		52	1,262
Public Works Act.....				1			1	1			3
School Act.....							1				1
School Attendance Act.....						1	4	1		1	7
Securities Act.....				9			3	1		4	17
Slot Machine Act.....				2							2
Stock Inspection Act.....				1			4				5
Tradesman Qualification Act.....							2				2
Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act.....		4	27	68		21	2,480	60		58	2,718
Welding Act.....							25			1	26
Municipal Laws.....						2	137	2			141
Total.....	2	20	74	188		112	7,263	127	1	233	8,020
<i>Saskatchewan</i>											
Animal Protection Act.....			1	1		1	1			2	6
Auctioneers Act.....				1							1
Annual Holidays Act.....			2			2	1	1			6
Brand Act..	1			2							3
Boilers Pressure Vessel Act..							2				2
Child Welfare Act.....	2			8		5	5	1			21
Companies Act.....				1							1
Deserted Wives Maintenance Act.....	2		6	5	3	10	31	3	2		62
Education Tax Act.....	1		22	160		14	118		3	30	348
Electrical and License Act..			1	1			5				7
Frozen Food Locker Act..							1				1
Fur Act.....			4	3			18	1		2	28
Fisheries Act.....							14	5			19
Fuel Petroleum Products Act.....		2	2	3		1	136		1		145
Fire Prevention Act.....						2	3				5
Game Act.....		5	15	6		4	143	8			181
Health Services Act.....						4	1				5



4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM 1 APRIL, 1950, TO 31 MARCH, 1951—*Continued.*

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
<b>Saskatchewan—(Concluded)</b>											
Hawkers and Pedlars Act.....			1				15				16
Highways and Transportation Act.....	3		2	8			32				45
Hotel Keepers Act.....							3				3
Injured Animals Act.....			1	1							2
Leasehold Regulations.....		1									1
Liquor Act.....	3	269	45	32		22	1,844	37	1	9	2,262
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....	1	1	2	1			2				7
Marriage Act.....			1								1
Masters and Servants Act..	3					3	6	1			13
Mental Hygiene Act.....	1	1	22	11		3	118	2			158
Noxious Weeds Act.....							1				1
Prairie and Forest Fires Act.	1		1	1			10				13
Public Health Act.....				8						1	9
Pure Bred Sires Act.....						1	3				4
Rural Municipalities Act..				1			4				5
Rural Telephone Act.....	1										1
Saskatchewan Hospital Act.				12		3	410	1		3	429
Securities Frauds Prevention Act.....				1			1				2
School Attendance Act.....							2				2
Steam Boilers Act.....				1							1
Stray Animals Act.....	1	1	1			8	9	6			26
Saskatchewan Bill of Rights Act.....	1										1
Theatres and Cinematograph Act.....	2		1	1		1	2				7
Travelling Shows Act.....			2	1			1				4
Threshers Lien Act.....	1										1
Vehicle Act.....	11	16	41	46		8	2,725	22		6	2,875
Veneral Diseases Act.....				1							1
Veterinary Surgeon Act....				1							1
Municipal By-Laws.....				3			113			2	118
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>5,780</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>6,850</b>
<b>Manitoba—</b>											
Amusement Act.....				19			3				22
Animal Husbandry Act.....			1	7		1	4				13
Billiard and Pool Room Act.			1	1							2
Child Welfare Act.....				4			3			4	11
Fire Prevention Act.....				1							1
Fisheries Act.....		1		1			2			1	5
Game Act.....		21	1	32		1	78	1		3	137
Gasoline Act.....				1							1
Government Liquor Control Act.....		22		151	4	17	1,528	14		31	1,767
Highway Traffic Act.....		3	3	40		27	2,242	17		26	2,358
Manitoba Election Act.....				1							1
Mental Diseases Act.....	1	1	1	16			112				131
Petty Trespass Act.....				1		1	5				7
Public Health Act.....				3			2				5
Public School Act.....							1				1
Securities Act.....							5				5
Small Debts Recovery Act..				1							1
Wives and Childrens Maintenance Act.....				15	1	7	18	1		11	53
Municipal Laws.....						3	551				554
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>4,554</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>5,075</b>

4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM 1 APRIL, 1950, TO 31 MARCH, 1951—*Continued.*

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
<i>Ontario</i>											
Deserted Wives and Childrens Maintenance Act.....						2	1				3
Highway Traffic Act.....						5	36	2	1	1	45
Highway Improvement Act.....						2					2
Mental Hospital Act.....				1			1				2
Ontario Liquor Control Act.....							1				1
Total.....				1		9	39	2	1	1	53
<i>Quebec—</i>											
Municipal Laws.....							1				1
<i>New Brunswick—</i>											
Adultery Act.....										2	2
Boys Industrial Home Act.....							1				1
Childrens Protection Act.....		2		1		2	31	2		1	39
Deserted Wives and Childrens Act.....						3	12	2			17
Forest Fires Act.....			4	15		1	3				23
Game Act.....		5		3			15	1		8	32
Gasoline Tax Act.....		1		2		1	27				31
Health Act.....				1			1				2
Highway Act.....				2			14	1			17
Illegitimate Children Act.....					2	10	12	3		1	28
Intoxicating Liquor Act.....		633	43	424	4	20	2,132	28	5	47	3,336
Motor Vehicles Act.....		4	14	23		6	2,091	18		9	2,165
Provincial Hospitals.....				3		2					5
Private Acts.....							3				3
Schools Act.....				1			1				2
Sheep Protection Act.....							1				1
Slot Machine.....				1			9	2			12
Towns incorporation Act.....							2				2
Transient Salesman Act.....			1								1
Municipal By-Laws.....							361	1			362
Total.....		645	62	476	6	45	4,716	58	5	68	6,081
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>											
Agriculture Act.....				5		2	6	9		1	23
Amusement Tax Act.....						1	2				3
Childrens Protection Act.....				1					1		2
Education Act.....				4	2		12	3	1		22
Gasoline Tax Act.....				1			38	1	1		41
Lands and Forests Act.....			25	111	6	2	302	38	17	4	505
Liquor Control Act.....			3,147	593	34	52	2,863	58	94	62	6,903
Mines Regulations.....			1	2	1		39	2	1		46
Motor Carriers Act.....				18			4			3	25
Motor Vehicle Act.....	1	3	33	477	9	6	2,684	29	67	37	3,346
Public Highways Act.....			2	5			215		14		236
Small Tree Conservation Act.....							1				1
Securities Act.....				1							1
Summary Convictions Act.....							1				1
Slot Machines Act.....				5			1	1			7
Vital Statistics Act.....							7				7
Municipal By-Laws.....						1	98				99
Total.....	1	3	3,208	1,223	52	64	6,273	141	196	107	11,268



4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM 1 APRIL, 1950, TO 31 MARCH, 1951—*Continued.*

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>											
Agricultural Market Act....										2	2
Amusement Tax Act....				1							1
Domestic Animals Act....				1							1
Dog Act.....				57				4			61
Electrical Inspection Act...							1				1
Falconwood Act.....		1		33							34
Forest Fires Act.....			1	5		1	2				9
Game Act.....				3		7	12				22
Highway Traffic Act.....			2	6		9	431	6		2	456
Pedlars Act....				1			1				2
Public Health Act.....				1			1				2
Public Vehicles Act.....				2			2				4
Public Welfare and Health Act.....				1			12				13
Road Act.....							1				1
Slot Machine Act.....							3				3
Temperance Act.....		891	10	42		17	550	19		14	1,543
Total.....		892	13	153		34	1,016	29		18	2,155
<i>Newfoundland—</i>											
Alcoholics Liquors Act.....	1	75	18	10		1	223	7	26	62	423
Codfish Act....							2				2
Defence Price Goods Act....			1						8	1	10
Dog Act.....	1		16	11			122	7		22	179
Food (Current Prices) Order ..				1			9	1			11
Forest Fires Act.....			4	9			3		2	1	19
Highway Traffic Act.....		1	7	53		2	202	4	15	32	316
Logging Act....							7				7
Mines Regulations....							2				2
Nuisances and Municipal Regulations....			2				2	1			5
Public Health, Child Welfare Act....			8	16		2	15	2	5	20	68
Department of Health Act (Mentals)....			5	33							38
Public Works Act.....				3							3
School Attendance Act.....			1				1				2
Shop Act.....			1	3			15	22		1	42
Summary Jurisdiction Act..							3				3
Vegetable, Grain Act.....							5				5
Wildlife Act.....			3	3			29	8	6	8	57
Municipal Regulations....				1			24	2			27
Total.....	2	76	66	143		5	664	54	62	147	1,219
<i>Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory—</i>											
Municipal By-Laws.....				1			21	3			25

INFRACTIONS OF CRIMINAL CODE BY JUVENILES  
FROM 1 APRIL, 1950, TO 31 MARCH, 1951

PROVINCE	DELINQUENTS	OFFENCES
Alberta.....	445	284
Saskatchewan.....	556	315
Manitoba.....	374	251
New Brunswick.....	254	149
Nova Scotia.....	181	207
Prince Edward Island.....	29	39
	1,839	1,245

SEIZURES UNDER THE OPIUM & NARCOTIC DRUG ACT  
FROM APRIL 1st, 1950 TO MARCH 31st, 1951

DRUG	Pounds	Ounces	Grains	Tablets, decks, etc. (Weight or strength un- determined)	Paraphernalia, etc.
Opium.....		7	6	11	Hypodermic Syringes.... 12
Opium Poppy.....—pods.....				34	Improvised Syringes (Made from medicine droppers) 169
Opium Poppy.....—tea.....		34			
Opium Dross.....			91		
Morphine.....		3		315	Hypodermic Needles..... 197
Diacetylmorphine (Heroin)...	4	14	382	50	Automobiles (Used in transporting)..... 17
Cocaine.....		½			Miscellaneous Articles.... 102
Codeine.....		1	336	875	Opium pipes ..... 1
Demerol.....				256	Opium Pipe Scrapers..... 1
Marihuana.....		7		4	Opium Lamps..... 1

SUMMARY OF FINES IMPOSED FROM  
1 APRIL, 1950, TO 31 MARCH, 1951

	Federal	Provincial	C.C.C.	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
British Columbia.....	89,701 97	111,767 50	52,289 50	253,758 97
Alberta.....	187,151 00	109,998 00	40,124 00	337,273 00
Saskatchewan.....	18,771 50	95,962 00	30,063 00	144,796 50
Manitoba.....	24,681 81	76,399 75	16,818 00	117,899 56
Ontario.....	207,024 03	881 00	120,555 50	328,460 53
Quebec.....	147,560 13		16,095 00	163,655 13
New Brunswick.....	5,032 00	65,014 15	22,377 60	72,423 75
Nova Scotia.....	33,132 76	137,736 55	18,443 50	269,312 81
Prince Edward Island.....	7,425 00	20,617 50	2,521 00	29,563 50
Newfoundland.....	13,477 00	640 00	5,570 00	19,687 00
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory....	8,518 80	9,006 44	9,316 10	26,841 34
	742,476 00	628,022 89	334,173 20	1,704,672 09



M4

P.C. 113/215

PRIVY COUNCIL

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Treasury Board, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 13th January, 1951.

CANADA

K. M.

T. B. 400520

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

The Board recommend that Order in Council of February 17, 1949, P.C. 4/777, establishing rates of pay for members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police be cancelled and that the following revised rates of pay be approved with effect from December 1, 1950.

Deputy Commissioner.....	\$10,000.00 per annum
Assistant Commissioner.....	7,500.00 per annum
Superintendent, Surgeon and } Veterinary Surgeon }	6,120.00 per annum on appointment, with annual increases of \$300.00 until a maximum of \$6,720.00 is reached.
Inspector, Detective Inspector, } Assistant Surgeon and } Veterinary Surgeon }	5,400.00 per annum on appointment, with annual increases of \$300.00 until a maximum of \$6,000.00 is reached.
Sub-Inspector.....	\$5,220.00 per annum
Sergeant-Major and Staff-Sergeant.....	3,900.00 per annum
Sergeant.....	3,600.00 per annum
Corporal.....	3,300.00 per annum
First Class Constable First year.....	2,520.00 per annum
First Class Constable Second year.....	2,640.00 per annum
First Class Constable Third year.....	2,760.00 per annum
First Class Constable Fourth year.....	2,880.00 per annum
First Class Constable Fifth year.....	3,000.00 per annum
First Class Constable Sixth year.....	3,120.00 per annum
(Discretionary)	
Second Class Constable (21 } years of age and over) (2 } years in this rank) }	2,400.00 per annum
Third Class Constable (under } 21 years of age) }	2,040.00 per annum
Special Constables, and Civil- } ians under Part VII }	At rates authorized by the Minister.

The Board further recommend that the following deductions to be made from members of the Force occupying Government-owned or rented quarters, or for meals provided in Police Messes, et cetera, be approved:

(a) Quarters

Officers, married.....	\$3.30 per diem
Officers, single.....	1.00 per diem
"Other Ranks", married.....	1.20 per diem
"Other Ranks", single.....	.50 per diem

(b) *Meals*

Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables..... .40 a meal

(c) *Members receiving Rations (uncooked) in kind, as in the Far North*

Married—all ranks..... 1.70 per diem

Single—all ranks..... .85 per diem

Nothing in the rates of pay above quoted shall cause any Third, Second or First Class Constable now in the Force, and who was recently taken over from either the former British Columbia Provincial Police or from the Newfoundland Rangers or Constabulary at higher respective rates of total pay and allowances to receive any reduction, unless ordered by the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The Board also recommend that Order in Council of November 4, 1938, P.C. 50/2766, as amended by Orders in Council of November 2, 1939, P.C. 87/3423, of October 21, 1942, P.C. 104/9591, of November 24, 1943, P.C. 102/2340, of April 7, 1943, P.C. 114/2814, of March 27, 1948, P.C. 311/1288 and also as amended by Order in Council of February 17, 1949, P.C. 4/777 (now recommended cancelled) be further amended by rescinding all paragraphs dealing with general living allowance, meal allowance and ration allowance, effective from December 1, 1950.

(Sgd.) "N. A. ROBERTSON"

*Clerk of the Privy Council.*



R/3

P.C. 60/833

PRIVY COUNCIL

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of  
the Treasury Board, approved by His Excellency the  
Governor General in Council, on the 16th February, 1951.

CANADA

BEH

T.B. 402232

## ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

The Board recommend that Order in Council of January 13, 1951, P.C. 113/215, which established revised rates of pay and rates of deductions to be made for Government-provided services, applicable to members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, be amended in accordance with the following provisions, to have effect as from December 1, 1950:

- (1) By the addition of the following immediately after Paragraph marked "C", on Page (2) of the said Order-in-Council:—

"In applying the terms of this Order-in-Council, the Commissioner of the Force is hereby authorized:—

"A" To issue Standing Orders setting reasonable per diem rates to be paid to the R.C.M. Police Messes from Public Funds.

"B" At his discretion to issue Standing Orders governing the procedure by which the deductions in Paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) above mentioned may be made respecting meals and/or lodgings supplied to members of the Force at Government expense, and the circumstances under which such deductions may be deemed applicable."
- (2) That the following be added immediately after the Paragraph beginning, "Nothing in the rates of pay above quoted...":—
  - "(i) Furthermore in regard to those members of the Force who engaged prior to December 1st, 1950, until they reach the age of 21 years, the provisions of this Order, insofar as it refers to the deduction of .50¢ per diem from the pay of single men occupying Government-owned or rented quarters, will not be effective in the following cases:—
    - (a) Members of the Force who engaged prior to December 1st, 1950, during such periods of time as they occupy Government-owned or rented quarters and receive neither rations or meals in Royal Canadian Mounted Police Messes, while under the age of 21 years.
  - (ii) From December 1st, 1950, no deductions will be made from the pay of married members of the Force for meals or lodgings received aboard Royal Canadian Mounted Police ships while on duty aboard such ships."

(Sgd.) "N. A. ROBERTSON"

*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

SG/3

C O P Y  
P.C. 1/4175

PRIVY COUNCIL

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Treasury Board, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 26th August, 1950.

CANADA

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

The Board recommend that, pursuant to Section 5 of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, authority be granted to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to take over the policing of the Province of Newfoundland formerly undertaken by the former Newfoundland Rangers and certain selected members of the Newfoundland Constabulary under the terms and conditions listed in the attached agreement.

(Sgd.) "N. A. ROBERTSON"

*Clerk of the Privy Council.*



MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this twelfth day of July, A.D., 1950.

BETWEEN : The Government of the Dominion of Canada, represented herein by the Honourable Stuart S. Garson, K.C., M.P., Minister of Justice,

OF THE FIRST PART

—and—

The Government of the Province of Newfoundland, represented herein by the Honourable Leslie Roy Curtis, K.C., Attorney General of Newfoundland.

OF THE SECOND PART

WHEREAS Section 5 of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, being Chapter 160 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, as amended is as follows:

5 (1) The Governor in Council may enter into arrangements with the government of any province of Canada or, with prior approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of any such province, with any municipality thereof, for the use or employment of the Force, or any portion thereof, in aiding the administration of justice in such province or municipality, and in carrying into effect the laws of the legislature or municipality thereof respectively; and may, in any such arrangement, agree upon and determine the amount of money which shall be paid by the province or municipality as the case may be, for such services of the Force.

(2) There may be included in any such arrangements provisions for the taking over by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force of such officers and men of any provincial or municipal police force, respectively, as may be required, and for the extension to such officers and men of any provincial, but not to the officers or men of any municipal police force, of the pension benefits provided for officers and constables of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force, upon such terms and conditions, including recognition of prior service, as may be approved by the Governor in Council and agreed upon between the Dominion Government and the Government of any province.

AND WHEREAS it is the desire of the Government of the Province of Newfoundland for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to take over from the 1st August, 1950, the duties at present being performed by the Newfoundland Rangers and certain selected members of the Newfoundland Constabulary whose duties are outside the City of St. John's, and to enter into an agreement for a six year period from the 1st August, 1950, similar to that arranged between the Federal Government and other Provinces, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth.

NOW THEREFORE THE PARTIES HERETO MUTUALLY COVENANT AND AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

(1) The Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall be and remain a Dominion Force, and shall be entirely under the control of the Dominion Government, except as provided in the immediate succeeding paragraph.

(2) As and from the first day of August, 1950, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall undertake the duties of policing the Province of Newfoundland and shall perform all the duties and services of a law enforcement nature formerly undertaken by the former Newfoundland Rangers and the said certain selected members of the Newfoundland Constabulary including the transportation of prisoners by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and any additional police duties, which by mutual consent are agreed upon to be

those which would have been assigned to the said Newfoundland Rangers and the said selected members of the Newfoundland Constabulary in the ordinary course of events, in accordance with the wishes and under the direction of the Attorney General of the Province of Newfoundland, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said Newfoundland Forces were still in existence, and carrying on the duties heretofore assigned to them, with the exception of such duties as are referred to in paragraph (17) or may hereafter be subject to agreement with respect to the payment of an additional cost which may be involved in the performance of such duties.

(3) The term of this agreement shall be from the 1st August, 1950 to the 31st July, 1956, and unless either of the parties to this agreement has given to the other, prior to the 31st July, 1956, one year's notice in writing of its intention to terminate the agreement on the 31st July, 1956, this agreement shall continue in full force and effect until terminated by either party giving to the other one year's written notice of its intention to terminate the agreement, the period of notice to run from the date of delivery thereof to the other party.

(4) There shall be provided and maintained at all times by the Government of the Dominion in the Province of Newfoundland for the purpose of this agreement a Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force of one hundred and forty Officers and men including all ranks, provided that the strength of one hundred and forty men shall be subject to increase or decrease at the request of the Attorney General of Newfoundland on his giving one year's notice of his desire for the increase or decrease thereof; but in no circumstances shall the strength be decreased below one hundred and thirty officers and men except with the consent of the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In the event of the strength of the Force in Newfoundland being increased or decreased as provided by this paragraph, there shall be a corresponding increase or decrease in the amount to be paid by the Province of Newfoundland subject to the provisions of paragraph 5 relating to new detachments.

(5) The Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall maintain in the Province of Newfoundland approximately forty (40) detachments, but where the Province of Newfoundland requests that any additional detachments in excess of forty shall be established, the Province shall, in addition to the fourteen hundred dollars (\$1,400.00) per man per annum referred to in paragraph 6 of this Agreement, pay to the Dominion Government the sum of seventeen hundred dollars (\$1,700.00) per annum in respect of each such additional detachment.

(6) Subject to the provisions in the other paragraphs of this agreement, the Province of Newfoundland agrees to pay to the Dominion Government the sum of one hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars (\$196,000.00) each year by semi-annual payments to be made on the 31st day of October, and the 30th day of April, in each year beginning the first semi-annual instalment on the 31st October, 1950; provided that the said cost, which is based on fourteen hundred dollars (\$1,400.00) per man per annum, shall be subject to review every three years and in the event of any change being necessary by mutual consent a corresponding increased or decreased rate shall be substituted for the rate of fourteen hundred dollars (\$1,400.00) per annum for the purpose of calculating the amounts payable thereafter by the province under this paragraph. The payments shall be made in favour of the Receiver General of Canada and deposited to the Consolidated Revenue. The aforesaid payments shall include and provide for the cost of transportation and maintenance of prisoners by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force.



(7) It is agreed that in any prosecutions arising out of Dominion enactments, other than the Criminal Code, which are instituted or prosecuted by a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and where none of the costs of prosecution is borne by the Dominion Government, such prosecution shall be deemed to have been instituted at the instance of the Province of Newfoundland within the meaning of Section 1036 (b) of the Criminal Code.

(8) The Headquarters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Province of Newfoundland shall be at St. John's, Newfoundland, or such other point as may from time to time be agreed upon between the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Attorney General of the Province.

(9) The Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Newfoundland in carrying out this agreement shall act under the direction of the Attorney General of the province without reference to the Senior Officers of the Force at Ottawa, except where Federal Statutes other than the Criminal Code of Canada or Federal Police duties are concerned, and in such cases where additional services are required or additional expense involved as provided in paragraph 17.

(10) The conditions regarding the seniority and prior service of the former members of the said Newfoundland Rangers and the selected members of the Newfoundland Constabulary shall be as agreed upon between the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Honourable the Attorney General of Newfoundland.

(11) In places in the Province where the Government of the Dominion presently owns suitable quarters these quarters shall continue to be occupied by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In places where the Dominion Government leases the quarters occupied by the Force and the Provincial Government owns quarters at such point, the quarters owned by the Provincial Government shall be used by the Force if such quarters are satisfactory to the Government of the Dominion. In case the Dominion Government desires to establish permanent quarters at the point where the quarters are leased from the Provincial Government under this agreement the Dominion Government agrees to purchase from the Provincial Government the quarters so leased provided that terms, mutually satisfactory to the parties, can be agreed upon.

(12) All arms, equipment, furnishing and supplies of every description of the Newfoundland Rangers and the selected members of the Newfoundland Constabulary, which are suitable for the use of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, shall be taken over by the Government of the Dominion at a price to be mutually agreed upon, and the "agreed-on" price shall be payable in three equal annual instalments on the 1st day of October in each successive year, beginning the first payment on the 1st day of October, 1950.

(13) As the present rates of pay and allowances of the majority of members of the said Newfoundland Police Forces are difficult to fit into the ordinary rates of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the same or corresponding ranks, it is agreed that the marital status of the said members of the Newfoundland Rangers and the selected members of the Newfoundland Constabulary and their rates of pay and allowances on entering the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall be those agreed upon between the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Honourable the Attorney General of the Province of Newfoundland, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Rules and Regulations.

(14) Every officer and man taken over from the Newfoundland Rangers and from the Newfoundland Constabulary who makes payment to the Domi-

nion Government of the amount fixed by the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as the sum required to place him in good standing under the pension provisions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, on the basis of Newfoundland Ranger and Newfoundland Constabulary service shall thereafter be entitled to credit for pension purposes for all service performed prior to the commencement of this agreement in either the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or the Newfoundland Rangers or the Newfoundland Constabulary. The payments referred to in this paragraph may be made direct to the Dominion Government by the Newfoundland Government.

(15) In the event of any officer or man taken over from the Newfoundland Rangers or Newfoundland Constabulary not making payment to the Dominion Government of the sums required to place him in good standing under the provisions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act or if the Newfoundland Government does not make the payment for him, such officer or man shall only be entitled to credit for pension purposes for such service as may be performed by him subsequent to the said 1st day of August, 1950.

(16) In the event of the services of any officer or man of the Newfoundland Rangers and Newfoundland Constabulary taken over by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police under this agreement being for any reason terminated before such officer or man becomes pensionable, he shall be entitled to a refund of such part of any sum paid by him under Section 14 of this agreement as the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police may consider fair and equitable in all the circumstances of the case, and as the Government of Canada may approve.

(17) If an increase in the strength of the Force is necessary at the request of the Attorney General of Newfoundland in the case of a general strike or other serious emergency due to floods, cyclones or similar disaster or to distress among the inhabitants of the Province or any prolonged civil disturbances, then the Dominion Government agrees to increase the strength of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force in the province at the request of the Attorney General, in order to adequately deal with the emergent situation and the consequent increase in the amount to be paid shall be such as may be mutually agreed upon between the Attorney General of the province and the Minister in control of the Force.

(18) If new legislation is enacted by the Legislature of Newfoundland, the enforcement of which causes an increased expenditure by the Government of the Dominion of Canada in carrying out the provisions of this agreement the said increased expenditure will be borne by the parties hereto in such amounts as are mutually agreed to by the parties hereto.

(19) It is understood that all expenses for general police investigations within the Province of Newfoundland up to the time of trial in the case of indictable offences and up to the time of conviction in the case of offences punishable on summary conviction shall be a charge against the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and with the exception of expenses incidental to the transportation and maintenance of prisoners and mentally diseased persons, all expenses, fees and costs incurred at or after trial or in the case of offences punishable on summary conviction, after the conviction shall be borne by the province. The costs of the return from outside Canada of prisoners who are required by the province or any municipality in Newfoundland shall also be borne by the province.

(20) It is agreed that of the total number of men annually recruited for service in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police throughout Canada, there shall be recruited such number of men in the Province of Newfoundland as



will bear the same ratio to the total number recruited throughout Canada, as the total number of Royal Canadian Mounted Police employed in the Province of Newfoundland for policing the said province under this agreement, bears to the total number of Royal Canadian Mounted Police throughout Canada.

(21) It is further agreed that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall take over from the Newfoundland Rangers and the said selected members of the Newfoundland Constabulary, such duties of a law enforcement nature in municipalities as are at present undertaken by the said Police Forces upon the understanding that such municipalities must appoint other officials to undertake duties which are not of a law enforcement nature.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Honourable Stuart S. Garson, K.C., M.P., Minister of Justice, has hereunto set his hand on behalf of the Dominion of Canada, and the Honourable Leslie Roy Curtis, K.C., Attorney General of the Province of Newfoundland has hereunto set his hand on behalf of the Province of Newfoundland.

SIGNED on behalf of the Government of Canada by the Honourable Stuart S. Garson, K.C., M.P., Minister of Justice in the presence of

(sgd.) "S. S. GARSON"  
*Minister of Justice*

(sgd.) "RUTH VOGEL"

SIGNED on behalf of the Province of Newfoundland by the Honourable Leslie Roy Curtis, K.C., Attorney General in the presence of

(sgd.) "LESLIE R. CURTIS"  
*Attorney General*

(sgd.) "JAMES A. POWER"

( C O P Y )  
P.C. 2/4175

SG/3

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of  
the Treasury Board, approved by His Excellency the  
Governor General in Council, on the 26th August, 1950.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

The Board recommend that, pursuant to Section 5 of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, authority be granted to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to take over the policing of the Province of British Columbia formerly undertaken by the former British Columbia Provincial Police under the terms and conditions listed in the attached agreement.

(Sgd) "N. A. ROBERTSON"

*Clerk of the Privy Council.*



MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this 9th day of August, A.D., 1950.

BETWEEN : The Government of the Dominion of Canada, represented herein by  
the Honourable Stuart S. Garson, K.C., M.P., Minister of Justice,

OF THE FIRST PART

—and—

The Government of the Province of British Columbia, represented  
herein by the Honourable Gordon Sylvester Wismer, K.C., Attorney  
General of British Columbia.

OF THE SECOND PART

WHEREAS Section 5 of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, being  
Chapter 160 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, as amended is as follows :

- 5 (1) The Governor in Council may enter into arrangements with the government of any province of Canada or, with prior approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of any such province, with any municipality thereof, for the use or employment of the Force, or any portion thereof, in aiding the administration of justice in such province or municipality, and in carrying into effect the laws of the legislature or municipality thereof respectively; and may, in any such arrangement, agree upon and determine the amount of money which shall be paid by the province or municipality as the case may be for such services of the Force.

(2) There may be included in any such arrangements provisions for the taking over by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force of such officers and men of any provincial or municipal police force, respectively, as may be required, and for the extension to such officers and men of any provincial, but not to the officers or men of any municipal police force, of the pension benefits provided for officers and constables of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force, upon such terms and conditions, including recognition of prior service, as may be approved by the Governor in Council and agreed upon between the Dominion Government and the Government of any province.

AND WHEREAS it is the desire of the Government of the Province of British Columbia for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to take over from the 15th August, 1950, the duties at present being performed by the British Columbia Provincial Police, and to enter into an agreement for a six year period from the 15th August, 1950, similar to that arranged between the Federal Government and other Provinces, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth.

NOW THEREFORE THE PARTIES HERETO MUTUALLY  
COVENANT AND AGREE AS FOLLOWS :

(1) The Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall be and remain a Dominion Force, and shall be entirely under the control of the Dominion Government, except as provided in the immediate succeeding paragraph.

(2) As and from the fifteenth day of August, 1950, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall undertake the duties of policing the Province of British Columbia and shall perform all the duties and services of a law enforcement nature formerly undertaken by the former British Columbia Provincial Police including the transportation of prisoners by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and any additional police duties, which, by mutual consent are agreed upon to be those which would have been assigned to the said Provincial

Police in the ordinary course of events, in accordance with the wishes and under the direction of the Attorney-General of the Province of British Columbia, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the British Columbia Provincial Police were still in existence, and carrying on the duties heretofore assigned to them, with the exception of such duties as are referred to in paragraph (17) or may hereafter be subject to agreement with respect to the payment of an additional cost which may be involved in the performance of such duties; provided, however, that in all matters relating to the enforcement of Federal Laws where Doukhobours are concerned, the Minister of Justice shall be consulted and no action in that regard shall be taken by the R.C.M. Police hereunder except such as may be agreed on from time to time by the Minister of Justice and the Attorney-General.

(3) The term of this agreement shall be from the 15th August, 1950 to the 14th August, 1956. However, either party is free to terminate the agreement at any time on one year's notice in writing being given but unless either of the parties to this agreement has given to the other, prior to the 14th August, 1956, one year's notice in writing of its intention to terminate the agreement on the 14th August, 1956, this agreement shall continue in full force and effect until terminated by either party giving to the other one year's written notice of its intention to terminate the agreement, the period of notice to run from the date of delivery thereof to the other party.

(4) There shall be provided and maintained at all times by the Government of the Dominion in the Province of British Columbia for the purpose of this agreement a Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force of five hundred and fifty (550) officers and men including all ranks, provided that the strength of five hundred and fifty men shall be subject to increase or decrease at the request of the Attorney General of British Columbia on his giving one year's notice of his desire for the increase or decrease thereof; but in no circumstances shall the strength be decreased below five hundred officers and men except with the consent of the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In the event of the strength of the Force in British Columbia being increased or decreased as provided by this paragraph, there shall be a corresponding increase or decrease in the amount to be paid by the Province of British Columbia subject to the provisions of paragraph 5 relating to new detachments. Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph, it is understood that in the event of the expiry or cancellation of a municipal police contract at any time, the total strength shall be decreased by the numbers of police employed in the municipality immediately prior to such cancellation.

(5) The Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall maintain in the Province of British Columbia approximately one hundred and twenty-four (124) detachments, but where the Province of British Columbia requests that any additional detachments in excess of one hundred and twenty-four shall be established, the Province shall, in addition to the fourteen hundred dollars (\$1,400.00) per man per annum referred to in paragraph 6 of this Agreement, pay to the Dominion Government the sum of seventeen hundred dollars (\$1,700.00) per annum in respect of each such additional detachment.

(6) Subject to the provisions in the other paragraphs of this agreement, the Province of British Columbia agrees to pay to the Dominion Government the sum of seven hundred and seventy thousand dollars (\$770,000.00) each year by semi-annual payments to be made on the 1st day of March and the 1st day of October in each year beginning the first semi-annual instalment on the 1st March, 1951; provided that the said cost, which is based on fourteen hundred dollars (\$1,400.00) per man per annum, shall be subject to review every three years and in the event of any change being necessary by mutual



consent a corresponding increased or decreased rate shall be substituted for the rate of fourteen hundred dollars (\$1,400.00) per annum for the purpose of calculating the amounts payable thereafter by the province under this paragraph. The payment shall be made in favour of the Receiver General of Canada and deposited to the Consolidated Revenue. The aforesaid payments shall include and provide for the costs of transportation and maintenance of prisoners by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force.

(7) It is agreed that in any prosecutions arising out of Dominion enactments, other than the Criminal Code, which are instituted or prosecuted by a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and where none of the costs of prosecution is borne by the Dominion Government, such prosecution shall be deemed to have been instituted at the instance of the Province of British Columbia within the meaning of Section 1036 (b) of the Criminal Code.

(8) The Headquarters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Province of British Columbia shall be at Victoria, British Columbia, or such other point as may from time to time be agreed upon between the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Attorney-General of the Province.

(9) The Assistant Commissioner or other Officer Commanding of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in British Columbia in carrying out this agreement shall act under the direction of the Attorney General of the province without reference to the Senior Officers of the Force at Ottawa, except where Federal Statutes other than the Criminal Code of Canada or Federal Police duties are concerned, and in such cases where additional services are required or additional expenses involved as provided in paragraph 17.

(10) The conditions regarding the seniority and prior service of the former members of the British Columbia Provincial Police shall be as agreed upon between the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Honourable the Attorney General of British Columbia.

(11) In places in the Provinces where the Government of the Dominion presently owns suitable quarters these quarters shall continue to be occupied by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In places where the Provincial Government presently owns suitable quarters, the Dominion Government may acquire same by lease or purchase upon such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon. In places where the Dominion Government leases the quarters occupied by the Force and the Provincial Government owns quarters at such point, the quarters owned by the Provincial Government shall be used by the Force if such quarters are satisfactory to the Government of the Dominion. In case the Dominion Government desires to establish permanent quarters at the point where the quarters are leased from the Provincial Government under this agreement the Dominion Government agrees to purchase from the Provincial Government the quarters so leased, provided that terms, mutually satisfactory to the parties, can be agreed upon.

(12) All arms, equipment, furnishings and supplies of every description of the British Columbia Provincial Police which are suitable for the use of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, shall be taken over by the Government of the Dominion at a price to be mutually agreed upon, and the "agreed-on" price shall be payable in three equal annual instalments on the 1st day of October in each successive year, beginning the first payment on the 1st day of October, 1950.

(13) As the present rates of pay and allowances of some members of the British Columbia Provincial Police are difficult to fit into the ordinary rates

of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the same or corresponding ranks, and some two hundred and ten (210) members of the former force would be adversely affected financially without some adjustment on becoming members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, it is agreed that the Marital Status of the said members of the British Columbia Provincial Police and their rates of pay and allowances on entering the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall be those agreed upon between the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Honourable the Attorney-General of the Province of British Columbia, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Rules and Regulations.

(14) All personnel taken over from the British Columbia Police Force who make or cause to be made payment to the Dominion Government of the amount fixed by the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as the sum required to place them in good standing under the pension provisions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act and the Dominion Civil Service Act on the basis of the British Columbia Provincial Police service, shall thereafter be entitled to credit for pension purposes for all service performed prior to the commencement of this Agreement with either the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or the British Columbia Provincial Police. Where the amount now at the credit by way of employer and employee contributions to the Provincial Superannuation Fund, which is subject to transfer to Canada under this paragraph, is insufficient to place such personnel in good standing for the purposes of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act and the Dominion Civil Service Act, the Province will pay to the Dominion such amount for that purpose as may be mutually agreed upon.

(15) In the event of any officer or man taken over from the British Columbia Provincial Police not making payment to the Dominion Government of the sums required to place him in good standing under the provisions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act or if the British Columbia Government does not make the payment for him, such officer or man shall only be entitled to credit for pension purposes for such service as may be performed by him subsequent to the said 15th of August, 1950.

(16) In the event of the services of any officer or man of the British Columbia Provincial Police taken over by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police under this agreement being for any reason terminated before such officer or man becomes pensionable, he shall be entitled to a refund of such part of any sum paid by him under Section 14 of this agreement as the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police may consider fair and equitable in all the circumstances of the case, and as the Government of Canada may approve.

(17) If an increase in the strength of the Force is necessary at the request of the Attorney-General of British Columbia in the case of a general strike or other serious emergency due to floods, cyclones or similar disaster or to distress among the inhabitants of the Province or any prolonged civil disturbances, then the Dominion Government agrees to increase the strength of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force in the Province at the request of the Attorney-General, in order to adequately deal with the emergent situation and the consequent increase in the amount to be paid shall be such as may be mutually agreed upon between the Attorney-General of the Province and the Minister in control of the Force.

(18) If new legislation is enacted by the Legislature of British Columbia, the enforcement of which causes an increased expenditure by the Government of the Dominion of Canada in carrying out the provisions of this agreement



the said increased expenditure will be borne by the parties hereto in such amounts as are mutually agreed to by the parties hereto.

(19) It is understood that all expenses for general police investigations within the Province of British Columbia up to the time of trial in the case of indictable offences and up to the time of conviction in the case of offences punishable on summary conviction shall be a charge against the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and with the exception of expenses incidental to the transportation and maintenance of prisoners and mentally diseased persons, all expenses, fees and costs incurred at or after trial or in the case of offences punishable on summary conviction, after the conviction shall be borne by the province. The costs of the return from outside Canada of prisoners who are required by the province or any municipality in British Columbia shall also be borne by the province.

(20) It is agreed that of the total number of men annually recruited for service in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police throughout Canada, there shall be recruited such number of men in the Province of British Columbia as will bear the same ratio to the total number recruited throughout Canada, as the total number of Royal Canadian Mounted Police employed in the Province of British Columbia for policing said province under this agreement, bears to the total number of Royal Canadian Mounted Police throughout Canada.

(21) It is further agreed that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall take over from the British Columbia Provincial Police all the duties in municipalities undertaken by the said British Columbia Provincial Police, through contracts or agreements at present in force between the said municipalities and the Government of the Province of British Columbia, upon the understanding that in all cases where a municipality is called upon to pay more than fourteen hundred dollars (\$1,400.00) per man per annum by such contracts or agreements for the services of a member of the British Columbia Provincial Police Force or its successor—the Royal Canadian Mounted Police—the amount in excess of fourteen hundred dollars (\$1,400.00) per man per annum from the 15th August, 1950, shall be forwarded in each case to the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for deposit to the credit of the Receiver General of Canada, during the unexpired term of such contracts from the 15th August, 1950.

(22) The Province further agrees to pay to all personnel employed by the Province at the time of signing this agreement and subsequently employed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as a result of this Agreement, or any other agreement related thereto, an amount, by way of separation the date of this Agreement and March 31, 1952 as determined by the rate payable by way of pay and allowances receivable from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at the time of employment and the rate of pay and allowances actually paid by the Province immediately prior to that time.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Honourable Stuart S. Garson, K.C., M.P., Minister of Justice, has hereunto set his hand on behalf of the Dominion of

Canada, and the Honourable Gordon Sylvester Wismer, K.C., Attorney-General of the Province of British Columbia has hereunto set his hand on behalf of the Province of British Columbia.

SIGNED on behalf of the Government of Canada by the Honourable Stuart S. Garson, K.C., M.P., Minister of Justice in the pre- sence of	}	(sgd.) "S. S. GARSON" <i>Minister of Justice</i>
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(Sgd) "RUTH VOGEL"

SIGNED on behalf of the Province of British Columbia by the Honourable Gordon Sylvester Wismer, K.C., Attorney General in the presence of	}	(sgd.) "G. S. WISMER" <i>Attorney-General</i>
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(Sgd) "C. W. HARVISON"











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Report of the

**ROYAL CANADIAN  
MOUNTED POLICE**

1951-52

**Fiscal Year Ended**

**March 31, 1952**

*Price: 25 cents*





Canada



Report of the

**ROYAL CANADIAN  
MOUNTED POLICE**

**Fiscal Year Ended**

**March 31, 1952**

**Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.  
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To His Excellency The Right Honourable Vincent Massey, P.C., C.H., Governor  
General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to submit to Your Excellency the Report  
of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1952.

Respectfully submitted,

STUART S. GARSON,  
*Minister of Justice and Minister in Control of the  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.*





ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

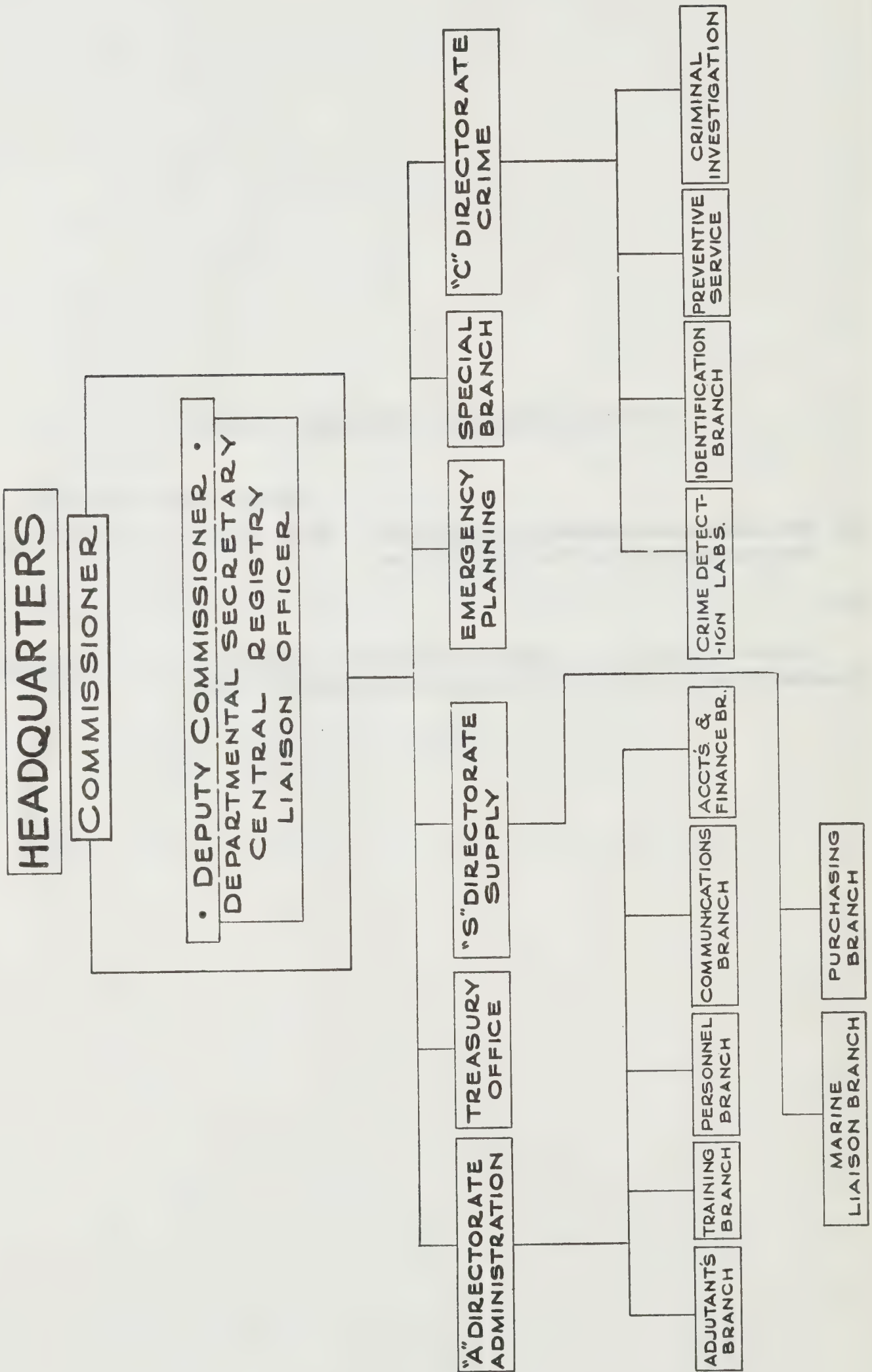
OTTAWA, April 30, 1952.

To: The Honourable Stuart S. Garson, Q.C., M.P., Minister of Justice and  
Minister in control of the R.C.M. Police.

Sir:

I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report of the Royal  
Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1952.





## Organization and Jurisdiction

As operated during the year the Force comprised a total of 16 divisions distributed throughout Canada with general headquarters at Ottawa.

Twelve land police divisions, the same number as last year, were maintained to deal with crime in the provinces and territories, and as will be seen from Table 1 below, the areas over which each of these divisions had supervision did not vary.

Table 1.—Police Divisions

Province or Territory	Divisional Symbol
British Columbia.....	"E"
Alberta .....	"K"
Saskatchewan .....	"F"
Manitoba .....	"D"
Ontario—	
Western portion.....	"O"
Eastern portion.....	"A"
Quebec .....	"C"
New Brunswick.....	"J"
Nova Scotia.....	"H"
Prince Edward Island.....	"L"
Newfoundland .....	"B"
Yukon & Northwest Territories.....	"G"
Total .....	12

Of the four remaining commands the "Marine" and "Air" Divisions supported the operations of the police divisions by supplying aircraft and vessels from terminal points across the country while "N" Division at Rockcliffe, Ontario, and "Depot" Division at Regina served primarily as the training centres of the Force.

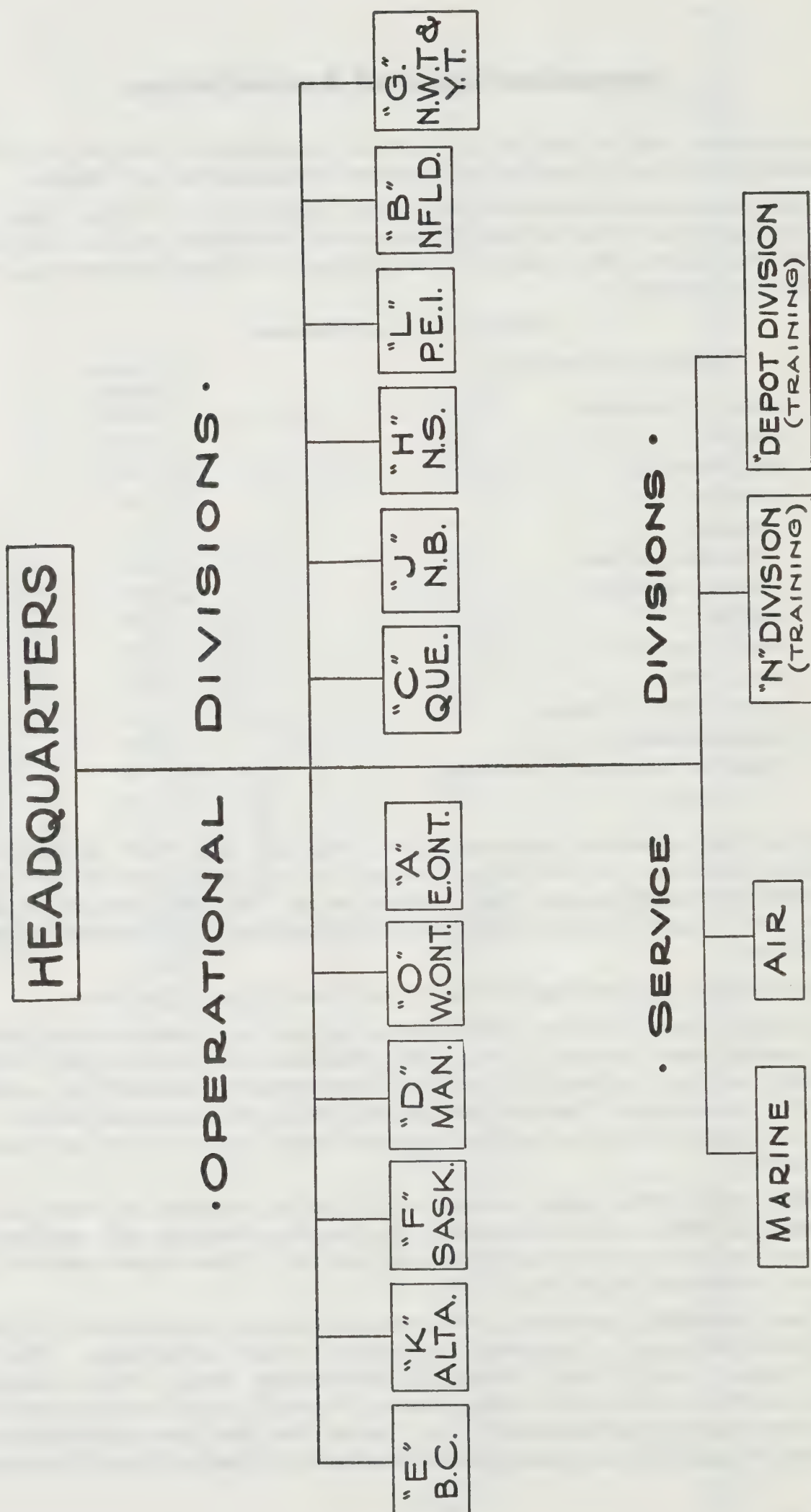
Few major organizational changes took place during the year.

At headquarters, Ottawa, directorates having more autonomous administrative powers were created to cope with the heavy volume of work encountered this year, and replaced the so-called departments formerly in existence. In July, the Emergency Planning Branch was set up as a separate entity. Some idea of the present structure of headquarters may be seen from the organizational chart.

Within most of the police divisions are smaller commands known as sub-divisions, and within the sub-divisions are the detachments, still smaller units that cover local areas under sub-divisional control. These were operated along the lines previously established.

It was necessary, however, to rearrange certain sub-divisions in British Columbia to take care of policing requirements more effectively. The Vancouver, Nelson, and Prince George sub-divisional areas were consequently reduced and two new sub-divisions—one at Prince Rupert, the other at Chilliwack—were created in November. In Alberta, the Red Deer sub-division was established to meet the increased policing demands of that region of the province.





Minor changes were made during the year in the distribution of our detachments, and the number of these at the end of the period stood at 607, which is an increase of 3 over last year. Their location will be found in the Appendix.

The Force now has effective radio coverage in most of the western provinces, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and in the southern and eastern townships of Quebec. There are several isolated mobile systems in Newfoundland and a small number of radio telephones in the North. During the year twenty patrol cars were fitted with transmitters and receivers and five fixed stations were added to the radio system in British Columbia. Most of this equipment was put into operation in a new radio system that was installed in the Nelson-Trail-Grand Forks area and the balance was installed in the Fraser Valley area. In order to obtain adequate coverage in the Nelson sub-division, it was necessary to construct an unattended relay station on top of a 5,800 foot mountain in the Trail area. In spite of the unfavourable terrain the results are very gratifying.

Radio installations to provide for communications with twelve police cars in the St. John's, Grand Falls and Corner Brook areas in Newfoundland were completed last spring. Fourteen additional mobile transmitter-receivers were also installed in patrol cars in a number of the Force's radio systems in order to round out the installations. A small transmitter-receiver has been procured for our detachment at Herschel Island, Y.T., in order to provide communication with Aklavik. Emergency gasoline-electric plants have been purchased for installation at all of the main fixed radio stations throughout the Force so that they may operate independent of commercial power when required.

From a jurisdictional viewpoint, the Force's authority was not appreciably expanded. It is especially empowered to deal with all breaches of the federal statutes in every province and territory in Canada.

As well, in all provinces but Ontario and Quebec, which maintain their own provincial police forces, policing agreements between the Federal Government and the Provincial Governments exist through which the Force has the responsibility of enforcing the criminal code and the provincial statutes. This jurisdiction does not extend to the municipalities in the eight provinces under agreement with the exception of 120 cities and towns where separate policing contracts have been entered into for the specific use of the Force as the municipal police. These are also listed in the Appendix. Further, investigations have been carried out in Ontario and Quebec under the criminal code where the local police force has declined to take action in matters that are the direct concern of a federal government department.

In the Northwest and Yukon Territories, the Force is the sole police body and has jurisdiction to investigate all categories of crime.

## **Crime**

The year's work has again followed the pattern indicated in several past annual reports and reveals a further substantial increase in the number of criminal investigations the Force has been called upon to carry out.

The aggregate of the cases investigated under the criminal code, the federal statutes, and the provincial and municipal laws and territorial ordinances was 146,904. This total is over last year's by 42.9 per cent.



The present disposition of these cases shows that 96,468, or 65·5 per cent, have resulted in convictions and 1,544, or 1·1 per cent, in dismissals; 2,786 are awaiting trial and 7,548 are still under investigation. The remainder have been disposed of under such headings as "handed to department concerned", "further investigation unwarranted", "withdrawn", "complaint unfounded", "complainant declines to prosecute", and "warrant unexecuted".

Though the proportion of increase is extremely high, a good part of it was anticipated since this is the first year complete statistics for the work performed in the Provinces of British Columbia and Newfoundland have been available from the time of the Force's commencing provincial duties in these places in August, 1950.

In spite of this, the trend for the other provinces has been generally upward. It is disturbing to note, in fact, the persistent growth of the number of offences committed against the person and property. The statistics for the principal criminal code offences disclose an increase over the five-year average in murder; attempted murder; manslaughter; driving whilst intoxicated; theft of cattle; other thefts; breaking, entering and theft; and safeblowings, while the average was reached in robbery with violence and the total was only slightly under the average in general assaults. A healthy drop occurred in the offence of arson.

Equally disquieting is the number of infractions that were registered under the federal statutes, particularly for offences against the Customs Act, Income War Tax Act, and the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, all of which have shown decided increases and, under the provincial statutes, for offences in respect to the highway and liquor control laws of the eight provinces policed.

Though some gratification may be gained from the number of successfully concluded cases, the steady upward movement of the Force's criminal statistics year after year hardly presents a satisfying picture. This not necessarily unalterable tendency would seem to point out immediately that more thought, time, and effort than ever before must be given to preventive measures if the condition, which in this report shows only a part of the over-all criminal propensity in Canada, is to be checked. It is furthermore an unpleasant reminder that there is little room for complacency in dealing with the enforcement problem.

## **Criminal Code**

With the exception of those for the Northwest and Yukon Territories, the statistics given under this heading do not represent the entire number of infractions committed under the criminal code for any province but only those made known to the Force as within its jurisdiction in any province. The complete criminal propensity for Canada may only be seen from the statistics compiled by the Criminal Statistics Division of the Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, a consensus of which appears in *The Canada Year Book* issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Investigations under the criminal code totalled 44,643. This figure is higher than last year's by 12,189 or 37·6 per cent. The incidence of these investigations by province is given in the table below in the form of a five-year comparative summary.

Table 2.—Summary of Investigations Under the Criminal Code

	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	Average
British Columbia.....	150	113	129	3,762*	14,192	3,669
Alberta.....	6,872	7,100	7,401	8,214	8,317	7,580
Saskatchewan.....	4,966	4,884	5,438	5,475	5,499	5,252
Manitoba.....	3,307	3,567	3,720	3,566	3,621	3,556
Ontario.....	624	925	845	636	656	737
Quebec.....	430	328	497	477	236	393
New Brunswick.....	3,600	3,950	3,952	3,454	3,605	3,712
Nova Scotia.....	3,182	3,446	3,737	3,688	3,754	3,561
Prince Edward Island.....	542	573	609	613	591	585
Newfoundland.....			5	1,688*	3,024	2,358
N.W. and Yukon Terr.....	728	751	896	881	1,148	880
Total.....	24,401	25,637	27,229	32,454	44,643	30,873

\* Incomplete figures for year indicated.

This year's number of offences is some 13,000 over the five-year average. The statistics, of course, include the full year's work in British Columbia and Newfoundland, which were not available last year, and which accounts in part for the sharp rise. On the other hand, with the figures for these two provinces excluded, the total is still some 1,000 over the five-year average for the remaining six provinces and the territories.

At the end of the year convictions under the code for all offences amounted to 20,240 of the total cases investigated or 45·3 per cent; last year, 47 per cent were similarly disposed of. 2,273 are awaiting trial, 3,341 are still under investigation and 170 were dismissed.

There were 22,884 principal offences committed against the person and property, compared with 15,452 for the same group of offences last year, an increase of 7,432. The crimes included in this category are set out below.

*Principal offences against the person.* 5,650 cases in this group were investigated, a 54·4 per cent increase over last year.

Table 3.—Principal Crimes Against the Person

	1950-51	1951-52
Murder.....	28	40
Attempted Murder.....	9	17
Manslaughter.....	56	104
Driving Whilst Intoxicated.....	904	2,142
General Assaults.....	2,678	3,347

Of the 40 murders, the Northwest and Yukon Territories experienced a sharp increase with a record number of 7, in striking contrast to last year, when none were committed. British Columbia showed double the number recorded in seven and one-half months last year, and Manitoba and Nova Scotia, both



free from this type of offence during the previous period, had 9 and 6 respectively. The disposition of these cases by provinces appears below.

Table 4.—Murder

Disposition	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and N.W.T.	Total
Convicted.....								1	2	3
Acquitted.....								1	1	2
Reduced to Manslaughter and convicted.....			1		2	1	1	2	2	9
Committed Suicide.....			2		4					6
Insane.....	1								1	2
Died.....					1				1	2
Awaiting Trial.....		1	3	2	2			8		16
	1	1	6	2	9	1	1	12	7	40

17 cases of attempted murder were investigated, 8 of these in Nova Scotia, which had only 1 last year. 3 convictions were registered. The total is 8 more than last year. 104 cases of manslaughter were entered, with notable increases taking place in British Columbia, which had 34, and Alberta, 29; Nova Scotia equalled its total of 20 recorded in the previous period.

A 136·9 per cent increase took place in the number of cases investigated under the section of the code dealing with the offences of "driving whilst intoxicated" and "driving whilst ability is impaired". This marked advance was general through all provinces policed and is, I am convinced, mainly the result of the addition to Section 285, enacted by Parliament last year, that created the offence of driving a motor vehicle when ability was impaired by alcohol or by any drug. There was a total of 2,124 cases compared with 904 last year. 1,911 convictions were registered, or 89·9 per cent of the total cases investigated. It is hoped that this amendment will ultimately prove a strong preventive measure.

General assaults increased by 24·9 per cent. The total stood at 3,347 against 2,678 for last year; this group includes aggravated assaults, common assaults, indecent assaults and assaults occasioning actual bodily harm. Convictions registered stood at 2,189, or 65·4 per cent of the total. Manitoba, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick experienced slight drops in this class of crime.

Table 5.—Principal Crimes Against Property

	1950-51	1951-52
Robbery with violence.....	75	167
Theft of cattle.....	360	415
Breaking, Entering and Thefts.....	3,883	5,260
Other Thefts.....	7,402	11,270
Safebreaking.....	57	122

*Offences against property.* 17,234 cases of crimes having to do with offences against property were investigated, an increase of 5,457, or 46·3 per cent.

Though the number of cases involving robbery with violence is small, that is 167, the percentage increase over last year is 122·6. 58·6 per cent of these cases occurred in British Columbia and 5·3 per cent in Newfoundland, which modifies the alarming increase since our statistics show figures for only seven and one-half months last year in these two places. Nevertheless, the aggregate number for the remaining provinces reached the average number for the last five years. 56 convictions in all were registered.

There was an appreciable drop in theft of cattle in Saskatchewan, though increases were evident in all other provinces policed. 415 cases were investigated, an increase of 15·2 per cent, and 137 convictions are recorded.

Other thefts, which include theft of agricultural machinery, government property, grain, money, motor cars (vehicles), mail, and thefts of a general nature, involved 11,270 investigations, an increase of 7,402. The great part of this work was under the heading of thefts of money, motor cars and general thefts, which account for well over three-quarters of the total. 164 cases involving theft of government property were dealt with. In all, 3,060 convictions were entered, approximately 27 per cent of the total cases reported. Most of the increase is absorbed by the additional figures in our statistics for British Columbia and Newfoundland, but the general trend in all provinces but Prince Edward Island was upward.

Breaking, entering and theft, and shopbreaking offences required a total of 5,260 investigations, an increase over last year of 1,377 or 35·4 per cent. There were 1,778 breaking, entering and thefts, of which 526 resulted in convictions. Shopbreaking investigations totalled 3,482 with 1,335 convictions. Combined, the five-year averages were passed in Alberta, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and the Northwest and Yukon Territories.

Safes blowings rose considerably in Alberta and Manitoba over the past year and the number of investigations in British Columbia was relatively high also. The total was 122, an increase of 65, or 114 per cent. 45 convictions were entered.

There has been no indication of organized attempts to manufacture or circulate any new type of counterfeit Bank of Canada notes during the past year. A fair number of the so-called "Buffalo" counterfeit \$10.00 notes, which made their first appearance in Canada during the Labour Day week-end, 1949, are still being circulated from time to time. The appearance of counterfeit United States currency is negligible and is confined to the occasional note passed in the eastern townships and Montreal areas.

The one bright aspect of the entire year's work under the code was that an 8 per cent drop occurred in the number of juveniles implicated in criminal code offences. This figure excludes the juvenile totals for British Columbia and Newfoundland, which are part of our statistics for the first time this year. The aggregate for all other provinces, however, was below the four-year average and is the lowest number during this period. Explanatory tables in this respect are set out below.



Table 6.—Offences by Juveniles

	Offences	Juveniles Implicated
British Columbia.....	561	823
Alberta.....	228	360
Saskatchewan.....	292	466
Manitoba.....	260	333
New Brunswick.....	187	252
Nova Scotia.....	135	194
Prince Edward Island.....	51	47
Newfoundland.....	200	301
Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories.....	36	36
Total.....	1,950	2,812

Table 7.—Number of Juveniles Implicated in Criminal Code Offences

	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	Average
British Columbia.....				823	823
Alberta.....	535	333	445	360	431
Saskatchewan.....	441	464	556	466	482
Manitoba.....	352	416	374	333	369
New Brunswick.....	215	270	254	252	248
Nova Scotia.....	233	218	181	194	206
Prince Edward Island.....	28	32	29	47	34
Newfoundland.....				301	.....
Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories.....				36	.....
Total.....	1,804	1,783	1,839	2,812	2,059

Federal Statutes

Investigations were made under a total of 55 federal statutes, and the number of investigations rose by 9,752 over last year's total. The five-year comparative incidence is given in the table below.

Table 8.—Summary of Investigations Under the Federal Statutes

	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	Average
British Columbia.....	1,611	1,357	1,910	3,096*	8,194	3,233
Alberta.....	1,257	1,386	1,432	1,759	1,695	1,505
Saskatchewan.....	1,082	1,047	1,335	1,459	1,903	1,365
Manitoba.....	1,221	1,222	1,598	1,236	1,866	1,428
Ontario.....	4,281	4,247	4,722	5,772	7,126	5,229
Quebec.....	3,533	4,354	4,367	5,187	7,276	4,943
New Brunswick.....	568	839	710	819	953	778
Nova Scotia.....	1,041	1,063	1,143	1,371	1,133	1,150
Prince Edward Island.....	963	1,022	721	763	604	814
Newfoundland.....				316*	525	420
Northwest and Yukon Territories.....	763	799	1,093	1,040	1,295	998
Total.....	16,320	17,336	19,177	22,818	32,570	21,644

\* Incomplete figures for year indicated.

The increase in investigations is owing largely to a record number of customs seizures and a heavy volume of prosecutions under the Income Tax Act. The customs seizures exceeded, by approximately 1,200, the previous all-time high that took place in 1951. Prosecutions under the Income Tax Act were double those of the preceding year. This increase is also reflected by the amount of revenue collected.

Convictions were registered in 19,103 cases; 364 are awaiting trial, 3,032 are still under investigation and 380 were dismissed. From the classified summary of the disposition made of all offences investigated,\* it will be seen that the bulk of this work was carried out under the Indian Act, the Customs Act, the Excise Act, the Income War Tax Act, and the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.

The Indian Act was completely revised in 1951 and a new provision now permits Indians, who up to this time were prohibited from having possession of or consuming intoxicants, to consume liquor in provincial licensed taverns or beer parlours if this extension of privileges is sanctioned by the province. To date, the provinces of Nova Scotia and British Columbia have taken advantage of the new legislation.

British Columbia has a large Indian population and, though a sharp rise has taken place in the number of offences registered under this Act in the province for the year, no comparative statistics are available since the Force has not policed the Province of British Columbia for any length of time. Nova Scotia has not the Indian population to enable a solid opinion to be formed of the reaction to this amendment.

Customs seizures during the year totalled 4,147, which is an increase of 1,243 over the previous year. This increase is largely due to the smuggling of United States cigarettes and to the added number of double exemption entries referred to the divisions for seizure action by various customs ports, which resulted in seizures from returning Canadian residents who had made more than one duty-free entry of goods obtained abroad during a period of four months.

The customs seizures, by division, are given hereunder:

**Table 10.—Customs Seizures—1951-52**

	B	L	H	J	C	A	O	D	F	K	E	G	Total
Vessels.....	31	....	18	11	18	5	59	4	....	....	6	....	152
Autos.....	13	1	4	117	327	13	259	80	44	25	98	1	982
Beer.....	2	....	....	18	53	21	7	3	....	....	13	....	117
Rum.....	18	....	18	14	8	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	64
Asst. Liquors.....	58	1	8	33	61	2	10	10	3	....	19	....	205
Cigars.....	100	....	175	114	1,042	310	1,450	230	100	....	369	....	3,890
Cigarettes.....	64	17	430	1,689	60,721	1,128	2,472	396	14	33	606	....	67,570
Tobacco.....	....	5	10	153	261	27	116	31	2	8	39	3	655
Aircraft.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2
SEIZURES.....	101	12	146	418	959	145	1,369	252	66	63	610	6	.....

NOTE: Liquids shown in gallons; cigarettes in cartons; tobacco in pounds.

With a few notable exceptions, smuggling is confined mostly to United States cigarettes which, because of the wide disparity of prices in Canada and the United States, continue to be the favourite commodity of the smuggler. The quantity seized is approximately 400 per cent greater than the preceding year

\* See Appendix.



and one seizure consisted of a quantity only slightly less than 1,000,000 cigarettes. Despite their heavy losses arising from these seizures, smugglers continue to gamble for the large potential profits found in this illegal traffic, which is centered mainly along the Quebec-United States border, although there are indications that the traffic is extending to other areas.

An example of another type of commercial smuggling involved the seizure of 41 cars stolen in the United States and smuggled into Canada. As a result of a lengthy investigation, which disclosed distribution of these cars to the western provinces from central Canada, 75 charges under the Customs Act and the Criminal Code have been laid against 5 persons who are before the courts at the time of this writing.

The following comparative summary for a three year period is of interest:

	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
Convictions.....	1,348	1,347	2,933
Revenue Collected.....	\$220,401 14	\$229,830 05	\$290,753 67
Vessels Seized.....	58	98	152
Vehicles Seized.....	619	854	982
Cigarettes Seized.....	3,500,600	3,384,200	13,514,000

Seizures under the Excise Act decreased by 16·3 per cent. The principal offences had to do with the manufacture and sale of illicit spirits, and this illegal traffic has been steadily declining during the past few years. One or two isolated seizures of unlicensed commercial-type stills capable of producing large quantities of spirits occurred. But there is no evidence of large-scale buying by the public of illegal spirits of this manufacture.

A second important commodity seized was Canadian tobacco, both raw-leaf and manufactured. As in the case of spirits, tobacco is one of the main revenue producing items under the Excise Act. The violations are almost entirely confined to tobacco growing districts, particularly in the Province of Quebec.

Table 11.—Excise Seizures

	B	L	H	J	C	A	O	D	F	K	E	Total
Autos.....	2	1	6	.....	17	.....	1	2	1	2	7	39
Beer and Wash.....	10	882	3,370	.....	6,132	7	108	4,510	794	483	11	16,307
Illicit Spirits.....	8	42	151	.....	1,070	2	36	331	128	183	3	1,954
Liquors Asst.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Stills Compl.....	5	21	28	.....	22	2	16	38	22	8	1	163
Stills Parts.....	3	9	8	.....	10	.....	6	13	12	7	2	70
Cigts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	243	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	247
Tobacco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,651	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,668
Misc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
SEIZURES.....	11	45	47	.....	137	2	33	72	56	21	11	

NOTE: Liquids shown in gallons; cigarettes in cartons; tobacco in pounds.

A comparative summary for a three year period follows:

	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
Seizures.....	633	532	435
Convictions.....	559	513	420
Revenue Collected.....	\$71,453 22	\$62,120 12	\$65,319 09
Still's Seized.....	320	177	163
Tobacco (pounds).....	8,473	20,436	13,668
Spirits (gallons).....	1,157	850	1,954

The Force has continued to prosecute persons for failure to file income tax returns, under our agreed terms of reference with the Taxation Division of the Department of National Revenue. The volume of work shows an upward trend and indications are that the number of prosecutions will remain at a high level. An important change was made in our terms of reference that resulted in prosecutions being handled by members of the Force without the appointment of counsel except in those cases where our members are not permitted to appear in court as prosecutors or where the assistance of counsel is considered necessary.

The volume of work under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act has continued at about the same level as in recent years. There was a slight decrease in the number of arrests and a slight increase in the number of convictions:

	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
Arrests.....	478	479	444
Convictions.....	414	360	417

This paradox is explained by the fact that multiple charges have been laid in certain cases and that some prosecutions have been carried over from last year. The majority of infractions occurred in the larger centres, a situation that changes little year after year because of the concentration of the addict population in the principal cities.

Heroin (Diacetylmorphine) is still the main drug sold on the illicit market and appears to be plentiful. Our investigations have indicated that quantities of the drug enter Canada at various points along the Ontario and Quebec boundary from places on the Eastern United States seacoast. Selling prices on the street range from \$3 per one grain capsule in the East to \$6 on the West coast and \$12 in Edmonton.

Our efforts to reach the Canadian sources of supply met with some success. Several persons engaged in the distribution of heroin on an extensive scale were arrested following lengthy and painstaking undercover work.

One of those arrested was dealing directly with sources of supply outside of Canada and was instrumental in smuggling large quantities of heroin into the country. This individual was in a position to obtain as much as a kilogram (approximately 32 ounces) simply by telephoning long distance to a contact in a large city in the United States. Throughout the course of this investigation, information of mutual value was exchanged between the United States authorities and this Force.



The illegal use of narcotics by teen-agers received close attention. There were a few cases involving juveniles, one of whom was attending high school. There does not appear, however, to be any serious narcotic problem among the youth of the country. Marihuana has been found on rare occasions only, and its use cannot be identified with any particular age group.

The provisions of Part X (A) of the criminal code, which deals with habitual criminals, were applied in three cases arising from Opium and Narcotic Drug Act convictions. All were committed to preventive detention.

As a result of an appeal by the Crown, the judgment of the British Columbia Court of Appeal that quashed several cases against habitual criminals, which judgment forbode difficulties in prosecuting such cases, was reversed by the Supreme Court of Canada.

New terms of reference were negotiated with the Department of Transport for the enforcement of the Canada Shipping Act. The Force is now responsible for Part VII of the Act dealing with lifesaving and firefighting equipment as well as with the licensing of small vessels under ten tons registered tonnage.

Enforcement duties in connection with two federal statutes were discontinued during the year when the regulations under the Foreign Exchange Control Act were suspended and the Special Excise Act on cigarette papers was removed.

New legislation passed by Parliament included the Defence Production Act and the Old Age Security Act. It is not expected that this legislation will result in any great increase of work for the Force.

As in previous years, the criminal law of conspiracy has been used against persons who directed organized crime but who did not actively participate therein. Twenty-two persons—10 in relation to the Customs Act, 12 (10 pending) in relation to the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—were convicted of conspiracy as a result of substantive offences committed under these statutes.

The outbreak of foot and mouth disease in southern Saskatchewan during the winter has received wide coverage in press and radio and requires little comment here. The Force took an active part in destroying animals suspected of being infected and were required to enforce the quarantine imposed on certain areas.

## **Provincial and Municipal Laws and Territorial Ordinances**

As in past years, the bulk of the Force's work under the provincial, municipal, and territorial laws had to do with infractions of the various acts, by-laws and ordinances dealing with the control of motor vehicles and intoxicating liquors.

With the addition of a full year's statistics for British Columbia and Newfoundland the total number of investigations made reached a new peak of 69,691, an increase from the previous year of 22,210 or 46.7 per cent. To exclude the figures for British Columbia and Newfoundland, however, reveals that only a very slight rise took place above the five-year average for the remaining six provinces and only a 3 per cent increase against last year's total. The incidence of all investigations under the provincial and municipal laws appears below in the form of a five-year comparative summary.

Table 12.—Summary of Investigations Under Provincial Statutes and Municipal Laws

—	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	Average
British Columbia.....				6,734*	18,217	12,975
Alberta.....	6,218	6,616	8,008	8,020	14,222	8,616
Saskatchewan.....	5,401	5,318	6,826	6,850	7,474	6,373
Manitoba.....	5,034	5,626	5,760	5,075	6,621	5,624
Ontario.....	23	51	36	53	64	43
Quebec.....	5		4	1	2	2.5
New Brunswick.....	5,123	5,617	5,466	6,081	7,196	5,894
Nova Scotia.....	11,637	12,176	12,652	11,268	10,715	11,686
Prince Edward Island.....	2,568	2,529	3,176	2,155	1,941	2,479
Newfoundland.....				1,219*	3,202	2,210
N.W. and Yukon Territories.....	1	21	17	25	37	20
Total.....	36,010	37,954	41,945	47,481	69,691	46,616

\* Incomplete figures for year indicated.

Investigations under the Yukon and Northwest Territorial Ordinances stood at 835, an increase of 213, or 34.2 per cent. The increase is mainly the result of stricter enforcement measures taken by the Force than previously to curb the mounting disregard of certain ordinances, which was particularly noticeable last year. Most of the infractions occurred in the Yukon Territory.

Convictions registered under this heading totalled 56,597, or 81.2 per cent of all cases investigated. 148 cases are awaiting trial; 1,160 are still under investigation; and 972 were dismissed.

## Interesting Cases

The following cases, illustrative of unusual investigations, are of interest.

### *Ulysses S. Booth and Alvin Darcy Booth*

Early in April, 1951, three American brothers, Ulysses, Alvin, and K.C. Booth, who had penitentiary records and who were wanted for a series of post office robberies in the United States, entered Canada illegally by a seldom used border crossing in a stolen car. In Vancouver, B.C., they purchased a .30 calibre rifle. On April 19 Alvin and Ulysses travelled by bus to Prince George, where they obtained two non-resident firearm licences the next day. K.C. Booth remained in Vancouver.

During the evening of April 21, Charles G. Parker, his wife and young son, at their ranch some seventeen miles north of Prince George, were held up at rifle point by two men who robbed them of money and other items and escaped in the family Jeep, leaving the Parkers trussed to chairs in their living room.

Through the descriptions given by the Parker family and those secured through the licence office at Prince George, Alvin and Ulysses Booth became immediate suspects. This suspicion was substantiated when, through the Canadian Immigration office at Vancouver, K. C. Booth was located and questioned regarding his activities and those of his two brothers and information concerning the records of the Booth brothers was received from the United States authorities. K. C. Booth could not be implicated in the robbery and was consequently released to the custody of the U.S. officials. The police patrols already searching the area for the robbers were notified accordingly.



Meanwhile, late in the evening of April 27, Alfred Hobden of Williams Lake, B.C., picked up two hitch hikers on the Cariboo Highway about 140 miles south of Prince George. When he reached Williams Lake, he let them out and retired to his hotel room. Three hours later, at 10:30 p.m., the two men called on him. Entering his room, they held him up at rifle point, ordered him to lie down on the bed, robbed, bound and gagged him, and left town in his 1950 light delivery truck. While doing this, they told Hobden that they were wanted for the hold-up at Prince George.

The detachments at Quesnel, north of Williams Lake, and Clinton, to the south, were immediately alerted. The constable stationed at Clinton drove to 100 Mile House accompanied by Archie McLaughlin, a local taxi operator who had volunteered to assist him. There the constable set up a road block. McLaughlin was instructed by the constable to stay in the shadow of the police car with a rifle and to use it only in the event that he was fired upon.

At 1:15 a.m. a vehicle approached from the north travelling at a high rate of speed. The red flasher light and headlights of the police car were switched on. About thirty feet away from the road block the car slowed, and stalled. A hurried attempt was made to start the motor again, which failed. Two men occupied the vehicle and as the constable approached, they remained motionless. He identified the stolen truck, ordered the men out of the vehicle and placed them under arrest. On searching the car, the constable found two loaded .30 calibre rifles and a quantity of ammunition and, from their clothing, he removed two long-bladed knives. The men were identified as Ulysses and Alvin Booth.

The two brothers were charged at Williams Lake, but subsequent to representations from the United States Post Office officials the Attorney-General of British Columbia agreed to waive prosecution in Canada subject to extradition action. Later the brothers were released to the custody of a Deputy U.S. Marshal for return to the United States for trial.

Following their conviction at Portland, Oregon, on charges of passing forged postal money orders, Ulysses and Alvin Booth were admitted to McNail Island Penitentiary in the State of Washington, to serve a four year term.

*Alcide Emond, Alfred Chouinard and Joseph Denis, St-Benoit, P.Q.*

A search conducted on the farm owned and operated by Joseph Denis uncovered one of the largest commercial-type stills seized in a number of years. It was capable of producing approximately 500 gallons of illicit spirits each week and had evidently been in operation during the summer months of 1950 and 1951. 67 bags of sugar, 116 gallons of illicit spirits and 300 gallons of wash were also confiscated along with 929 one gallon cans and a dismantled still of the same type.

A short time later, the operators of the still, Alcide Emond and Alfred Chouinard, were intercepted in the process of delivering sugar, a number of cans, and a quantity of malt syrup to the farm in a 1950 one ton truck.

Both men admitted ownership of the still and inferred that they had rented the barn from Joseph Denis, who owned and operated the farm. All three were charged under the appropriate sections of the Excise Act. They pleaded guilty and were fined amounts ranging from \$100 to \$500. Appeals against the fines imposed on Denis and Chouinard were dismissed.

*Disappearance of Mr. and Mrs. William Robert Brown*

William Brown and his wife, Edith, were an elderly couple who had lived a quiet, normal life at various places throughout Nova Scotia. Mr. Brown was a sales representative of the Grolier Society of Toronto, publishers of the *Book*



of Knowledge. Mrs. Brown was a nurse. On November 16, 1948, expressing their intention of going to Toronto, they set out by car from their home at Glace Bay, N.S., with much of their belongings.

A month later on the outskirts of Stewiacke, N.S., some 300 miles from Glace Bay, their car was found apparently abandoned. The doors were locked. The interior was orderly. There was money in a lady's handbag lying on the front seat. The baggage had not been disturbed. The surrounding area and the banks of the Stewiacke River, about seventy yards away, disclosed nothing. No evidence at all of foul play could be found.

Thin ice on the river made dragging operations impossible, but clear eddies and pools above and below the bridge, only a short distance from where the car was found, were carefully watched during the next few days since it was felt that the tidal currents might carry a body in either direction. Later, police and fishermen regularly patrolled the banks of the river.

Certain meaningful facts came to light during the investigation. A service station operator told the police that early in the evening of December 17 he had been queried about the rivers of the area, particularly the Stewiacke, by an elderly couple driving a car similar to the make and model of the car discovered. The Brown's son, who lived in Toronto, made it known that he had received through the mails his father's gold watch, and he remembered his father once telling him that he was to have it upon his death. His father had prized the watch highly. But no note or explanation accompanied the watch.

Further, among Mr. Brown's papers taken from the car was a document that transferred legal title of the vehicle to the son. The transfer was dated December 13, five days before the car had been abandoned, and was witnessed by Edith Brown, the wife. It was also ascertained that Brown had made no financial or other arrangements for his wife in the event of his death.

These facts lead to a supposition that was fairly obvious, though the motive was inexplicable. And in the absence of a *corpus delecti* no official conclusion could be established.

On July 6, 1951—two and one half years later—the partly decomposed body of an elderly woman was taken from the Shubenacadie River about 11 miles from the point on the Stewiacke, which joins the former, where the car had been located.

An autopsy discovered no evidence of foul play and suggested death by drowning. The body was in such a state that ordinary means of identification were impossible. Physical measurements and the description of the body were similar to the description of Mrs. Brown when last seen alive. And positive identification was made through artificial dentures and permanent teeth of the deceased after a province-wide survey of dentists and dental technicians had finally located the doctor who recognized his work.

While the provincial pathologist was unable to advise the Coroner's inquest as to the definite cause of Mrs. Brown's death, his evidence, along with the investigator's, satisfied the jurors that the facts were consistent with the theory of suicidal drowning, and their verdict reflected this opinion.

No trace of Mr. Brown has come to light as yet.

#### ***Gordon Raknerud—Game Act***

Early in January, 1952, a truck was checked under the Vehicles Act by members of the Radville, Sask., Detachment, and blood stains were noted on the seat and in the box of the truck. When questioned in this regard, the driver stated that the blood was that of a wolf he had killed, which had been frequently



seen in the district. The man's story seemed reasonable to the members of the patrol and they were first inclined to accept it on its merits. However, as they were coming into the laboratory in connection with other exhibits, they decided to bring a sample of the blood for examination. The blood was collected by means of blotting paper and submitted to the serology section. The resulting tests established the blood from the truck to be of deer origin.

The accused was confronted with the results of the laboratory tests and admitted having shot a white-tailed deer from which the blood had apparently originated. A plea of guilty was entered by the accused to the resulting Game Act charge.

*Alcide Veilleux, et al, St-Nicolas-Station, P.Q.*

Two vehicles, which failed to stop at a road block set up for the purpose of checking for infractions of the Customs Act, were chased for a considerable distance. One car, a 1940 Dodge, registered in the name of Adelbert Veilleux, was placed under seizure when the car turned over on an icy stretch of highway and was found to contain 192,000 smuggled cigarettes. The vehicle at the time of seizure was driven by a brother, Alcide Veilleux.

Continued investigation and searches resulted in further seizures of 600 cigarettes from Alcide and 346,000 from Adelbert and the seizure of the other car, which had made its escape.

A list of telephone numbers found on Adelbert Veilleux indicated that a number of suspected traffickers were being supplied with cigarettes and, on following this information, additional seizures were made from six other men totalling 239,360 cigarettes. Further, it was learned that substantial quantities had already been disposed of. As a result of prosecutions under the appropriate Act, Dr. J. Dallaire, J. C. Belanger, A. Dallaire, P. E. Dallaire, P. Dion, and Marcel Trepannier, all of Quebec City, were each fined amounts ranging from \$50 to \$200.

Alcide Veilleux was prosecuted under Section 217(3) and also under Section 257 of the Customs Act, in the latter case for failing to stop. Respective fines of \$200 and costs and \$50 and costs were imposed and paid.

Adelbert Veilleux was prosecuted for three charges under Section 217(3) and one count under Section 257. In the first three prosecutions, on guilty pleas, he was fined \$200 and costs in each case. For failing to stop, he also pleaded guilty and paid a fine of \$50 and costs.

*John Kissick, Peter Kissick, William Kissick and Stella Smallwood, Winnipeg, Man.—  
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act and Conspiracy*

The four above named persons were arrested on February 8, 1950, after a prolonged investigation into their activities in the illicit drug traffic, during which several purchases of heroin were made. In addition to an indictment charging the four accused with conspiring to possess, sell, transport and distribute narcotics, three of them, namely, John and Peter Kissick and Stella Smallwood, faced a total of 32 charges involving illegal sale, distribution, transporting and possession of drugs.

On October 26, 1950, all four were found guilty by a jury on the conspiracy and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from one year in the case of Peter Kissick to seven years in that of his brother John. A feature of this case was the introduction of motion pictures at the preliminary hearing, showing the movements of the accused at various times during the investigation, including the actual deliveries.

On June 13, 1951, John Kissick and Stella Smallwood pleaded guilty to 19 and 9 charges, respectively, under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. Kissick received concurrent sentences of three years, fined \$200 or two weeks on each charge. A Stay of Proceedings was entered by the Crown in all the narcotic charges against Peter Kissick.

The convictions for conspiracy were appealed on 17 points of law and evidence, the main points being that the trial Judge erred in admitting as evidence the certificates of the Dominion Analysts instead of requiring the Analysts to testify in person; also that he erred in directing the jury that Section 18 of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act was applicable to the charge under Section 573 of the Code and that the jury was to take the contents of the Certificates of Analysis as conclusive evidence of facts stated therein. On May 10, 1951, the Court of Appeal heard the oral evidence of the Dominion Analysts and on June 8, 1951, the appeals were unanimously dismissed.

Leave to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada was granted on two points of law, challenging the jurisdiction of the Manitoba Court of Appeal, as follows; (i) was the Court of Appeal empowered to allow fresh evidence in the form of the oral testimony of the Analysts; and (ii) if so, was the Court empowered to affirm the conviction or was it authorized merely to order a new trial. On January 8, 1952, the Supreme Court dismissed the appeals.

Two automobiles seized in this case that had been used in making deliveries of narcotics were subsequently forfeited to the Crown.



**Non-Criminal Investigations, Administrative Assistances and Other Duties**

**Non-Criminal Investigations**

A large number of non-criminal investigations, which are classified as group 2 cases, have again been dealt with this year. These reached a total of 124,656, an increase over the previous period of 30,261 or 32 per cent. The inclusion of a full year's statistics for British Columbia and Newfoundland, of course, accounts once more for a good proportion of this increase, though the total for the remaining provinces is still some 4,944 cases over the five-year average and has established a new high for this type of investigation.

These cases represent investigations that have been made for federal, provincial, and municipal authorities, the public generally, other police forces, and British and foreign agencies, where there were no actual breaches of any statute. The bulk fell under the highway traffic acts of the provinces; inspecting of drug stores, hardware stores, and explosive magazines; enquiries regarding applicants for naturalization and for the government service; and missing persons.

The five-year comparative summary of this work is set out below.

**Table 13.—Summary of Non-Criminal Investigations**

	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	Average
British Columbia.....	5,061	4,576	5,113	8,741*	29,331	10,564
Alberta.....	17,218	20,575	19,283	18,333	17,184	18,519
Saskatchewan.....	14,733	13,955	13,487	12,039	12,757	13,394
Manitoba.....	8,208	9,323	11,552	13,917	13,922	11,384
Ontario.....	18,377	20,751	16,826	15,885	14,811	17,330
Quebec.....	7,951	8,351	8,238	7,193	7,829	7,912
New Brunswick.....	4,873	5,294	5,240	6,523	13,002	6,986
Nova Scotia.....	4,790	6,119	6,039	7,164	7,252	6,273
Prince Edward Island.....	935	845	771	854	910	863
Newfoundland.....	.....	.....	422	2,641*	6,314	3,126
N.W. and Yukon Territories.....	1,641	1,552	1,386	1,105	1,344	1,406
Total.....	83,787	91,341	88,357	94,395	124,656	96,507

\* Incomplete figures for period under review.

**Administrative Assistances**

As will be noted from Table 14, the administrative assistances performed for other departments and authorities, which are classified as group 3 cases, and in which no actual investigational work was done, did not quite equal the number carried out for the previous period. Still, the volume was high, a total of 51,822, which is only slightly under the five-year average, and remains especially heavy in the Territories and in the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia.

Table 14.—Summary of Administrative Assistance

	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	Average
British Columbia.....	4,907	2,988	816	697*	6,866	3,255
Alberta.....	10,226	8,807	10,571	11,126	9,580	10,062
Saskatchewan.....	2,660	2,086	2,762	3,776	2,929	2,843
Manitoba.....	3,282	2,618	3,705	1,730	2,893	2,846
Ontario.....	4,117	3,911	3,598	3,672	3,702	3,800
Quebec.....	3,124	2,473	2,535	3,077	4,112	3,064
New Brunswick.....	2,271	1,265	1,145	1,548	1,425	1,531
Nova Scotia.....	2,185	1,952	1,542	5,642	936	2,451
Prince Edward Island.....	374	380	353	353	323	357
Newfoundland.....			9	8*	21	126
N.W. and Yukon Territories.....	24,455	22,834	21,265	21,418	19,035	21,802
Total.....	57,601	49,314	48,301	53,047	51,822	52,017

\* Incomplete figures for period under review.

In the Northwest Territories these tasks encompassed a great variety of services. For example, members of the Force acted as registrars of vital statistics, notaries public, and commissioners of oaths; issuers of family allowances and trading and trafficking licences; collectors of fur export and income tax, game licence and business licence fees. Moreover, the Force's work in this field reached out as in previous years to include the welfare of the native population, particularly the Eskimo. Assistances rendered in this connection have again been extensive. They involved, in addition to paying family allowances in kind, the issuing of relief rations to the destitute, infirm, and the sick, and in some instances, of organizing new hunting camps, besides other services.

Many long and arduous patrols both in winter and summer have been undertaken for these administrative duties alone, and a good indication of the extent of this work may be gathered, I believe, from the patrol mileage itself. A total of 569,047 miles was covered in the North during the period, which is an increase of 67,000 miles over last year's total. 46,214 miles were travelled by dog team; 56,106 by police boat; 29,833 by police aircraft; 136,023 by commercial and RCAF aircraft; and 300,871 by police cars and trucks.

In British Columbia the assistances varied almost as much. The issuance of motor licences, while greatly lessened, is still attended to by several detachments and, at some, driver's licences are also issued. Much work has been done in gathering vital statistics in the way of registering births and deaths, and in issuing marriage licences and even, in certain instances, of performing the marriage ceremonies. Trade-, pool hall-, and dog licences have been issued in some localities, and, in still other districts, collections have been made under the poll tax and amusement tax. In certain isolated areas the duties of mining recorder have also been taken care of, and we have continued to serve the majority of civil processes when the service is outside the radius of ten miles from the sheriffs' offices. All of these provincial matters and many more, fell to us when we took over the duties of the former British Columbia Provincial Police Force, and we are making efforts to bring this work down to a more reasonable level.

Generally, the administrative assistances throughout the remaining provinces took the form of collecting census data in isolated regions, issuing various licences and permits, race track duties and the like. In regard to our work at race tracks, an amendment to section 235 of the criminal code in connection with pari-mutuel betting at race tracks has made the provisions of the section applicable to harness racing. At the request of the Department of Agriculture



this Force has undertaken the supervision of pari-mutuel betting at harness racing meets in addition to its duties performed at all Canadian race tracks with the exception of those in the Province of Quebec.

## Other Duties

*Royal Visit.*—Their Royal Highnesses the Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Canada during October and November, and it was the special responsibility of this Force to ensure the safety of the Royal couple. This pleasant duty was accomplished, I am glad to say, without any incident coming to light that might have marred the tour. Much of the credit for this is due the thousands of persons who gathered at the various cities, towns and villages across the nation to welcome Their Royal Highnesses, and I should be delinquent if I did not take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation for their thoughtful co-operation. At the conclusion of the tour Their Royal Highnesses graciously invited Assistant Commissioner M. F. E. Anthony, who was in charge of all security arrangements, and the four members of the Force who had acted as their personal orderlies to accompany them on their return journey to Great Britain.

*Special Branch and Emergency Planning Branch.*—The activities of these branches have kept up with the developments in their respective fields of security both nationally and internationally, and the results of their work have been encouraging.

*Protection of Federal Government Property.*—In a number of places across Canada, the Force has the responsibility for the security of many Federal Government buildings and the protection of other Government property such as Federal District Commission parks and driveways.

As to the security of public buildings, since we began utilizing the services of the Corps of Commissionaires for guard and patrol duties, the Force's role has been steadily reduced to an administrative and supervisory one, with the exception of a few special buildings at Ottawa in which it is still necessary to employ regular members of the Force. Fire prevention duties in Federal buildings are still a responsibility of the Force in the Ottawa area and entail a substantial amount of work.

At the end of the year, sixteen contracts were in effect with the Corps of Commissionaires for the employment of its men in 127 buildings across the country, 77 of which were at Ottawa. Besides the provision of guards, Commissionaires have been employed in the policing of Post Office lobbies and District Income Tax Offices during the rush periods and in the policing of a number of Federal Parks at Ottawa. The services provided by this unit have again proven very satisfactory indeed and the members of the Corps are to be congratulated on the splendid spirit and co-operation they have shown in carrying out their duties.

The Force maintained a general surveillance over all federal driveways and parks in the Ottawa district, which included traffic control where necessary in the form of motorcycle, car, and foot patrols. Some difficulty has been encountered in the successful prosecution of offenders under the provisions of the Order-in-Council that provides for the management and regulation of vehicular traffic on federal property other than that administered by the Federal District Commission. This resulted in the complete revision of the Act and Regulations, approval of which is being awaited.

Further, numerous escorts and crowd control details have been supplied during the year for a great variety of special public functions and ceremonies that took place on Parliament Hill and around the National War Memorial.

The Government, in following the Greber plan, have annexed extensive ground acreage and other property in the Ottawa and Hull area, and a patrol system was consequently inaugurated this year to afford a wider police coverage of these districts, which has so far proven satisfactory.

*Collection of Revenue.*—Revenue collected on behalf of federal, provincial, municipal, and other authorities amounted to \$1,835,995.17, an increase of \$347,061.35 over the previous year. These monies were made up as follows:

*For the Federal Government:*

Revenue .....	\$332,658.40	
Fines .....	407,523.98	
Costs .....	62,036.86	
	<hr/>	\$ 802,219.24

*For the various Provincial Governments:*

Revenue .....	\$401,684.53	
Fines .....	258,704.67	
Costs .....	51,917.17	
	<hr/>	\$ 712,306.37

*For the various Municipal Authorities:*

Fines .....	\$268,929.32	
Costs .....	39,493.65	
	<hr/>	\$ 308,422.97

<i>For Others</i> .....		13,046.59
		<hr/>
		\$1,835,995.17

*National Police Services.*—The Identification Branch, Ottawa, acts as the national clearing house for all police forces, gaols, and penitentiaries in Canada in connection with criminal records, crime index information, firearms registration, and ticket of leave matters, and advises all police departments through the medium of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Gazette and weekly card index. Furthermore, in certain instances, government employees are fingerprinted for identification purposes by their own department, and when the employee is detailed for a position that requires a security clearance, his fingerprints are submitted for search and returned thereafter to the department concerned.

The Force maintained as well 27 identification sections throughout the operational divisions. These were located in most cases at sub-divisional points and were staffed by members of the Force who are trained technicians in this field. The duties performed dealt mainly with the gathering of evidence at the scene of crime, such as latent fingerprints, photographic data, and comparison reproductions. The facilities of these sections were available upon request to all police departments.

Details of the work carried out during the year will be found in Table 15.

*Crime Detection Laboratories.*—The work of the Crime Detection Laboratories at Regina, Saskatchewan, and Ottawa (Rockcliffe) Ontario, showed a moderate increase. 908 cases were handled as compared to 854 for the former period. Personnel were absent from the laboratories a total of 740 man-days, 577 attending court as witnesses and 163 attending courses and giving lectures. Three members of the staff were present at the convention of the Academy of Forensic Sciences, held at Atlanta, Georgia, in February, 1952. The training of new personnel in laboratory techniques was continued during the year.



Table 15.—Summary of Identification Work

Sections and Nature of Work	1951-52	1950-51
<i>Fingerprint Bureau, "H.Q." Ottawa</i>		
Fingerprint forms rec'd—Criminal.....	60,645	49,535
"                    "—Non-criminal.....	82,339	49,081
Total Fingerprint forms rec'd.....	142,984	98,616
Identifications—Criminal.....	41,972	29,942
"                    "—Non-criminal.....	4,998	1,701
Active Files.....	419,262	414,021
Photographs rec'd of persons under arrest or conviction.....	18,481	20,918
<i>Scenes of Crime</i>		
Fingerprint examinations made.....	1,408	983
Photography—evidence and scenes recorded by.....	1,485	922
Reproductions for physical comparisons.....	215	72
Deceased persons fingerprinted.....	45	22
Persons fingerprinted for elimination or comparison.....	7,253	5,060
Prisoners fingerprinted on criminal charges.....	1,421	1,180
Prisoners photographed.....	2,417	2,256
Latent impressions identified—criminal.....	557	514
"                    "—non-criminal.....	883	592
Photostats made general.....	68,834	31,002
Photographs made general.....	125,403	50,292
Plans drawn.....	464	206
Unidentified photographic fingerprint impressions to Ottawa for search or comparison.....	414	133
Visits to court to give evidence:		
Fingerprint.....	84	55
Photography.....	396	306
Plan drawing.....	177	155
Physical comparisons.....	23	16
<i>Crime Index</i>		
Known criminals added to Index.....	2,765	2,424
Additional information on criminals indexed.....	1,269	1,138
Unsolved crimes reported.....	1,951	1,839
Suggested identifications.....	722	759
Confirmed identifications.....	348	309
Not identical.....	298	327
Pending.....	76	123
Wanted persons rec'd for notation.....	786	825
Wanted persons identified.....	265	239
Missing persons rec'd for search.....	305	344
Missing persons identified.....	74	42
Case histories of sex offenders supplied to Penitentiaries Branch.....	133	133
Central Document Filing System:		
Fraudulent cheques received.....	2,792	2,417
Fraudulent cheques identified.....	569	352
Anonymous letters received.....	139	
Anonymous letters identified.....	9	
<i>Firearms Registration</i>		
Total weapons registered.....	334,662	322,873
Weapons transferred.....	6,222	4,659
Weapons destroyed.....	270	345
Enquiries involving weapons.....	5,774	2,933
Weapons identified.....	417	393
<i>Ticket of Leave</i>		
Released on Ticket of leave during year.....	704	922
Total at large on licences.....	1,238	1,456
Sentences completed under licences.....	746	881
Licences revoked for failing to live up to conditions.....	12	20
Licences forfeited for conviction of indictable offences.....	20	21
<i>R.C.M.P. Gazette</i>		
Subscribers.....	1,238	1,200
Index cards issued.....	1,307,823	1,118,990
Photographs published.....	2,282	2,007

## Administration

The strength of the Force at the end of the year is 5,641, which comprises the following classes of personnel:

(i) <i>Uniform Strength</i>	
Officers .....	121
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables .....	4,043
Special Constables .....	353
	<hr/> 4,517
(ii) <i>Civil Servants</i>	
Permanent .....	161
Temporary .....	625
(iii) <i>Civilians</i> .....	338
	<hr/>
Grand Total .....	5,641

This is a net increase from last year of 656—458 members of the Force, 56 civilians and 142 Civil Servants. The Reserve Force stands at 342, an increase of 3

The manpower of the regular Force has been the cause of some concern in the past few years but an encouraging note was struck during the 1951-52 period by the response to a country-wide recruiting campaign. Seven hundred and sixty-five men were accepted for engagement from a total of 1,611 interviewed by personnel officers. At the time of this writing, the rate of recruiting is continuing at a pace that would suggest that the establishment of the Force will be brought up to its authorized strength in the very near future.

The policy of employing civil servants for clerical duties so that regular members of the Force might be released for general police duties has been continued wherever possible. Seven hundred and eighty-six civil servants are now attached to the Force and the nature of their duties is becoming increasingly important, particularly at Ottawa. Other civilians not in this category are also employed in various special capacities. All these people are to be commended for the manner in which they have performed their work.

During the year, six commissioned officers were retired to pension, one was invalided and one resigned. Seventy non-commissioned officers were granted pension.

Promotions affecting commissioned ranks took place as follows: one assistant-commissioner to commissioner; three superintendents to assistant-commissioner; eight inspectors to superintendent; three inspectors to acting superintendent; twenty-three sub-inspectors to inspector; seventeen non-commissioned officers and one special constable to sub-inspector.

On December 1 an upward revision of pay for all ranks of the Force became effective. These rates, according to ranks, are the subject of Table 16. In addition, the salaries of some 690 other employees were reviewed and their duties categorized.

The high level of discipline was maintained and few serious breaches of the Force's regulations had to be dealt with.

Though a 17 per cent increase occurred in the number of days lost through sickness, the health of the members of the Force was generally good. Eight deaths occurred through natural causes. The Department of Veterans Affairs continued to look after the Force's medical, dental and hospital requirements in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.



Forty-six awards of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal were made, 2 to officers, 33 to non-commissioned officers and constables, and 11 to ex-members. One staff-sergeant, regimental number 8754, W. L. Warke, was honoured by being admitted to the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem as a Serving Brother, in recognition of his work for conducting police and civilian classes in first aid.

**Table 16.—Rates of Pay of the Force on March 31, 1952**

Rank and Grades	Pay per month	Scale per annum
Commissioner.....	\$1,250 00	\$15,000 00
Deputy Commissioner.....	900 00	10,800 00
Asst. Commissioners.....	680 00	8,160 00
Superintendents.....	560 00 to 610 00	6,720 00 to 7,320 00
Inspectors.....	490 00 to 540 00	5,880 00 to 6,480 00
Sub-Inspectors.....	470 00	5,640 00
Staff Sergeants.....	355 00	4,260 00
Sergeants.....	330 00	3,960 00
Corporals.....	302 00	3,624 00
Constables 1st Class (6th year) (Discretionary).....	286 00	3,432 00
Constables 1st Class (5th year).....	275 00	3,300 00
Constables 1st Class (4th year).....	265 50	3,186 00
Constables 1st Class (3rd year).....	253 00	3,036 00
Constables 1st Class (2nd year).....	242 00	2,904 00
Constables 1st Class (1st year).....	231 00	2,772 00
Constables 2nd Class (After completion of training).....	220 00	2,640 00
Constables 2nd Class (21 years of age and over 2 years at this rank)....	200 00	2,400 00
Constables 3rd Class (Under 21 years of age. After completion of training)	185 00	2,220 00
Constables 3rd Class (Under 21 years of age. On Engagement).....	170 00	2,040 00
Special Constables.....	(At rates authorized by the Minister)	
Civilian Employees.....	(At rates authorized by the Minister)	

The training centres of the Force were very active. 23 recruit squads of approximately 30 men each either commenced or completed their six-month's training during the course of the year. Equitation was given at "N" Division to 113 members, both recruits and regular personnel, and a musical ride and a mounted escort were formed at "Depot" Division for the Royal visit to Regina last October. Owing to the busy recruiting program, it was not possible to hold a Canadian Police College course during the year.

Preparations are underway for the opening of Fairmont Barracks, Vancouver, as a supplementary training centre for the training of personnel in British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces.

Other specialized instruction was given in drug and identification work at Ottawa, and a refresher course for 15 dog masters and their dogs held at Yorkton, Saskatchewan. The facilities of H.M.C.S. "Stadacona" were again made available to the Force through the co-operation of the Department of National Defence for the training of the members of the "Marine" Division.

Every advantage was taken by the training centres and the divisions to offer personnel instruction in first aid and to afford them the opportunity of improving their knowledge and efficiency in the use of firearms. 753 members qualified for their revolver marksmanship badges, which included 26 members of the Reserve Force. A great interest was again displayed in the service rifle competitions, and several members were successful at the various Provincial Rifle Association Meetings in qualifying for places on teams representing their provinces at the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Meeting at Connaught

Table 17—Strength Recapitulation by Divisions and Provinces—31-3-52

	Commissioner	D/Commi- ssioner	A/Commi- sioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Snow Sedans
"B" Division, Nfld.				1	2		1	9	19	116	2	4	154						23	2	7	
"L" Division, P.E.I.					1			4	9	25		1	40						18			
"H" Division, N.S.			1	2	1		5	15	47	135	5	3	214						85	1	14	
"J" Division, N.B.				1	2	1	3	12	41	104	6	9	179						69	4	7	
"C" Division, Que.				2	4	3	2	14	47	173	17	26	288						82	4		
"N" Division, Ont.				1	1	1	3	6	12	173	12	35	244	47	2	49			6	5		
"A" Division, Ont.	1	1	3	8	20	5	18	61	113	270	43	98	641						38	6		
"O" Division, Ont.			1		1	3	2	8	38	158	5	13	329						73	1	1	
"D" Division, Man.			1	2	3	1	5	25	58	205	17	36	226						107	5	1	
"Depot" Division, Sask.				1	1	3	7	13	18	344	43	36	466	104		104			7	6		
"F" Division, Sask.			1	1	5	1	8	30	84	242	5	11	388						137	3		2
"K" Division, Alta.			1	2	6	1	8	30	87	289	24	23	471						159	12	6	1
"E" Division, B.C.			1	3	7	3	10	49	81	601	45	55	855						210	5	6	
"G" Division— —N.W. Territories					2		3	3	10	59	16	13	106				213		4	6		
—Yukon Territory					1			6	6	26	1	1	35				8		7	2		
"Marine" Division				1	5		9	11	23	44	102		195						1	1		
"Air" Division					1		2	6	4		10	1	24									
Totals	1	1	9	26	63	21	86	296	697	2,964	353	338	4,855	151	2	153	225	8	1,026	63	52	3
Headquarters Staff	1	1	3	7	13	3	13	40	67	94	22	69	333						1			
Newfoundland				1	2		1	9	19	122	2	4	160						23	2	7	
Prince Edward Island					1			4	9	25		1	40						18			
Nova Scotia			1	3	6		13	25	62	176	93	3	382						86	2	14	
New Brunswick				1	2	1	3	13	41	111	7	9	188						69	4	7	
Quebec				2	4	3	2	14	48	186	20	26	305				17		82	4		
Ontario			1	2	7	5	12	38	102	517	39	75	798	47	2	49		3	120	12	11	
Manitoba			1	2	4	1	4	25	54	203	17	9	320					1	102	5	1	
Saskatchewan			1	3	6	4	16	42	101	519	49	47	788	104		104		1	144	9		2
Alberta			1	2	7	1	9	31	88	308	27	23	497					2	159	12	6	1
British Columbia			1	3	8	3	11	51	83	606	57	55	878				4	1	210	5	6	
North West Territories					1		1	2	7	55	13	11	90				196		4	8		
Yukon Territory					1				6	26	1	1	35				8		7			
On Command—Special Duty: Abroad					1		1	2	10	16	6	5	41						1			
Totals	1	1	9	26	63	21	86	296	697	2,964	353	338	4,855	151	2	153	225	8	1,026	63	52	3



Ranges, Ottawa. One member of the Force, regimental number 10240, Sergeant C. C. Wilson, won a place on the team that is to represent Canada at the National Rifle Association Meeting at Bisley, England, this year.

The Bands of the Force, one stationed at Ottawa and the other at Regina, have continued to provide excellent community diversion as well as performing in numerous official functions during the year.

The horses of the Force number 153, 36 at "Depot" Division, 49 at "N" Division, and 68 at the breeding station at Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan. This is an increase of 8 over last year's total. There are 15 police service dogs, an increase of 3 from the total of last year.

The recapitulations of the Force's strength by province and by divisions will be found in Table 17.

In November a special service was held in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police chapel at Regina, Saskatchewan, when two memorial windows were unveiled and dedicated. The window "The Resurrection" is in memory of members and ex-members of the Force who gave their lives in the Second World War; "The Nativity" in memory of sons of members and ex-members who gave their lives in the Second World War. The ceremony was well attended and the service was conducted by the Right Reverend Edwin H. Knowles, LL.B., D.D., F.R.G.S., Chaplain of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, assisted by the Very Reverend Dean W. Cole, D.D., E.D., Assistant Chaplain.

## Supply

From a supply standpoint, the lack of proper accommodation at headquarters, Ottawa, was undoubtedly the most trying problem the Force encountered during the year. This question, however, is presently being considered by the Government, and it is expected that some definite decision will be reached soon to ease the crowded conditions prevailing.

Approximately 50 per cent of the Force's proposed construction program was begun during the year but only 25 per cent of this was completed. For various reasons, many delays were experienced and, as a result, some construction had to be entirely postponed until spring.

At Regina, the crime detection laboratory building is rapidly nearing completion and preparations are well under way for the erection of a new barracks block to replace the present very dilapidated "C" Block. Meanwhile, to meet our accommodation needs there, four Army huts were purchased. A combination riding school and stable, similar to the building at Rockcliffe, is presently being planned for. At Rockcliffe, the contract has been awarded for the administration building, which, when completed, will relieve much of the congestion there.

Other major construction either in progress or in the planning stage includes the erection of several more detachment buildings throughout the provinces, the expansion of kitchen facilities at Rockcliffe and an addition to the hangar there, and considerable alterations to Fairmont Barracks, Vancouver, for the purpose already mentioned in this report.

In the purchasing of general supplies, clothing, kit and other equipment, the Force has met the prevailing characteristics of the market both in the fluctuations of cost and in the shortages of various items. The increased price of many staple supplies exceeded, in some instances, the estimated funds voted for these and, consequently, further money had to be made available from other allotments of the police appropriation.

In the procurement of clothing and kit market changes that have taken place in the post war era have made themselves felt. Generally speaking, supplies required by the Force were readily available. This fiscal year, however, was marked by unprecedented changes in the prices of certain raw materials, principally wool, cotton and leather. From the fall of 1950 until the early summer of 1951, the price of wool increased by more than 200 per cent and the Force was compelled to make purchases of cloth for the year under review at extremely high prices, with the result that the cost price of clothing and kit advanced approximately 20 per cent over the price paid during the previous year.

This trend to much higher prices in wool and cotton was reversed in the late summer of 1951, and in order to take advantage of the new low price, orders were placed in advance for cloth required for delivery in the summer of 1952. Reductions of as much as 50 per cent were experienced in certain lines, and it is anticipated that the cost of clothing and kit in the fiscal year 1952-53 will again recede to levels at least equal to those of 1950-51.

The value of motor transport advanced as well. Through increased competition, the Force was able to purchase replacement units at fairly reasonable prices. In all, some 400 pieces of new transport were bought, most of these replacing unserviceable units.

The policy of leasing married living quarters for officers, which was discontinued in January, 1951, when the consolidated pay rates came into effect, was revived this year. This step was made necessary because of the difficulty



experienced by officers, who are frequently transferred, in finding suitable accommodation at various places throughout the country and because of the intention of the government to build or buy suitable quarters for officers where it is economical and in the interests of the Force to do so.

This year saw the publication of the first official history of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The two volume work entitled *The North-West Mounted Police* covers the initial period of the Force's existence, from 1873 to 1893. It has been made available for purchase by the public from the Queen's Printer, Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Ottawa. Sales up to date have established it firmly on the "best seller" list of that department's publications, and it is expected that it will reach greater sales figures during the coming year.

*The North-West Mounted Police* was begun during the tenure in office of ex-Commissioner S. T. Wood, C.M.G., and is the product of painstaking research by the late John Peter Turner, the author. Mr. Turner was an authority on the history of both Western Canada and the Force. His untimely death, after a long illness and before publication of the history, was deeply felt. There is little doubt, however, that his work is a worthy contribution to the history of Canada and to Canadian literature as well and will stand as a living tribute to him.

The booklet *Law and Order In Canadian Democracy* comprises a series of lectures having to do with the fundamentals and development of law and order in Canada and includes a number of specially related articles as well. It was revised during the year and is to be republished in its new form soon. Among other changes, a chapter on War Crimes was incorporated, and the chapter dealing with Communism was extended.

The *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Quarterly* is the official, general magazine of the Force. It is maintained through subscriptions from members of the Force and the public. The circulation of the *Quarterly* now stands at 6,800, an increase of 1,000 over last year.

## Conclusion

This annual report has been arranged in a somewhat different form than that used in the past. Moreover, in order to conform to the general policy on departmental reports prescribed recently by the Government, a serious attempt has been made to reduce its size. These changes have had their effect in not allowing as complete a coverage of certain phases of our work as has been given in the past. In particular, the functions of the "Marine" and "Air" Divisions, whose operations have been extensive, have not been reported at any length, nor has the usual space been given to the Force's work in the North and to outstanding criminal cases. In future reports, it is planned to give more attention to these features.

On April 30, 1951, Commissioner Stuart Taylor Wood, C.M.G., retired to pension after thirty-nine years' service. Born into the Force, as it could be said—his father died while holding the rank of assistant commissioner—he was commissioned an inspector in 1912 upon his graduation from the Royal Military College, Kingston, and after passing through different ranks, was appointed commissioner in 1938.

His service thus bridged a period of great transition during which the Force assumed many new and complex responsibilities. Throughout, he displayed an untiring zeal and single-minded loyalty to the Force and gave

unselfishly of his time and energy to further its interests—and so the interests of his country. During the period of the Second World War, he carried a particularly heavy load caused by arduous wartime duties which had to be handled despite a dwindling strength in the regular ranks.

To his firm and wise leadership, I want here to pay sincere tribute.

In July, 1951, as a member of the Canadian delegation, I was required to participate in a conference on atomic security in London, England. This was a tri-partite conference with the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada represented. Later the same month, I inspected the training depot at Regina. In September, I was present at the Annual Convention of the Chief Constables' Association in Halifax.

The Northwest Territories Council met at Yellowknife early in December. For the first time, both elected and appointed members took part. As one of the appointed members of the Council, I attended this historic session. Later, travelling by police aircraft, I visited and inspected a number of detachments along the Mackenzie River, going as far north as Aklavik.

I am pleased to report that the Force continued to enjoy a happy relationship with the various Departments of the Government and with the Armed Services. Their assistance, given to the Force in many ways during the years, is gratefully acknowledged.

In the provinces where we perform provincial work and in the municipalities where we act as the local police, we have also had a gratifying degree of understanding and support from the officials and the public generally. Likewise, we have had excellent co-operation from other police organizations. The Press, too, has been most considerate when reporting the work of the Force.

During this period, as in the past, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police has benefited greatly from assistance received from various consultants and advisers, both within and without the Government service. This help has been particularly noticed in scientific and professional fields.

To all members of the Force, regular and reserve, attached Civil Servants and Civilian Employees, I express my thanks for their loyal support and for their good work throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. H. NICHOLSON,

*Commissioner.*



## Appendix

List of detachments, and cities and towns policed by  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police as at March 31, 1952.

### Newfoundland

#### "B" Division

Headquarters: *St. John's*

##### *Detachments*

St. John's	Corner Brook	Hopedale
Baie Verte	Deer Lake	Lewisporte
Battle Harbour	Fogo	Nain
Bell Island	Ferryland	Placentia
Bonavista	Gander	Red Bay
Bonne Bay	Glovertown	Springdale
Botwood	Goose Bay	St. Anthony
Buchans	Grand Bank	Stephenville
Burgeo	Grand Falls	Stephenville Crossing
Burin	Hampden	St. George's
Cartwright	Harbour Breton	St. Lawrence
Channel	Harbour Grace	Twillingate
Clarenville	Hawkes Bay	Whitbourne

### Prince Edward Island

#### "L" Division

Headquarters: *Charlottetown*

##### *Detachments*

Charlottetown	Borden	Souris
Alberton	Montague	Summerside

### Nova Scotia

#### "H" Division

Headquarters: *Halifax*

Sub-Divisions: *Halifax*  
*Sydney*

##### *Detachments*

Halifax	Guysboro	Port Hood
Amherst	Ingonish	Pugwash
Antigonish	Inverness	Sheet Harbour
Baddeck	Kentville	Sherbrooke
Barrington Passage	Liverpool	Shelburne
Bridgetown	Lunenburg	Shubenacadie
Bridgewater	Meteghan River	Springhill
Chester	New Glasgow	St. Peters
Cheticamp	New Waterford	Sydney
Dartmouth	North Sydney	Tatamagouche
Digby	Parrsboro	Truro
Eskasoni	Pictou	Windsor
Glace Bay	Port Hawkesbury	Yarmouth

**New Brunswick****"J" Division****Headquarters:** *Fredericton***Sub-Divisions:** *Fredericton*  
*Moncton**Detachments*

Fredericton	Grand Manan	St. John
Albert	Jacquet River	St. Leonard
Bathurst	McAdam	St. Quentin
Buctouche	Minto	St. Stephen
Campbellton	Moncton	St. Stephen Town Det.
Campbellton Town Det.	Newcastle	Sackville
Caraquet	Newcastle Town Det.	Shediac Town Det.
Chatham Town Det.	Perth	Shippegan
Chipman	Petitcodiac	Sussex
Dalhousie	Plaster Rock	Sussex Town Det.
Doaktown	Port Elgin	Tabusintac
East Florenceville	Richibucto	Tracadie
Edmundston	St. Andrews Town Det.	Woodstock
Gagetown	Shediac	
Grand Falls	St. George	

**Quebec****"C" Division****Headquarters:** *Montreal***Sub-Divisions:** *Montreal*  
*Quebec**Detachments*

Montreal	Granby	Rock Island
Amos	Hemmingford	Rouyn
Bedford	Huntingdon	St. Georges de Beauce
Bersimis	Joliette	St. Jean
Cabano	Lacolle	St. Jerome
Carleton	Megantic	Seven Islands
Caughnawaga	Montmagny	Sherbrooke
Chicoutimi	Quebec	Sutton
Coaticook	Rimouski	Three Rivers
Drummondville	Riviere-du-Loup	Val d'Or
Estcourt	Roberval	Valleyfield

**Ontario****"A" Division****Headquarters:** *Ottawa**Detachments*

Ottawa	Cornwall	Pembroke
Belleville	Kingston	St. Regis, (Que.)
Brockville	Ottawa Town Station	



**Ontario****“O” Division****Headquarters: *Toronto****Detachments*

Toronto	London	Sarnia
Camp Borden	Manitowaning	Sault Ste. Marie
Cobourg	Muncey	Sudbury
Fort Erie	Niagara Falls	Toronto Town Station
Guelph	Ohsweken	Timmins
Hamilton	Orillia	Wallaceburg
Kirkland Lake	Owen Sound	Windsor
Leamington		

**Manitoba****“D” Division****Headquarters: *Winnipeg***
**Sub-Divisions: *Brandon*  
*Dauphin*  
*Winnipeg***
*Detachments*

Winnipeg	Fort William, Ont.	Russell
Amaranth	Gimli	Ste. Rose du Lac
Arborg	Gladstone	Selkirk
Ashern	Gretna	Sherridon
Beausejour	Hamiota	Shoal Lake
Berens River	Headingly	Snow Lake
Bisset	Hodgson	Souris
Boissevain	Kenora, Ont.	Sprague
Brandon	Killarney	Steinbach
Camp Shilo	Lac du Bonnet	Swan River
Carberry	Manitou	Teulon
Carman	McCreary	The Pas
Charleswood	Melita	Transcona
Churchill	Minnedosa	Treherne
Crystal City	Morden	Tuxedo
Dauphin	Morris	Virden
Deloraine	Nipigon, Ont.	Wabowden
Elphinstone	Norway House	Wasagaming
Emerson	Oak Point	Whitemouth
Ethelbert	Portage La Prairie	Winnipeg Beach
Flin Flon	Reston	Winnipegosis
Fort Frances, Ont.	Roblin	
Fort Garry	Rosburn	

**Saskatchewan****"F" Division****Headquarters: Regina****Sub-Divisions: North Battleford****Prince Albert****Regina****Saskatoon****Swift Current****Yorkton***Detachments*

Regina	Hanley	Outlook
Assiniboia	Hudson Bay	Pelly
Avonlea	Humboldt	Ponteix
Balcarres	Ile a la Crosse	Porcupine Plain
Bengough	Imperial	Prince Albert
Biggar	Indian Head	Punnichy
Big River	Ituna	Radisson
Blain Lake	Kamsack	Radville
Broadview	Kelvington	Regina Town Station
Cabri	Kerrobert	Rosetown
Canora	Kindersley	Rose Valley
Carlyle	Kipling	Rosthern
Carnduff	Kyle	St. Walburg
Carrot River	La Ronge	Saskatoon
Climax	Langenburg	Shaunavon
Consul	Lanigan	Shellbrook
Craik	Leader	Spiritwood
Cumberland House	Lloydminster	Stony Rapids
Cutknife	Loon Lake	Strasbourg
Delisle	Maidstone	Sturgis
Elbow	Maple Creek	Swift Current
Esterhazy	Mayfair	Tisdale
Estevan	Meadow Lake	Torquay
Eston	Melfort	Unity
Fillmore	Melville	Val Marie
Foam Lake	Milestone	Vonda
Fort Qu'Appelle	Moose Jaw	Wadena
Fox Valley	Moosomin	Wakaw
Glaslyn	Morse	Waskesiu
Goldfields	Mossbank	Watrous
Goodsoil	Naicam	Weyburn
Gravelbourg	Nipawin	Wilkie
Green Lake	North Battleford	Willow Bunch
Gull Lake	North Portal	Wood Mountain
Hafford	Onion Lake	Yorkton
		Young



**Alberta****“K” Division****Headquarters: *Edmonton*****Sub-Divisions: *Calgary******Edmonton******Lethbridge******Red Deer******Peace River******Detachments***

Edmonton	Coutts	Hilda
Andrew	Crossfield	Innisfail
Athabaska	Derwent	Irricana
Banff	Drumheller	Jasper
Barons	East Coulee	Lac La Biche
Bashaw	Edson	Lamont
Bassano	Entwistle	Leduc
Beaver Lodge	Fairview	Lethbridge
Blairmore	Foremost	Lomond
Bonnyville	Fort Chipewyan	MacLeod
Breton	Fort McMurray	Magrath
Brooks	Fort Vermilion	Manning
Calgary	Gleichen	Manyberries
Camrose	Grand Prairie	McLennan
Canmore	Hanna	Medicine Hat
Cardston	Hardisty	Mercoal
Claresholm	High Prairie	Nanton
Cochrane	High River	Nordegg
Coronation	Ryley	Okotoks
Olds	Slave Lake	Trochu
Oyen	Smoky Lake	Turner Valley
Peace River	Spirit River	Two Hills
Picture Butte	St. Albert	Vegreville
Pincher Creek	St. Paul	Vermilion
Ponoka	Stettler	Viking
Provost	Stony Plain	Vulcan
Red Deer	Strathmore	Waterton Park
Redwater	Taber	Wainwright
Rochfort Bridge	Three Hills	Westlock
Rocky Mountain House		Wetaskiwin
		Whitecourt

**British Columbia****"E" Division****Headquarters:** *Victoria*

**Sub-Divisions:** *Chilliwack*  
*Kamloops*  
*Nelson*  
*Prince George*  
*Prince Rupert*  
*Vancouver*  
*Victoria*

*Detachments*

Victoria	Ganges	Port Alice
Abbotsford	Gibsons Landing	Port Coquitlam
Agassiz	Golden	Port Edward
Alberni	Grand Forks	Pouce Coupe
Alert Bay	Greenwood	Powell River
Alexis Creek	Haney	Prince George
Armstrong	Hazelton	Prince Rupert
Ashcroft	Hedley	Princeton
Atlin	Hope	Qualicum
Barkerville	Invermere	Queen Charlotte
Bella Coola	Kamloops	Quesnel
Blue River	Kaslo	Red Pass
Boston Bar	Kelowna	Revelstoke
Bralorne	Kemano	Richmond
Britannia Beach	Keremeos	Rossland
Burnaby	Kimberley	Salmo
Burns Lake	Kitimat	Salmon Arm
Campbell River	Ladysmith	Sechelt
Castlegar	Lake Cowichan	Shawnigan Lake
Chase	Langley	Sidney
Chemainus	Lillooet	Smithers
Chilliwack City	Lumby	Sooke
Chilliwack Municipal	Lytton	Spences Bridge
Clinton	McBride	Squamish
Cloverdale	Maillardville	Stewart
Copper Mountain	Masset	Sumas
Courtenay	Merritt	Summerland
Cranbrook	Mission	Telegraph Creek
Crescent Valley	Nakusp	Terrace
Creston	Nanaimo	Trail
Dawson Creek	Natal	Ucluelet
Duncan	Nelson	Union Bay
Enderby	New Denver	University
Essondale	New Westminster	Vancouver
Fernie	North Vancouver	Vanderhoof
Field	Ocean Falls	Vernon
Flood	Oliver	Westview
Fort Nelson	Osoyoos	Williams Lake
Fort St. James	Parksville	Youbou
Fort St. John	Penticton	Zeballos
Fruitvale	Port Alberni	



**North West and Yukon Territories****“G” Division****Headquarters: Ottawa****Sub-Divisions: Aklavik****Fort Smith****Whitehorse***Detachments*

Aklavik	Good Hope	Port Harrison, Que.
Artic Red River	Hains Junction	Port Radium
Baker Lake	Hay River	Providence
Cambridge Bay	Herschel Island	Rae
Chesterfield Inlet	Lake Harbour	Reliance
Coppermine	Liard	Resolution
Craig Harbour	Mayo	Simpson
Dawson	Minto	Spence Bay
Eskimo Point	Moose Factory, Ont.	Teslin
Fort Chimo, Que.	Norman	Tuktoyaktuk
Fort McPherson	Old Crow	Watson Lake
Fort Smith	Pangnirtung	Whitehorse
Frobisher Bay	Pond Inlet	Yellowknife

**“Marine” Division****Headquarters: Halifax, N.S.***Ships and Location*

R.C.M.P.S. “Irvine”	R.C.M.P. Schooner “St. Roch”
R.C.M.P.S. “MacBrien”	R.C.M.P. P/B “Grenfell”
R.C.M.P. M/L “Fort Pitt”	R.M.C.P. P/B “Willow Bunch”
R.C.M.P. M/L “Fort Walsh”	R.C.M.P. P/B “Slideout”
North Sydney, N.S.	Fort Frances, Ont.
R.C.M.P. P/B “Brule”	R.C.M.P. M/B “Fort Frances”
Saint John, N.B.	Vancouver, B.C.
R.C.M.P. P/B “Big Bend”	R.C.M.P. P/B “Little Bow”
Montreal, Que.	Ganges, B.C.
R.C.M.P. P/B “Moosomin”	R.C.M.P. M/L 6.
Kingston, Ont.	Campbell River, B.C.
R.C.M.P. P/B “Carnduff”	R.C.M.P. M/L 9.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Port Alice, B.C.
R.C.M.P. P/B “Chilcoat”	R.C.M.P. M/L 10.
Sarnia, Ont.	Prince Rupert, B.C.
R.C.M.P. P/B “Cutknife”	R.C.M.P. M/L 15.
R.C.M.P. P/B “Tagish”	
Toronto, Ont.	Port Alberni, B.C.
R.C.M.P. P/B “Shaunavon”	R.C.M.P. M/L 16.
Kenora, Ont.	Ocean Falls, B.C.
R.C.M.P. M/B “Kenora”	R.C.M.P. M/L 17.

**“Air” Division****Headquarters: Rockcliffe, Ont.***Detachments*

Rockcliffe	Winnipeg
Regina	Vancouver
Edmonton	

**"N" Division****Rockcliffe, Ontario****"Depot" Division****Regina, Saskatchewan****Cities and Towns Policed by R.C.M.P.****By Provinces, March 31, 1952***Prince Edward Island**Saskatchewan**British Columbia*

Souris

*New Brunswick*Campbellton  
Chatham  
Dalhousie  
Newcastle  
Shediac  
St. Andrews  
St. Stephen  
Sussex*Nova Scotia*Pictou  
Windsor  
Inverness*Manitoba*Beausejour  
Carberry  
Carman  
Charleswood  
Dauphin  
Flin Flon  
Gimli  
Killarney  
Manitou  
Melita  
Minnedosa  
Portage la Prairie  
Russell  
Selkirk  
Swan River  
Tuxedo  
Virden  
Winnipeg BeachAssiniboia  
Biggar  
Canora  
Delisle  
Eston  
Foam Lake  
Gravelbourg  
Hudson Bay  
Humboldt  
Indian Head  
Kamsack  
Kindersley  
Lloydminster  
Maple Creek  
Meadow Lake  
Melfort  
Melville  
Moosomin  
North Battleford  
Radville  
Rosetown  
Shaunavon  
Tisdale  
Watrous  
Weyburn  
Wilkie  
Yorkton*Alberta*Brooks  
Camrose  
Claresholm  
Drumheller  
Gleichen  
Grande Prairie  
High River  
Innisfail  
Macleod  
Nanton  
Okotoks  
Olds  
Peace River  
Red Deer  
Stettler  
St. Albert  
St. Paul  
Three Hills  
Vegreville  
Vermilion  
WetaskiwinAlberni, City of  
Armstrong, City of  
Burnaby, District of  
Chilliwack, City of  
Chilliwack, Twp. of  
Courtenay, City of  
Cowichan, Dist. of North  
Cranbrook, City of  
Duncan, City of  
Enderby, City of  
Fernie, City of  
Grand Forks, City of  
Greenwood, City of  
Kamloops, City of  
Kaslo, City of  
Kelowna, City of  
Kent, District of  
Kimberley, City of  
Ladysmith, City of  
Langley, District of  
Maillardville  
Maple Ridge, Dist. of  
Matsqui, District of  
Merritt, City of  
Nanaimo, City of  
Peachland, District of  
Penticton, City of  
Pitt Meadows, Dist. of  
Port Alberni, City of  
Port Coquitlam, City of  
Prince George, City of  
Prince Rupert, City of  
Revelstoke, City of  
Richmond, District of  
Rossland, City of  
Salmon Arm, City of  
Salmon Arm, Dist. of  
Spallumcheen, Dist. of  
Sumas, District of  
Summerland, Dist. of  
Surrey, Munic. of  
Trail, City of  
Vancouver, City of North  
Vancouver, Dist. of North  
Vernon, City of



Classified Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Federal Statutes in all Provinces from April 1, 1951, to March 31, 1952.

Federal Statutes	Disposition by Provinces												Total									
	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed Over to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	British Columbia	Alberta		Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland	Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory
Aeronautics Act.....		1	2	22		1	9	2		5	1		6	3	15	11	1	2			3	42
Animal Contagious Diseases Act..				3			1				1				1	1						4
Bank Act.....				1			1			1		1				2						3
Bankruptcy Act.....							1				1											1
Canadian Wheat Board Act.....		1	48	129		6	52			21		21	107	129	9							257
Canal Regulations Act.....				2			7															9
Canada Shipping Act.....			3	49			8	1		9	8		1	5	22	21		7		5	1	70
Combines Investigation Act.....										2		1										2
Customs Act.....		1,505	231	1,897	3	26	2,933	20	63	1,175	1,146	116	82	262	2,372	2,482	665	330	15	372	11	7,853
Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act.....										1												1
Great Lakes Seamen's Regulations			1	29			162	1		1	8	71	3	73		31		7	1			194
Emergency Exchange Conservation Act.....				1											1							1
Excise Act.....	1	1,822	37	156			420		9	83	36	109	606	403	102	477	1	278	544	23		1
Explosives Act.....			9	45		27	7			9	30	3	5	1	11	9	5	5				2,571
Export Act.....							1	7			1					7						8
Extradition Act.....																						1
Family Allowance Act.....		1	3	113		15	363	5	8	73	4	2	7	1	49	499	9	9				581
Federal District Commission Act..						2	393	6														409
Fisheries Act.....	1			8		5	278	12	5	13	37	78			407	2		116		97	2	330
Food and Drugs Act.....										3	1	5			1							7
Fugitive Offenders Act.....				2			2			1												2
Foreign Exchange Control Act.....				1						1												1
Game Export Act.....		1	16	163		58	141	7	1	5	71	19	11	9	120	144	6	3	4	2	3	392
Government Harbours and Piers Act.....							2					2										2
Immigration Act.....							1				1											1
Income War Tax Act.....		1	2	126			1			4												134
Indian Act.....		3	55	517	6	594	3,857	67	224	1,192	120	390	265	225	2,047	2,600	3	154				6,515
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....	1		37	69		55	8,516	115	10	178	823	591	661	415	1,033	660	207	129	32	9	2	8,987
Juvenile Delinquents Act (Adults)	1	2	3	18		9	232	5		20	66	23		153	2		9	12	5		20	290
Live Stock Pedigree Act.....	6	2	9	8		10	259	20	2	36	133	133	45	38	3							352
Lord's Day Act.....										1					1							1
Maple Products Marketing Act.....			14	34		1	30			13	13	39	15	13			11		1			92
Meat and Canned Foods Act.....				1											1							1
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....			4	41		2	93	2	1		2	3	5	16	15	60	16	17	2	8	2	152













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Report of the

**ROYAL CANADIAN  
MOUNTED POLICE**

1952-53

**Fiscal Year Ended  
March 31, 1953**

Price 25 cents





Canada



Report of the

**ROYAL CANADIAN  
MOUNTED POLICE**

**Fiscal Year Ended**

**March 31, 1953**

**Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.  
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery  
Ottawa, 1953**





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To His Excellency The Right Honourable Vincent Massey, P.C., C.H., Governor  
General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to submit to Your Excellency the Report  
of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1953.

Respectfully submitted,

STUART S. GARSON,  
*Minister of Justice and Minister in Control of the  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.*





ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

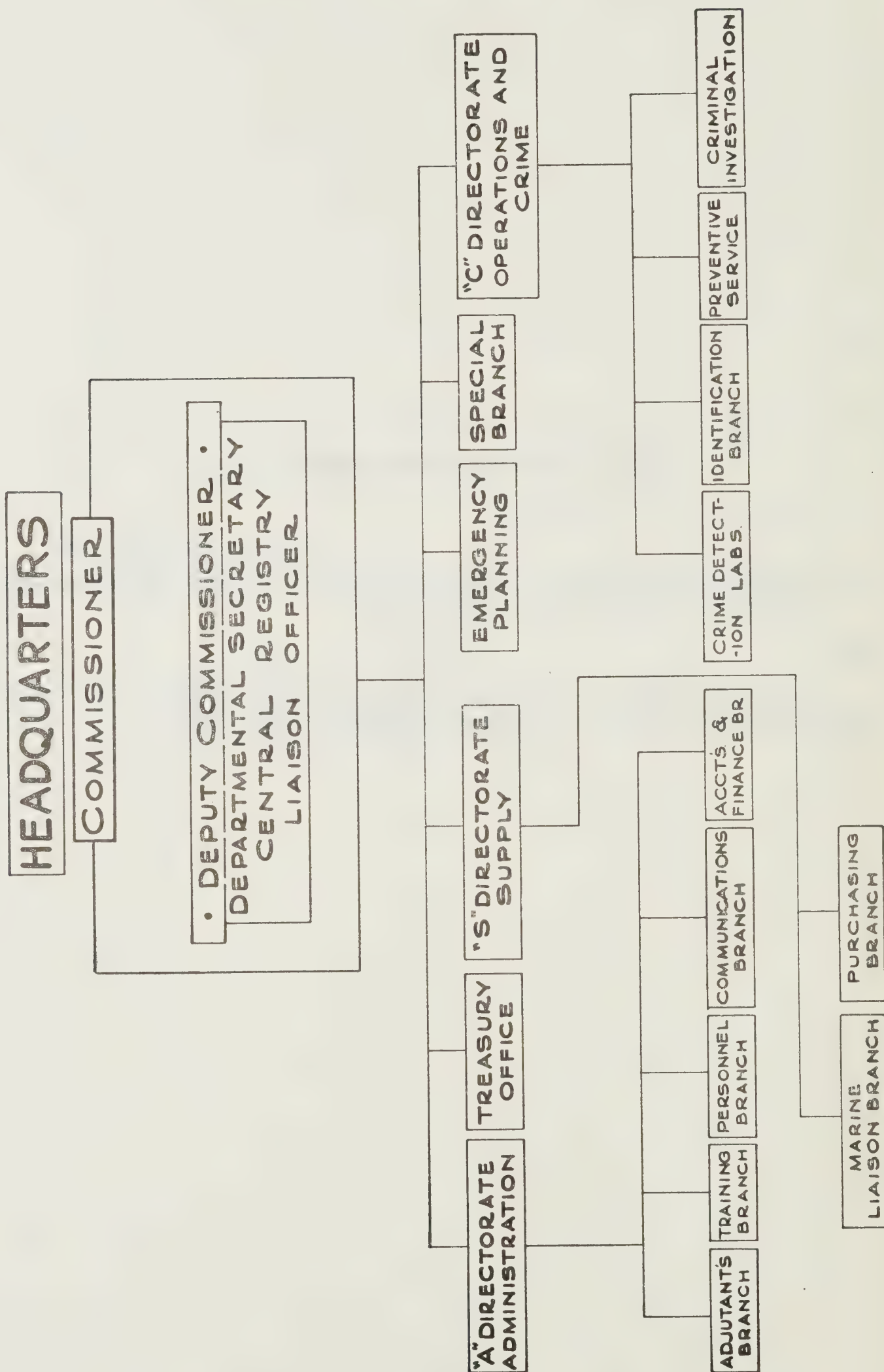
OTTAWA, April 30, 1953.

To: The Honourable Stuart S. Garson, Q.C., M.P., Minister of Justice and  
Minister in Control of the R.C.M. Police.

SIR:

I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report of the Royal  
Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1953.





## Organization and Jurisdiction

During the past year the Force was made up of seventeen divisions, operating throughout Canada, with general headquarters at Ottawa.

Twelve land police divisions, the same number as last year, were maintained to deal with crime in the provinces and territories. The area over which each of these divisions had supervision is shown in Table 1.

Table 1—Police Divisions

Province or Territory	Divisional Symbol
British Columbia .....	"E"
Alberta .....	"K"
Saskatchewan .....	"F"
Manitoba .....	"D"
Ontario—	
Western portion .....	"O"
Eastern portion .....	"A"
Quebec .....	"C"
New Brunswick .....	"J"
Nova Scotia .....	"H"
Prince Edward Island .....	"L"
Newfoundland .....	"B"
Yukon & Northwest Territories .....	"G"

The five remaining commands are "HQ", "N", "Depot", "Marine" and "Air" Divisions. "HQ" Division was re-established at Ottawa on April 1, 1952. "N" Division at Rockcliffe, Ontario, and "Depot" Division at Regina, Saskatchewan, served primarily as the two main training centres of the Force; Fairmont Training Sub-Division of "E" Division was re-opened as a training centre on April 1, 1952. "Marine" and "Air" Divisions supported the operations of the police divisions by supplying aircraft and vessels from strategic points across the nation.

Few changes in organization took place during the year, apart from the setting up of "HQ" Division. The various directorates and branches of "HQ" continued to function as before. "C" Directorate designation was extended to "Operations and Criminal Investigations".

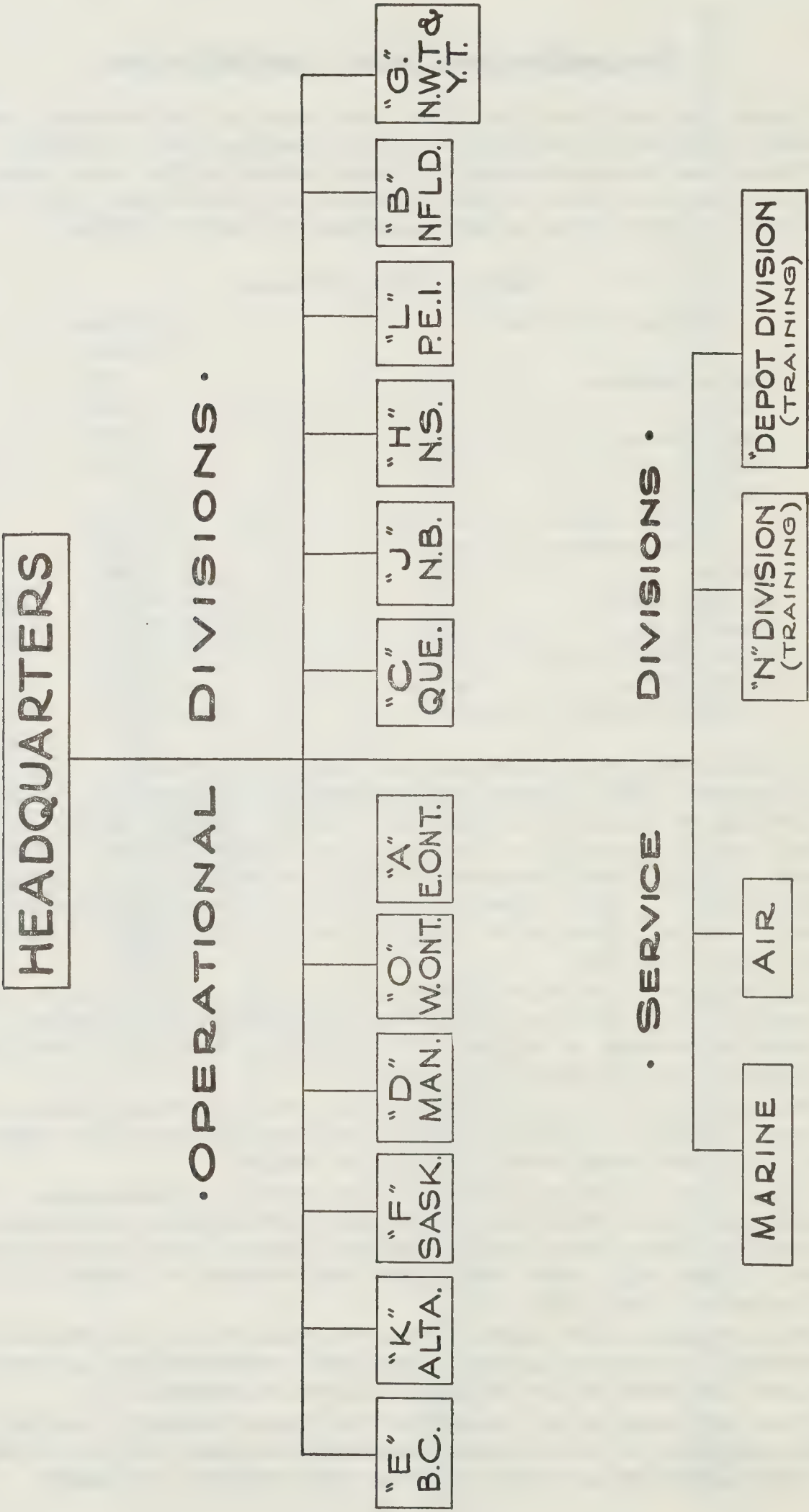
Within most of the police divisions are small commands known as sub-divisions. Within the sub-divisions are still smaller units, the detachments which cover local areas under sub-division control.

There were no major changes in the method of maintaining divisions, sub-divisions and detachments. However, to cover policing requirements more effectively in Nova Scotia, the Halifax and Sydney Sub-Division areas were reduced in size and a new sub-division was created in October, 1952, with headquarters at Truro, N.S.

Minor changes were made during the year in the distribution of our detachments. At the end of the period they numbered 610, an increase of three over last year. A list of these is given in Appendix B.

From the viewpoint of jurisdiction, the Force's authority was not appreciably expanded. It is especially empowered to deal with all breaches of the Federal Statutes in every province and territory in Canada.





In the Northwest and Yukon Territories the Force is the sole police body and has jurisdiction to investigate all categories of crime. In Ontario and Quebec, which maintain their own provincial forces, investigations have been carried out under the criminal code in those instances that the local police has declined to take action in matters that are the direct concern of a federal government department.

As well, the Force acts as the provincial police in the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland under agreements made between the Government of Canada and the Governments of the Provinces concerned. In effect, this means that the Force is employed in these provinces to aid the administration of justice, to enforce the laws of the provincial legislatures, and to carry out such other police duties that are agreed upon between the parties involved.

In 121 cities, municipal districts, and towns in these eight Provinces separate policing contracts have been entered into for the specific use of the Force as the municipal police, and there are three towns in Nova Scotia which are policed under the terms of the provincial agreement. A list of these places appears in Appendix B.

The policing agreement with Saskatchewan, which expires in May 1953, is presently being negotiated for renewal and proceedings are well advanced. The new contract will call for an increased rate of payment for each member of the Force employed. Previously one thousand dollars per man per annum in this Province, the cost has now been set by the Federal Government at two thousand dollars, based on the Province's accepting a forty per cent share and the Government of Canada the remainder of the average cost per member of maintaining and operating the Force for the preceding fiscal year, less certain extraneous expenditures, which is the same formula used in establishing the rate of payment in past agreements. The cost is to be reviewed every two years.

Moreover, negotiations are under way with all other provinces policed to have the new rate become effective in these provinces. They are presently paying at the rate of fourteen hundred dollars per man per annum.

Municipal contracts entered into or renewed after December 31, 1952, called for the increased rate of two thousand dollars beginning April 1, 1953.



## Crime

The year's work shows a further increase in the number of criminal investigations the Force has been called upon to perform; this follows the trend indicated in the annual reports for the past several years.

Investigations totalling 167,354 were made under the Criminal Code, the Federal Statutes and the Provincial and Municipal Laws and Territorial Ordinances. This exceeded the previous year's total by 20,450, or 13.9 per cent.

Of the total cases investigated 113,423 or 67.8 per cent resulted in convictions; 3,161 cases or 1.3 per cent ended in dismissals; at the year's end 1,205 cases were awaiting trial, while a further 8,031 were still under investigation. Disposition of the remainder was made under such headings as "Complaint Unfounded", "Complainant Declines to Prosecute" and "Further Investigation Unwarranted".

Provincial duties in the Provinces of British Columbia and Newfoundland were undertaken in August, 1950. The close of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1953, has made available for the first time an opportunity for a complete comparison of two successive periods based on the same working conditions.

With these figures available it is now clear that there has been a substantial increase in the whole of Canada in the number of offences reported under the Criminal Code, the Federal Statutes and the Provincial and Municipal Laws and Territorial Ordinances.

### Criminal Code

With the exception of the figures for the Northwest and Yukon Territories, the statistics under this caption do not represent the entire number of infractions committed under the Criminal Code for any province but only those which have come to the attention of the Force as within its jurisdiction in any province. The complete criminal propensity for Canada may be seen only from the statistics compiled by the Criminal Statistics Division of the Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, a tabulation of which appears in *The Canada Year Book* issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Investigations under the Criminal Code totalled 46,909. The increase over last year was 2,266 or 5.07 per cent. Tabled below is a five year comparative summary setting forth the incidence of these investigations by province.

**Table 2.—Summary of Investigations Under the Criminal Code**

—	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	Average
British Columbia.....	113	129	3,762*	14,192	13,475	6,334
Alberta.....	7,100	7,401	8,214	8,317	9,277	8,062
Saskatchewan.....	4,884	5,438	5,475	5,499	6,036	5,466
Manitoba.....	3,567	3,720	3,566	3,621	3,961	3,687
Ontario.....	925	845	636	656	521	717
Quebec.....	328	497	477	236	268	361
New Brunswick.....	3,950	3,952	3,454	3,605	4,125	3,817
Nova Scotia.....	3,446	3,737	3,688	3,754	3,903	3,706
Prince Edward Island.....	573	609	613	591	698	617
Newfoundland.....		5	1,688*	3,024	3,521	2,746
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	751	896	881	1,148	1,124	960
Total.....	24,401	27,229	32,454	44,643	46,909	35,127

\* Incomplete figures for year indicated.

The total number of offences for the year is approximately 11,500 in excess of the five year average. A partial explanation of the rise is the fact that general enforcement of the Criminal Code in British Columbia and Newfoundland was not undertaken until August 1950; this fact is reflected in the figures of the table. Notwithstanding this, there has been a steady over-all increase in infractions of the Criminal Code over the five year period in practically every province.

Convictions for the year under the Criminal Code aggregated 23,320 or 49.7 per cent of total cases investigated; in the previous year, cases thus concluded were 45.3 per cent. Of the remainder at the end of the year 448 were awaiting trial, 3,258 were still under investigation, and 1,796 were dismissed during the year.

Principal offences committed against the person and property totalled 25,488, an increase over the previous year of 2,604 or 11.8 per cent. Table 3 designates the offences in this category.

*Principal offences against the person.*—There were 7,873 cases investigated in this group, an increase of 2,223 or 39.3 per cent from the previous year.

**Table 3.—Principal Crimes Against the Person**

	1951-52	1952-53
Murder.....	40	34
Attempted Murder.....	17	22
Manslaughter.....	104	105
Driving Whilst Intoxicated or Impaired.....	2,142	4,253
General Assaults.....	3,347	3,459
Total.....	5,650	7,873

The total of 34 murders is a decrease of 6 from the previous year. In Manitoba there was a sharp decline, only 2 such offences being reported as against a previous 9. Similarly, in the Yukon and Northwest Territories there was a reduction of 5, only 2 murders being reported. Prince Edward Island was free from this type of offence.

**Table 4.—Murder**

Disposition	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and N.W.T.	Total
Convicted.....							1			1
Acquitted.....							1	1		2
Reduced to Manslaughter and convicted.....	2		2	2						6
Committed Suicide.....			1				1			2
Insane.....			1					1		2
Awaiting Trial.....	1		2	1	2	3		10	2	21
Total.....	3		6	3	2	3	3	12	2	34



Cases of attempted murder totalled 22, an increase of 5. The sharpest rise in this category occurred in British Columbia which reported 7 such cases as against a single offence in the previous year.

There was little change in the 105 cases of manslaughter reported, the previous period having totalled 104. The most marked decline took place in Alberta, only 17 cases being reported compared with a previous 29. In contrast Nova Scotia reported 30 such offences, an increase of 10.

A large increase was reported in cases under section 285 dealing with the offences of "driving whilst intoxicated" and "driving whilst ability is impaired", 4,253 such cases being recorded, an increase of 2,111 or 98.6 per cent. The increase was general throughout all the provinces and territories, Nova Scotia being an exception with a total of 380, an increase of 54, or only 16.6 per cent. It should be pointed out, however, that the offence of driving whilst impaired was created as of June 30, 1951, so accordingly the figures quoted above for the previous year cover only nine months with respect to this offence.

There was a slight rise in general assaults, 3,459 such cases being recorded constituting an increase of 112 or 3.3 per cent. Included in this category are aggravated assaults, common assaults, indecent assaults and assaults occasioning actual bodily harm. A decrease of 49 cases in this type of crime was noted in British Columbia.

*Offences against property.*—17,615 investigations were made into crimes dealing with offences against property, an increase of 381 or 2.2 per cent.

**Table 5.—Principal Crimes Against Property**

	1951-52	1952-53
Robbery with violence.....	167	147
Theft of cattle.....	415	226
Breaking, Entering and Theft.....	5,260	5,463
Other Thefts.....	11,270	11,589
Safebreaking.....	122	190

Cases of robbery with violence totalled 147, a decrease of 20 from the previous period. The greatest incidence of offences in this category took place in British Columbia where 51 cases were reported; this is, however, a decrease of 48 per cent from the 98 cases of the previous year in that province. Figures for the other provinces reflect some increase over the five year average. A total of 65 convictions was registered.

Reported cattle thefts totalled 226, a decrease of 189. This figure is appreciably lower than the previous five year average of 324. Substantial decreases were noted in every province except New Brunswick where the 28 recorded cases indicated an increase of 5. In all, 68 convictions were obtained while a further 27 cases were still under investigation at the end of the year.

Other thefts, including theft of agricultural machinery, government property, grain, money, motor cars (vehicles), mail and thefts of a general nature totalled 11,589, an increase of 319 or 2.8 per cent. Over 95 per cent of these investigations came under the headings of thefts of money and securities, motor cars and general thefts. Theft involving government property totalled

144. Investigation resulted in a total of 3,314 convictions. There was no perceptible trend in the incidence of this type of crime except in Alberta whose total of 2,620 constituted an increase of 29.2 per cent over the previous year.

Investigations into the offences of breaking, entering and theft, and shop-breaking aggregated 5,463, being an increase of 203 or 3.8 per cent. Of these, 1,856 were burglaries and housebreakings, 585 convictions ensuing. A total of 3,607 investigations into shopbreaking offences resulted in 1,323 convictions.

There was a sharp rise in the number of safeblowings, the total of 190 being an increase of 68 or 55.7 per cent. The great bulk of these offences occurred in the four western provinces, only 16 being committed elsewhere. Sixty-seven safe attacks, over one-third of the total, took place in Alberta while 51 crimes of this category were committed in British Columbia. The upward trend was clearly defined in Saskatchewan with 37 cases as compared with a previous 3. Investigation resulted in 37 convictions; 50 cases awaited trial or were still under investigation at the end of the year.

While no new type of counterfeit Bank of Canada note was encountered during the year there was a relatively small but steady flow of the so-called "Buffalo" Canadian \$10.00 notes which were first circulated in Canada during the Labour Day week-end, 1949. In spite of the fact that substantial seizures of this type of counterfeit had been effected in the past there was a strong presumption that a considerable quantity of these bogus notes had been cached by members of the underworld, to be slowly released and circulated. An insignificant number of counterfeit notes of United States currency appeared in the Montreal and Eastern Townships areas of Quebec. Towards the year's end there were indications that counterfeit United States currency was being used by certain smugglers to pay for contraband merchandise brought in from the United States.

There was a very slight increase in the total number of juveniles implicated in Criminal Code offences, the year's total being 2,827, which is 15 in excess of the previous period. The over-all picture indicated no marked change except in the case of Newfoundland whose total of 422 offenders constituted an increase of 40.2 per cent. In contrast Prince Edward Island reported only 7 cases, a decrease of 40. An explanatory table appears below.

Table 6.—Number of Juveniles Implicated in Criminal Code Offences

—	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	Average	Criminal Code Offences by Juveniles 1952-53
British Columbia.....				823	864	844	648
Alberta.....	535	383	445	360	312	407	167
Saskatchewan.....	441	464	556	466	356	457	197
Manitoba.....	352	416	374	333	353	366	269
New Brunswick.....	215	270	254	252	294	257	171
Nova Scotia.....	233	218	181	194	182	202	150
Prince Edward Island.....	28	32	29	47	7	29	21
Newfoundland.....				301	422	362	304
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....				36	37	37	39
Total.....	1,804	1,783	1,839	2,812	2,827	.....	1,966

*Crime Conditions in Doukhobor Communities.*—The twelve months just concluded have been a period of continued uneasiness in our relations with the Sons of Freedom sect of the Doukhobors heightened during the past four months by an increasing number of acts of incendiarism and blasting.



A great deal of forbearance has been exercised in dealing with these people, and undoubtedly there was much to be gained by this policy during a time when every effort was being made by the Consultative Committee towards the relocation of the entire Doukhobor people in another part of the Province. Efforts to arrange for their transfer to the Adams Lake area, north east of Kamloops, have continued, but it now seems doubtful that this plan will come to fruition, and bitter opposition towards it has been voiced by residents of Kamloops and nearby communities.

Many Doukhobors are known to have been in favour of moving to the Adams Lake area, but with hopes now fading of any prospect of settling there, signs have been apparent that even the more conservative Doukhobors may feel that outbreaks of violence may focus attention on the necessity of taking action in the situation.

The year just closed has seen more than sixty separate acts of incendiarism or dynamiting, all attributed to Doukhobors. While estimates of the value of damage are not complete, it is safe to assume that it is in excess of \$300,000. While most of this may be laid at the door of the fanatical members of the Sons of Freedom sect, some few of the offences have, no doubt, been committed by the more orthodox Doukhobors in reprisal against damage by the Sons to their own property. Offences have followed the usual pattern of fires and dynamiting but there have been several attacks against power lines and poles made at strategic points where these installations crossed highways. It is fortunate that these attempts did not have more serious consequences. Depredations have been confined for the most part to established Doukhobor communities in the Nelson-Grand Forks areas, but there have been outbreaks as far west as Penticton and to the south east at Creston. Seven Sons of Freedom families moved to the latter point late in 1952; they had not been there long before several fires of undoubted incendiary origin occurred and a bomb, which fortunately failed to explode, was placed on the C.P.R. tracks.

During the hours of darkness, speeders preceded C.P.R. passenger trains operating through the Doukhobor region and guards under the supervision of this Force have been maintained on the more strategic railway and highway bridges. These have been supplemented by our men when the occasion called for it and the number available in Nelson Sub-Division for this purpose was increased by 20 during the year by arrangement with the Attorney General of British Columbia. In addition to bridge guards employed by the Department of the Attorney General, guards have been continued by the Department of Education, also under our supervision, on schools in the Doukhobor area.

In the light of the foregoing, it can readily be seen that while the more vulnerable points can be guarded it is a physical impossibility for a police force, however augmented, to patrol every bridge, underpass and culvert and every mile of track through the region. In addition to the Kettle Valley line of the C.P.R. which passes through this area, the Great Northern railway line running from the International border to Nelson has to be taken into consideration. One dynamite attack on trackage of this railway was made at Gilpin during the summer.

Negotiations undertaken with a view of facilitating the emigration of some of the Doukhobors from Canada have so far been fruitless and there now seems to be little hope of reducing the problem in this way.

Of the Doukhobors imprisoned in the B.C. Penitentiary in 1950 following convictions of arson and damaged property, only seventeen remained at March 31 following the release of a number of them on parole during the year.

The small settlement of Doukhobors at Hilliers on Vancouver Island was disbanded during the year, and members returned to the Interior.

## Federal Statutes

Investigations totalling 35,070, which involved 64 Federal Statutes, were made during the year; this constituted an increase of 2,500 or 7.7 per cent. Set out below is the five year comparative incidence table.

Table 7.—Summary of Investigations Under Federal Statutes

—	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	Average
British Columbia.....	1,357	1,910	3,096*	8,194	7,715	4,454
Alberta.....	1,386	1,432	1,759	1,695	3,166	1,887
Saskatchewan.....	1,047	1,335	1,459	1,903	2,772	1,703
Manitoba.....	1,222	1,598	1,236	1,866	1,834	1,511
Ontario.....	4,247	4,722	5,772	7,126	6,701	5,713
Quebec.....	4,354	4,367	5,187	7,276	7,655	5,768
New Brunswick.....	839	710	819	953	1,054	875
Nova Scotia.....	1,063	1,143	1,371	1,133	1,346	1,211
Prince Edward Island.....	1,022	721	763	604	639	750
Newfoundland.....			316*	525	750	530
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	799	1,093	1,040	1,295	1,438	1,133
Total.....	17,336	19,177	22,818	32,570	35,070	25,394

\* Incomplete figures for period under review.

The heavy volume of investigations undertaken during the year was occasioned by the same factors which caused the sharp rise in cases during 1951-52. While cases under the Customs and Excise Acts showed a small decline, this decrease was more than offset by significant increases in investigations handled under the Canadian Wheat Board Act and the Income Tax Act.

Registered convictions totalled 21,152; at the year's end a further 381 cases were awaiting trial, while there were 3,617 cases still under investigation; 392 cases were dismissed. As indicated in the classified summary of the disposition of all offences investigated,\* the major classifications of work under the Federal Statutes continued to be investigations under the Indian Act, The Income Tax Act, The Customs Act, The Excise Act and The Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. A sharp increase was noted in investigations totalling 1,792 under the Canadian Wheat Board Act.

The 1951 revision of the Indian Act permitted Indians, previously denied the possession or consumption of intoxicants, to consume liquor in provincial licensed taverns or beer parlours, should the extension of privileges be sanctioned by the province. To date this provision has been implemented in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

The Indian Act was the source of the greatest number of cases under any one statute, a total of 9,272 investigations being undertaken. This constituted an increase of 285 over the previous period. British Columbia, with its large Indian population, was the scene of over half the offences, a total of 5,139

\*See Appendix C.



cases being reported, an increase of 247. Nova Scotia, the other province affected by the new legislation, reported only 80 cases, a decrease of 49 from the previous year. An aggregate of 8,858 convictions was registered.

Customs seizures during the year totalled 3,544, a decrease of 603 or 16.9 per cent from the previous year. The decrease was due to a departmental change in procedure covering double exemption entries which were previously referred to the Divisions for seizure action by various Customs ports. The local Collectors of Customs now handle cases resulting in seizures from returning Canadian citizens who had made more than one duty-free entry of goods obtained abroad during a period of four months. Only cases which cannot be satisfactorily concluded by correspondence are referred to the Force for seizure action; this policy has resulted in a substantial saving of man-hours in the field. Notwithstanding this the actual volume of work handled was greater because of a higher percentage of large seizures. This was borne out by an increase of 61 per cent in the amount of revenue received from the sale of seized goods.

Table 8.—Customs Seizures by Divisions—1952-53

—	B	L	H	J	C	A	O	D	F	K	E	G	Total
Vessels.....	15	....	12	12	24	4	58	5	....	....	8	....	138
Automobiles.....	19	....	5	67	338	33	230	78	46	26	121	4	967
Beer.....	3	....	....	15	4	....	5	3	3	....	7	....	40
Rum.....	8	....	17	24	36	....	1	....	....	....	12	....	98
Liquors, Assorted.....	62	....	24	20	104	2	22	4	3	1	15	....	257
Cigars.....	....	....	600	64	6,117	35	1,499	570	59	....	401	....	9,345
Cigarettes.....	239	1	413	1,407	110,449	18	2,148	113	22	103	499	3	115,415
Tobacco.....	2	....	18	15	117	3	49	13	1	10	65	....	293
Aircraft.....	....	....	....	1	3	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	8
SEIZURES.....	165	1	106	242	1,104	72	888	151	75	78	654	8	3,544

NOTE: Liquids shown in gallons; cigarettes in cartons (200 cigarettes per carton); tobacco in pounds.

American cigarettes were again the favourite commodity of the smuggler. Despite the employment of additional manpower and equipment this traffic continued to expand and the quantity seized during the period under review exceeded the previous year by 73 per cent. The recent cut in cigarette taxes reduced the margin of profit for the smuggler and at the year's end some slackening of the traffic had been noted. It is considered too early, however, to gauge the ultimate effect which the tax reduction might have on smuggling, the disparity between Canadian and United States prices still being substantial. The price differential was further increased by the premium on the Canadian dollar.

Following is a comparative summary for a three year period:

—	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
Convictions.....	1,347	2,933	2,179
Revenue Collected.....	\$229,830 05	\$290,753 67	\$385,431 95
Vessels Seized.....	98	152	138
Vehicles Seized.....	854	982	967
Cigarettes Seized.....	3,384,200	13,514,000	23,083,000

There was a decrease of 7.3 per cent in the number of seizures under the Excise Act. The principal offences related to the manufacture and sale of illicit spirits; the steady decline of this type of infraction through the war and post-war years continued. The majority of stills seized were small, although several commercial or semi-commercial intended for large scale operation were encountered.

The illicit traffic in Canadian raw leaf tobacco remained almost on a par with that of previous years and was confined almost exclusively to the Province of Quebec.

**Table 9.—Excise Seizures by Divisions—1952-53**

—	B	L	H	J	C	A	O	D	F	K	E	Total
Automobiles.....		2	4		11		3	9	5		1	35
Beer and Wash.....	19	239	2,391	175	12,391	10	363	3,869	408	457	8	20,330
Illicit Spirits.....	8	19	82	1	401	2	20	270	72	10	4	889
Liquors Assorted.....				29	3				3		2	37
Stills Complete.....	1	10	17	3	25	1	10	42	21	8	1	139
Still Parts.....	2	5	6	1	7		3	12	5	6	1	48
Cigars.....					1,493							1,493
Cigarettes.....					78					1	1	80
Tobacco.....					13,727		6					13,733
SEIZURES.....	7	25	36	9	124	4	36	84	51	27	10	413

The following is a comparative summary for a three year period:

—	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
Seizures.....	532	435	413
Convictions.....	513	420	336
Revenue Collected.....	\$62,120 12	\$65,319 09	\$69,979 92
Stills Seized.....	177	163	139
Tobacco (pounds).....	20,436	13,668	13,733
Spirits (gallons).....	850	1,954	889

The Force's terms of reference with the Taxation Division of the Department of National Revenue have been extended to include the laying of charges against employers who have failed to file returns respecting payroll stoppages for income tax purposes. This duty is additional to the previous responsibility for the prosecution of individuals who failed to file returns. Seventy per cent of all prosecutions under this statute were entered by members of the Force. The following three year table indicates the steady upward trend in this classification:

—	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	Increase
				%
Number of prosecutions.....	2,210*	4,902	6,099	24.4
Fines Imposed.....	\$55,835 00	\$135,857 00	\$175,605 00	29.2
Fines Collected.....	\$46,015 00	\$125,327 00	\$163,171 50	30.1

NOTE: \* Five Months only.

There is no indication of any lessening of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs as the total number of arrests made by members of the Force for violations of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act is the highest it has been for several years. A concentration of addicts in the Vancouver area has led to more



intensive enforcement efforts on the West Coast; this accounts to a great degree for the rise in the figures covering arrests. There were 495 arrests made this year against 444 for the previous period.

Heroin (Diacetylmorphine) continues to be, with few exceptions, the only drug encountered in the illicit traffic. The price to the addict fluctuates slightly in the larger centres, the current price ranging from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per capsule in Eastern Canada to \$5.00 on the West Coast and \$15.00 in Edmonton.

Following the widespread publicity given to drug addiction among teen-age groups in the United States some concern was felt that a similar situation might exist in Canada. So far there has been no suggestion of such a trend developing in this country; except for one or two isolated instances there has been no indication of teen-age persons resorting to the use of narcotic drugs.

A joint investigation by the Vancouver City Police and this Force resulted in a number of persons being charged under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act for having furnished drugs to several teen-agers. Seven accused persons, including one woman, were convicted, the penalties imposed ranging from five to seven years in prison and fines up to \$1,000. In addition, six of those convicted were sentenced to be whipped. The imposition of whippings by the courts for violation of the Drug Act is rare and is an indication of the serious view taken of the supplying of drugs to young people.

The provisions of Part X(A) of the Criminal Code dealing with habitual criminals were invoked in three cases arising from convictions under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. In each instance the accused was sentenced to an indeterminate period of preventive detention.

The criminal law of conspiracy was again invoked against persons who directed organized crime but did not actively participate therein. Five persons were convicted of conspiracy relative to offences under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. A further five charges were pending at the year's end, two in relation to the Customs Act and three under the Drug Act.

The epidemic of foot and mouth disease in Southern Saskatchewan during the winter and spring of 1951-52 finally ran its course. All restrictions on the movement of cattle were removed during the summer of 1952.

New legislation passed by Parliament included the Government Property Traffic Act which authorizes the Governor-in-Council to make regulations for the control of traffic on Government lands. The passing of this enactment has assisted materially in the enforcement of traffic regulations in Government owned areas where adequate legislation had previously been lacking.

## **Provincial and Municipal Laws and Territorial Ordinances**

The upward trend continues in the number of investigations carried out by the Force under the provincial and municipal laws. The duties in this category, in fact, account for a great part of the work done in the eight divisions of the Force concerned, especially under those acts dealing with the control of motor vehicles and, to a slightly less extent, intoxicating liquors.

In this direction greater efforts than ever before are being made by the provincial governments to maintain highway safety in the midst of the dual problem created by the rapidly rising number of motor vehicles on the roads and by the constant menace of careless, reckless and impaired drivers.

The measures taken by the governments were mainly to augment the Force's traffic patrol or to establish special highway details, to promote educational campaigns and in some instances to introduce new legislation.



Preventive methods of traffic control were also concentrated upon. Police cars and motorcycles were conspicuously marked. Moreover, mechanical checkups and vehicle inspection programs were instituted in some provinces.

The liquor enforcement Acts have also come under scrutiny by certain provinces.

Alberta felt it expedient to establish in August a group of twenty members of the Force designated as the Special Alberta Liquor Control Act Enforcement Squad. Composed of two sections, the squad operates out of Edmonton and Calgary, and is mainly concerned with the suppression of bootlegging activities. Apart from these duties, it is available on request to assist municipal police forces on any liquor investigation of an uncommon nature.

In the other fields of enforcement of provincial legislation a great variety of acts have been dealt with. Action was taken, for example, under about fifty acts in Alberta and approximately forty-six in Saskatchewan during the year.

The work under the municipal laws of the one hundred and twenty-four cities, municipal districts, and towns policed shows a fractional increase. Most of the by-laws acted upon were those having to do with offences against the traffic and liquor laws.

The municipalities of Whitehorse and Dawson in Yukon Territory and the local administrative districts of Yellowknife and Hay River in the Northwest Territories do not employ peace officers of their own. Though no agreements exist, the R.C.M. Police enforce certain by-laws of these towns, such as the traffic by-laws, the dog by-laws and curfew by-laws.

The incidence of investigations made by the Force under both the provincial and municipal laws appears in Table 10.

*Territorial Ordinances.*—The ordinances that we are chiefly concerned with from an enforcement point of view are the respective Liquor Ordinances of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, and the Motor Vehicle Ordinance of the Yukon Territory. Most of the offences committed under the liquor ordinances are of persons intoxicated in a public place. The situation in that respect in the Northwest Territories is not too bad, but it is increasing in the Yukon Territory, mostly in the Whitehorse district.

There has always been a notable tendency on the part of the drivers in the Yukon to disregard the provisions of the Yukon Motor Vehicle Ordinance, particularly in respect to exceeding the speed limit, and the past year has been no exception. Every year sees a steady increase of motor vehicle traffic in the Yukon Territory, a great part of which is through traffic to Alaska. Highway traffic enforcement and the number of traffic accidents keep our Alaska Highway detachments busy.

Table 10.—Summary of Investigations Under Provincial Statutes and Municipal Laws

	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	Average
British Columbia.....			6,734*	18,217	20,594	15,182
Alberta.....	6,616	8,008	8,020	14,222	15,064	10,386
Saskatchewan.....	5,318	6,826	6,850	7,474	9,626	7,219
Manitoba.....	5,626	5,760	5,075	6,621	10,828	6,782
Ontario.....	51	36	53	64	57	52
Quebec.....		4	1	2		1.4
New Brunswick.....	5,617	5,466	6,081	7,196	11,152	7,102
Nova Scotia.....	12,176	12,652	11,268	10,715	11,096	11,581
Prince Edward Island.....	2,529	3,176	2,155	1,941	2,418	2,444
Newfoundland.....			1,219*	3,202	4,477	2,966
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	21	17	25	37	63	33
Total.....	37,954	41,945	47,481	69,691	85,375	56,489

\* Incomplete figures for period under review.



Non-Criminal Investigations and Administrative Assistances

A sharp rise is again recorded in the number of non-criminal investigations made by the Force. As will be noted from the incidence of these, set out in Table 11, there was a total of 151,785, an increase of 27,129 over last year's figure. These cases represent investigations that have been made where there were no actual breaches of any statute. They are classified for the Force's statistical purposes as group two, and range from what might be called very minor enquiries to highly technical investigations. Frequently they require as much time to look into as those cases in which court action is eventually taken. They are also as diverse in character as they are plentiful in quantity.

In the provincial fields the investigating of highway accidents that fall in this category together with the related steps the Force must take against persons who have failed to comply with the financial indemnity acts of the Provinces and the conducting of vehicle inspections as well as drivers' examinations in some provinces account for a large percentage of these cases.

Enquiries dealing with certain fire regulations, taxation, public and child welfare, estates, investment securities, and missing persons, among others, made up the remainder.

An outbreak of rabies, which caused considerable alarm, occurred in Alberta in the early fall. The disease, which attacks dogs, wolves and live-stock generally, spread rapidly, and the Force has been called upon to render a number of assistances to the authorities responsible for its suppression.

The disease took on serious proportions in the Fort Vermilion and Manning areas of the Province. Though a vaccination program was begun immediately by qualified veterinarians under the direction of the Health of Animals Division of the Federal Department of Agriculture, the rabies spread, with more and more cases being reported in all types of domestic animals.

Table 11.—Summary of Non-Criminal Investigations

—	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	Average
British Columbia.....	4,576	5,113	8,741*	29,331	35,400	16,632
Alberta.....	20,575	19,283	18,333	17,184	21,280	19,331
Saskatchewan.....	13,955	13,487	12,039	12,757	14,997	13,447
Manitoba.....	9,323	11,552	13,917	13,922	13,701	12,483
Ontario.....	20,751	16,826	15,885	14,811	18,739	17,402
Quebec.....	8,351	8,238	7,193	7,829	11,256	8,573
New Brunswick.....	5,294	5,240	6,523	13,002	16,987	9,409
Nova Scotia.....	6,119	6,039	7,164	7,252	8,213	6,957
Prince Edward Island.....	845	771	854	910	912	858
Newfoundland.....		422*	2,641*	6,314	8,360	3,547
Northwest Territories and Yukon Ter- ritory.....	1,552	1,386	1,105	1,344	1,904	1,458
Total.....	91,341	88,357	94,395	124,656	151,785	110,107

\* Incomplete figures for period under review.

Provincial authorities joined forces with the Federal authorities; poisoning campaigns were commenced; and inoculations of all dogs in the Peace River district were carried out. Several persons were required to undergo the Pasteur treatment for the disease because they had come into direct contact with the rabid animals.



With the extension of the disease to the Edmonton district a sub-committee comprising Federal and Provincial Government officials and a representative of the Force was formed to recommend control measures. Depots were established at many detachments across the Province, where supplies were held for the shipment of heads of suspected rabid animals.

With the further spread of the disease to the southern portion of Alberta the whole Province was declared a restricted area and an amendment was passed whereby authority now exists for the destruction of stray dogs. Meanwhile, all dogs in the Province are required to be kept under restraint by their owners. The quarantine has been placed on the entire Province of Alberta and all lands in Western Canada north of the 53rd parallel.

At present the Force is lending assistance in the re-vaccination program of dogs in the northern region of the Province, and with the co-operation received from the general public, the incidence of rabies is showing a steady decline.

In the federal field the Force's work under this heading included investigations for other departments of the Government, such as enquiries on citizenship applicants, family allowances, and income tax. A great number of inspections of unlicensed premises under The Explosives Act and of retail drug stores were also carried out. Many enquiries have as well been made for other police forces, British and foreign agencies, municipal authorities and the general public.

### **Administrative Assistances**

In Table 12 will be found a five-year summary of the incidence of administrative assistances given to other departments and authorities by the Force. This year a total of 81,019 cases were entered—over 29,000 more than last year. The increase in the number of cases recorded, however, is misleading since the volume of work did not rise to this extent. The tremendous jump in our statistics is simply the result of recording cases in British Columbia that had not been entered in the Force's overall statistics before this year. Actually, only slight increases took place in Alberta, Quebec, P.E.I., Newfoundland and in the North. Still, the work performed under this heading remains extremely heavy, though it does not entail any investigational activity. Throughout most of the provinces it took the form of collecting census data in isolated regions, issuing various licences and permits and supervising pari-mutuel betting at all Canadian race tracks, with the exception of those in the Province of Quebec.

In the Northwest Territories and Yukon these tasks encompassed a great variety of services. For example, members of the Force acted as registrars of vital statistics, notaries public, and commissioners of oaths; issuers of family allowances and trading and trafficking licences; collectors of fur export and income tax, game licence and business licence fees.

Moreover, the Force's work reached out as in previous years to include the welfare of the native population, particularly the Eskimo. Assistances rendered to these people have again been extensive since all field work and most of the clerical work relating to Eskimo affairs are the responsibility of the Force. As will be seen from the map on page 25, plans are under way to open four new detachments in the Northwest Territories at Sachs Harbour, Banks Island; Cape Herschel, Ellesmere Island; Clyde River, Baffin Island;



Table 12.—Summary of Administrative Assistances

	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	Average
British Columbia.....	2,988	816	697*	6,866	35,301	9,334
Alberta.....	8,807	10,571	11,126	9,580	10,797	10,176
Saskatchewan.....	2,086	2,762	3,776	2,929	2,756	2,862
Manitoba.....	2,618	3,705	1,730	2,893	1,953	2,580
Ontario.....	3,911	3,598	3,672	3,702	3,015	3,580
Quebec.....	2,473	2,535	3,077	4,112	4,841	3,408
New Brunswick.....	1,265	1,145	1,548	1,425	938	1,264
Nova Scotia.....	1,952	1,542	5,642	936	748	2,164
Prince Edward Island.....	380	353	353	323	415	365
Newfoundland.....		9*	8*	21	98	34
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	22,834	21,265	21,418	19,035	20,157	20,942
Total.....	49,314	48,301	53,047	51,822	81,019	56,701

\* Incomplete figures for period under review. The large increase in British Columbia does not represent an increase in the work but in the method of recording cases.

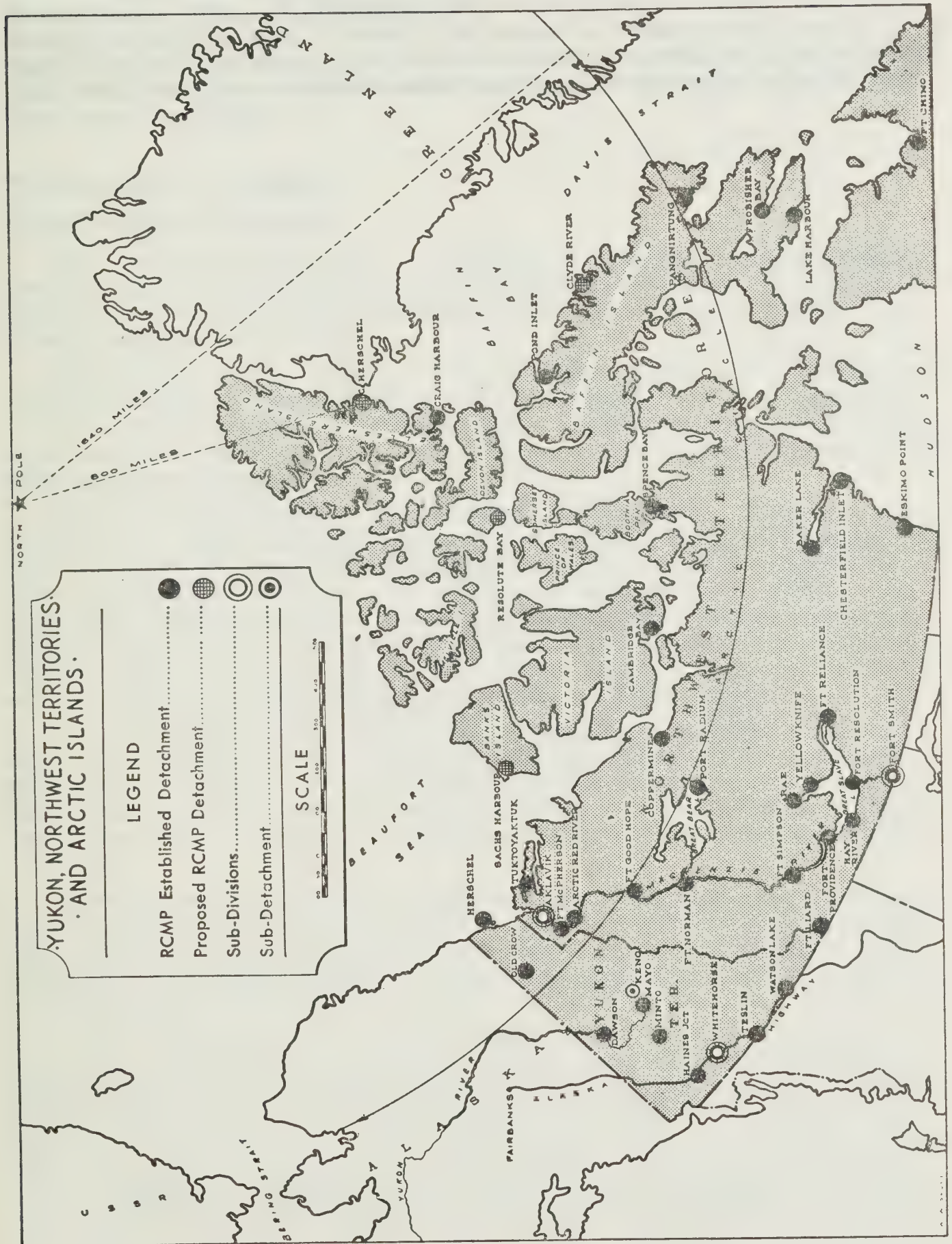
and Resolute Bay. These detachments are being opened for the purpose of giving additional aid to the Eskimo and of encouraging them to settle in new districts where game is more plentiful. The Force has continued to supervise the paying of family allowances in kind, old age security and blind pensions to Eskimos, and the issuing of rations to the destitute, infirm and the sick and generally guarding their interests as well as in some instances, of organizing hunting camps, among other services.

To accomplish this work, many thousands of miles are covered each year. This year has been no exception. Long and arduous patrols have been made for the benefit of the Eskimo. Some idea of the extent of these may be gathered, I believe, from the recorded patrol mileage itself. A total of 632,545 miles was covered this year in the North, an increase of 39,423 miles over last year. 48,567 miles were travelled by dog team; 2,117 by snowmobile; 65,369 by boat; 39,700 by police aircraft; 129,213 by R.C.A.F. and public aircraft; 12,653 by foot patrols; 14,575 by railway; and 320,351 by motor vehicles.

It is interesting to note that dog mileage increased 19,155 and boat mileage 9,263. Many outstanding, individual patrols were made by these means, and it is difficult to present them in their proper light in a report of this kind. What are considered now to be routine patrols still encounter constant hazards in the form of extreme cold, sudden storms, tidal cracks in the ice along the coast and on the glaciers, uncharted waters, and other dangers. It is not unusual for single patrols to cover a distance of 1,000 miles and more for the purpose of surveying native conditions alone.

In British Columbia the assistances varied almost as much. The issuance of motor licences is still attended to by several detachments and, at some, driver's licences are also issued. Much work has been done in gathering vital statistics in the way of registering births and deaths, and in issuing marriage licences. Trade-, pool hall-, and dog licences have been issued in some localities, and, in other districts, collections have been made under the poll tax and amusement tax. In certain isolated areas the duties of mining recorder have also been taken care of, and the Force has continued to serve the majority of civil processes when the service is outside the radius of ten miles from the sheriffs' offices.







In Alberta, where there is a considerable amount of this work too, the administrative assistances include such jobs as the collection of monies for intransit permits, highway traffic board permits and stock inspection fees. Liquor permits were also sold at a number of detachments and in the northern part of the Province vital statistics were gathered.

As well, the inspection of vessels with regard to licencing and compliance with the safty regulations under The Canada Shipping Act, involving all craft operated with ten horsepower motors or more on inland waters, were carried out.

## **Other Duties and Services**

### **Special Branch and Emergency Planning Branch**

The activities of these branches have kept up with the developments in their respective fields of security and planning, and the results of their work have been encouraging.

### **Protection of Federal Government Property**

The Force is charged with the responsibility for the security of many Federal Government buildings in several places across Canada, as well as for the protection of other Government property such as Federal District Commission parks and driveways.

The services of the Canadian Corps of Commissionaires and the British Columbia Corps of Commissionaires have been again utilized for guard and patrol duties relative to the security of public buildings; a considerable saving in manpower has resulted, the role of the Force having been reduced to an administrative and supervisory one.

A total of 126 properties were afforded such protection, 76 being located in the Ottawa area. Contracts with both the Canadian Corps of Commissionaires and the B.C. Corps of Commissionaires were renewed to bring them in line with changing conditions. In addition to their duties as guards, Commissionaires were employed in the policing of Post Office lobbies and District Income Tax Offices during rush periods and in the policing of a number of Federal Parks in the Ottawa district. The relationship between the Force and the two Corps of Commissionaires continued to be excellent.

At Ottawa there are a small number of special buildings, notably the Royal Mint and the Governor General's residence, Rideau Hall, where regular members of the Force are still employed. In this connection, His Excellency the Governor General has seen fit to designate as "The Governor General's Troop" the detail of members of the Force on duty at Rideau Hall and Parliament Hill.

Formerly, all fire prevention duties in Federal buildings were the Force's responsibility in the Ottawa area; as the result of a recent Order in Council these duties have been reduced and now consist of the supervision of installation and maintenance of hand fire-fighting equipment and of the inspection of buildings for fire hazards.

A general surveillance was maintained by the Force over all Federal driveways and parks in the Ottawa district; this included traffic control, where necessary, by motorcycle, car and foot patrols. In the past, difficulty had been met in enforcing the provisions of the Order in Council providing for the management and regulation of vehicular traffic on Federal property other than that administered by the Federal District Commission. The passing of new legislation during the year removed the difficulties previously encountered and assisted materially in the successful prosecution of offenders.

As in the past, a substantial number of escorts and crowd control details were furnished during the year for special public functions and ceremonies which took place on Parliament Hill and around the National War Memorial.



Collection of Revenue

Revenue collected on behalf of federal, provincial, municipal and other authorities amounted to \$2,189,928.46, an increase of \$353,933.29 over the previous year. These moneys were made up as follows:

<i>For the Federal Government:</i>		
Revenue—general .....	\$401,214.82	
Fines .....	458,705.05	
Costs .....	111,726.45	
		\$ 971,646.32
<i>For the various Provincial Governments:</i>		
Revenue—general .....	\$402,745.60	
Fines .....	396,849.80	
Costs .....	34,817.79	
		\$ 834,413.19
<i>For the various Municipal Authorities:</i>		
Fines .....	\$337,450.29	
Costs .....	28,186.68	
		\$ 365,636.97
<i>For Others .....</i>		18,231.98
		\$2,189,928.46

Communications

Although no new mobile radio systems were installed during the fiscal year some additions to existing networks were made. In all a total of twenty-eight mobile two-way radio units were installed in police transport and thirteen detachment offices were provided with transmitters-receivers.

In the Province of New Brunswick an automatic radio relay station was constructed near Allardville to extend the radio coverage of the Moncton control station to the outlying detachments in the Campbellton-Bathurst area. With this unit in operation the Force will have efficient and reliable two-way radio communication to either Fredericton or Moncton along all of the important highways of the Province.

Additional mobile radio units were purchased for use in the radio network along the Quebec-U.S. border. The radio system in this area continues to be a very important weapon in the fight against smuggling.

In the Far North radiotelephone sets were supplied to the isolated detachments at Spence Bay and Craig Harbour to provide communication with the nearest Department of Transport or National Defence radio station. A total of five such detachments in the North are now radio-equipped and, although some servicing difficulties have been experienced, the equipment, by providing quick contact with the "outside", has proven a valuable aid to the detachment personnel. It is planned to equip two more detachments during the coming year.

Four of the patrol boats operated by the Force in the Great Lakes were fitted with two-way radios on the frequency of the Ontario Provincial Police network. The Ontario Provincial Police kindly agreed to relay by telephone any messages to and from the boats to the nearest R.C.M. Police Detachment and in return the boats have on many occasions provided assistance to the Ontario Provincial Police in connection with provincial law enforcement duties.

During the year most of the larger radio control stations were equipped with automatic standby emergency generating equipment which supplies primary power to the radio gear whenever commercial power facilities are

interrupted. The addition of these plants has increased the reliability of the radio networks of the Force and would be extremely useful during a national emergency when commercial power facilities are often interrupted.

The National Defence Teletype System continues to handle most of the telegraph point-to-point traffic of the Force to and from Headquarters; however, since it has resulted in faster and more accurate service the radio-telegraph network installed by the Force early in 1951 as a "back-up" facility is being used to an increasing extent. In addition it is only through the constant use of the circuits that the operating personnel can be kept proficient so that in the event of an emergency the system could be rapidly expanded to handle the majority of the telegraphic communications of the Force.

## **Publications**

The booklet, *Law and Order in Canadian Democracy*, which was revised during the year is now ready for distribution.

An *R.C.M. Police Textbook* has been published and will soon be issued for the use of all members of the Force who are engaged in investigational duties. This textbook should prove of great advantage as it contains descriptive material on nearly all phases of criminal detection.

A revised edition of the booklet *A Career In Scarlet* was also published and placed in circulation. This booklet is intended to give prospective recruits a broad outline of the background, tradition, and duties of the Force.

The *R.C.M.P. Quarterly* is the official general magazine of the Force. It is maintained by subscription. The circulation of this magazine now stands at eighty-five hundred.

The illustrated pamphlet *The Royal Canadian Mounted Police* is presently being revised, and it is expected that both French and English editions will be available early next year.

The *R.C.M.P. Gazette* is a monthly publication containing instruction articles in police work, notes on recent interesting cases, details concerning unsolved crimes and other related information of value to police forces generally.

## **National Police Services**

*Identification Work.*—The Identification Branch, Ottawa acts as a national clearing house for all police forces, gaols and penitentiaries in Canada in connection with criminal records, crime index information, firearms registration and ticket-of-leave matters and advises all police departments through the medium of the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Gazette*, previously referred to, and weekly card index. Furthermore, in certain instances, government employees are fingerprinted for identification purposes by their own departments; when the employee is detailed to a position requiring a security clearance, his fingerprints are submitted for search and returned thereafter to the department concerned.

In addition to the facilities at Ottawa the Force maintained thirty identification sections throughout the operational divisions staffed by members of the Force who are trained technicians; these sections were located for the most part at subdivisional points. The duties performed dealt mainly with the gathering of evidence at the scene of crimes. The facilities of these sections were available upon request to all police departments.



Table 13.—Summary of Identification Work

Sections and Nature of Work	1952-53	1951-52
<i>Fingerprint Bureau, "H.Q." Ottawa</i>		
Fingerprint forms rec'd—Criminal.....	61,982	60,645
"                    "—Non-criminal.....	95,199	82,339
Total Fingerprint forms rec'd.....	157,181	142,984
Identifications—Criminal.....	44,314	41,972
"                    "—Non-criminal.....	6,220	4,998
Active files.....	436,575	419,262
Photographs rec'd of persons under arrest or conviction.....	19,412	18,481
<i>Scenes of Crime</i>		
Fingerprint examinations made.....	1,870	1,408
Photography evidence and scenes recorded by.....	1,968	1,485
Reproductions for physical comparisons.....	217	215
Deceased persons fingerprinted.....	52	45
Persons fingerprinted for elimination or comparison.....	8,404	7,253
Prisoners fingerprinted on criminal charges.....	1,692	1,421
Prisoners photographed.....	2,672	2,417
Latent impressions identified—criminal.....	622	557
"                    "—non-criminal.....	1,104	883
Photostats made—general.....	61,176	68,834
Photographs made—general.....	151,719	125,403
Plans drawn.....	486	464
Unidentified photographic impressions to Ottawa for search or comparison.....	302	414
Visits to court to give evidence:		
Fingerprint.....	57	84
Photography.....	488	396
Plan drawing.....	239	177
Physical comparisons.....	35	23
<i>Crime Index</i>		
Known criminals added to Index.....	2,085	2,765
Additional information on criminals indexed.....	1,999	1,269
Unsolved crimes reported.....	2,671	1,951
Suggested identifications.....	1,379	722
Confirmed identifications.....	598	348
Wanted persons rec'd for notation.....	1,328	786
Wanted persons identified.....	634	265
Case histories of sex offenders supplied to Penitentiaries Branch.....	115	133
Central Document Filing System:		
Fraudulent cheques received.....	2,971	2,792
Fraudulent cheques identified.....	631	569
Anonymous letters received.....	68	139
Anonymous letters identified.....	9	9
<i>Firearms Registration</i>		
Total weapons registered.....	341,265	334,662
Weapons transferred.....	5,172	6,222
Weapons destroyed.....	169	270
Enquiries involving weapons.....	6,213	5,774
Weapons identified.....	400	417
<i>Ticket of Leave</i>		
Released on Ticket of Leave during year.....	783	704
Total at large on licences.....	1,243	1,238
Sentences completed under licences.....	747	746
Licences revoked for failing to live up to conditions.....	14	12
Licences forfeited for conviction of indictable offences.....	27	20
<i>R.C.M.P. Gazette</i>		
Subscribers.....	1,260	1,238
Index cards issued.....	1,189,496	1,307,823
Photographs published.....	2,159	2,282

The Scenes of Crime section is mainly concerned with such things as latent fingerprints, photographic data and comparison reproductions. The Crime Index section registers details about crimes and criminals from reports sent in by the police in the field. In turn it supplies police in the field with data concerning unsolved crimes and wanted or suspected persons. The methods used by important criminals when committing crimes are also catalogued in this section.

The Ticket-of-Leave Act authorizes the Governor General under such conditions as he may deem fit, to grant to any convict a licence to be at large in Canada during all or any part of his unsatisfied sentence of imprisonment. The Force is responsible for the enforcement of the provisions of the Ticket-of-Leave Act. The section referred to handles all pertinent details in this connection.

Details of the work performed during the year are set forth in Table 13.

*Crime Detection Laboratories.*—The Crime Detection Laboratories at Regina, Saskatchewan, and Ottawa (Rockcliffe), Ontario, are equipped and maintained to carry out scientific investigation in a wide range.

The Laboratory services of the Force are available to other Federal Government departments and to provincial and municipal police forces and law enforcement agencies throughout Canada.

A new Crime Detection Laboratory building at Regina was completed in March 1953; it is anticipated that the additional accommodation in the new building will make for greater efficiency of operation. A spectograph is now on order for the Eastern Regional Laboratory at Rockcliffe, while new equipment on order for the Regina Laboratory includes an X-ray diffraction unit and a double beam recording spectrophotometer for analysis of solutions, gases and crystalline and amorphous solids.

The work of the two laboratories showed a moderate increase; 992 cases were handled in comparison with 908 during the previous year. Personnel were absent from the laboratories a total of 753 man-days; of these 581 were taken up attending court as witnesses. Man-miles travelled by all means of transportation totalled 260,547.

One member of the staff attended the Philips Spring 1952 X-Ray Diffraction School at Mount Vernon, N.Y.; during 1953, three members were present at the Academy of Forensic Sciences in Chicago, Ill.

Details of the work carried out in the laboratories are tabulated in Table 14.

Table 14.—Work Performed by the Crime Detection Laboratories

Subject	Ottawa	Regina	Total
Serology.....	0	69	69
Toxicology.....	0	60	60
Firearm Examinations.....	39	2	41
Bullet and Cartridge Case Examinations.....	46	42	88
Shot and Powder Tests.....	2	6	8
Mechanical Investigations and Applied Physics.....	1	0	1
Restoration of Serial Numbers.....	9	5	14
Examination of Tool Impressions.....	10	21	31
Physical Matching.....	2	9	11
Hair, Fibre and Textile Examinations.....	3	58	61
Spectroscopic.....	28	48	76
Chemical.....	31	66	97
Physical.....	25	24	49
Metallographic.....	1	1	2
Writings.....	290	173	463
Document Chemical Examinations.....	8	3	11
Document Physical Examinations.....	32	22	54
Photography.....	126	136	262



### **“Air” Division Services**

“Air” Division operations have been extensive. Nine detachments were deployed throughout the police divisions with a total of nine operational aircraft—one Stinson, one Grumman Goose, one Norseman, four Beavers, and two Beechcraft—and one Cornell Trainer, logging about 600,000 miles this year.

Working in conjunction with the land force flights have been made for such purposes as patrolling the Canadian-United States border on preventive service duties and the buffer zone in Saskatchewan that was set up to combat the spreading of foot and mouth disease. Independently, aircraft have carried out several mercy missions; transported supplies, government personnel, and police inspection parties to various sections of the country and have made many other trips of more routine nature.

The Grumman Goose amphibian located at Patricia Bay completed a three-month tour this year in which it touched down at nearly all detachments in the Mackenzie River district and around Hudson’s Bay and patrolled into northern British Columbia and Yukon.

The Norseman stationed at Fort Smith had a busy season in the North. It accomplished a particularly long winter patrol that reached many settlements along the Arctic coast under difficult conditions of twilight and moonlight visibility and natural snow covered landings. The Beaver based at St. John’s, Newfoundland, aided greatly in allowing the areas of Labrador and the provincial mainland that are usually isolated in the winter to be reached. Many flights to and from settlements in this region were made by this aircraft carrying magistrates, sick people and police personnel.

### **“Marine” Division Services**

Ships of the “Marine” Division operating out of Halifax concentrated mainly on patrolling the coastal waters of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P.E.I. and Quebec on anti-smuggling duties.

“Commissioner” class ships *Irvine* and *MacBrien* alternated in covering Newfoundland waters on general and preventive service patrols. These converted “Bangor” class, diesel minesweepers also served the purpose of transporting supplies and personnel to places in Newfoundland that can only be reached by boat. They also carried many ill people to medical centres for treatment and rendered assistances to ships in distress. The *Irvine* patrolled as far north as Nain, Labrador. All told, “Commissioner” class ships logged a total of 35,551 miles this year.

The motor launches *Fort Walsh* and *Fort Pitt* have also been active. The *Fort Walsh* operated out of Argentia, Newfoundland from June to January. The presence of this ship in the area had undoubtedly a good effect in keeping down the smuggling from St. Pierre. The personnel of this ship worked in co-operation with the land forces in searching ashore, policing celebrations and assisting in transferring sick civilians and mental patients to hospitals and institutions.

In May the *Fort Pitt* departed Halifax and proceeded to Rimouski, P.Q. to patrol the St. Lawrence River area. Later, it was found necessary to transfer this motor launch to Bagotville so that crew members could be utilized in searching sea-going ships there, which call from time to time to load bauxite. Several considerable seizures of cigarettes and bottled liquor were made.

The schooner *St. Roch* was placed in operation to take part in the Lunenburg Fisheries Expedition.

A squad of ten men of the "Marine" Division was placed on command to the division of the Force in New Brunswick to assist in searching sea-going ships at Saint John during winter operations.

It would appear that the presence of "Detachment" class patrol boats in the waters off the Maritimes, in the Great Lakes, and on the West Coast have assisted greatly in the enforcing of the Customs and Canada Shipping Acts. These naval harbour craft have also played their part in rendering assistance to disabled vessels, policing numerous aquatic public functions, and transporting supplies and government personnel.

Personnel of ships under refit at Halifax gave valuable assistance to the land force in Nova Scotia in the enforcement of the Acts pertaining to shipping and customs.

The number and location of vessels of the "Marine" Division will be found in Appendix B.

### **Police Dog Services**

Three Dobermann Pinchers and fifteen German Shepherd dogs are on the strength of the Force at the year's end, fourteen working in the police divisions and four undergoing training at Sydney, Nova Scotia.

Fifty-one cases are recorded in which dogs were responsible for successfully concluding an investigation: ten in tracking criminals; twenty-four in finding lost persons and articles; and seventeen in searches under excise and liquor. Eighty-eight cases are entered in which dogs contributed valuable evidence towards investigation: forty-five tracking criminals; twenty-nine in finding lost persons and articles; fourteen in searches under excise and liquor.

The Force experimented for the first time in training dogs for guard duty. Three dogs were used for this project with good results.

Refresher classes for both dogs and their masters were held in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia.



Administration

Strength.—The total strength of the Force on March 31, 1953 was five thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight, which consists of the following classes of personnel:

(1) Uniform Strength:		
Officers .....	124	
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables...	4,209	
		4,333
Special Constables .....	392	
Civilians .....	391	
		783
(2) Civil Servants:		
Permanent .....	161	
Temporary .....	711	
		872
TOTAL .....		5,988

This is a net increase from last year of 347, made up as follows: 208 uniformed members, 86 civil servants, and 53 civilians. The Reserve Force stands at 320, a decrease of 22.

To obtain replacements for normal wastage and to bring the Force up to authorized strength an extensive newspaper advertising campaign was undertaken. Due to the necessary processing of the seven thousand enquiries received, the full impact of the campaign has not yet been felt. In the past fiscal year 496 recruits were engaged from a total of one thousand and ten interviewed by personnel officers, and 20 former members were re-engaged. The year before, 765 recruits were taken on.

The employment of civil servants for clerical duties releases uniformed members of the Force for general police duties. This policy is being implemented wherever possible, with very gratifying results. At present there are 872 civil servants attached to the Force. Other civilian employees work in various special capacities and are deserving of much credit for the manner in which they have performed their work.

Table 15.—Rates of Pay of the Force on March 31st, 1953

Rank and Grades	Pay per month	Scale per annum
Commissioner.....	\$1,250 00	\$15,000 00
Deputy Commissioner.....	900 00	10,800 00
Asst. Commissioners.....	680 00	8,160 00
Superintendents.....	560 00 to 610 00	6,720 00 to 7,320 00
Inspectors.....	490 00 to 540 00	5,880 00 to 6,480 00
Sub-Inspectors.....	470 00	5,640 00
Staff Sergeants.....	355 00	4,260 00
Sergeants.....	330 00	3,960 00
Corporals.....	302 00	3,624 00
Constables 1st Class (6th year) (Discretionary).....	286 00	3,432 00
Constables 1st Class (5th year).....	275 00	3,300 00
Constables 1st Class (4th year).....	264 00	3,168 00
Constables 1st Class (3rd year).....	253 00	3,036 00
Constables 1st Class (2nd year).....	242 00	2,904 00
Constables 1st Class (1st year).....	231 00	2,772 00
Constables 2nd Class (21 years of age and over 2 years in this rank)— After completion of training.....	220 00	2,640 00
On engagement.....	200 00	2,400 00
Constables 3rd Class (Under 21 years of age)— After completion of training.....	185 00	2,220 00
On engagement.....	170 00	2,040 00
Special Constables.....	(At rates authorized by the Minister)	
Civilian Employees.....	(At rates authorized by the Minister)	

During the year three commissioned officers, and 133 non-commissioned officers, constables and special constables were retired to pension.

Promotions affecting commissioned ranks took place as follows: three acting superintendents were promoted to full rank of superintendent; three sub-inspectors were promoted to inspector; and six non-commissioned officers received their commissions as sub-inspectors.

*Pay.*—There was no general revision of or increase in pay during the year 1952-53. Table 15 shows the present rates of pay. There have been various adjustments made in the salaries of special constables and employed civilians during the past year.

*Discipline.*—A high level of discipline was constantly striven for, and few serious breaches of the Force's regulations occurred.

*Health and Insurance.*—An increase of one-half per cent took place in the number of days lost through sickness. The health of members of the Force was generally good. Nine deaths occurred. The Department of Veterans Affairs continued to look after the Force's medical, dental and hospital requirements in a satisfactory manner.

The Force entered into a contract with the Great-West Life Assurance Co., the Canada Life Assurance Co., the Confederation Life Association and the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada for a group insurance plan to cover all regular members desirous of participating. The plan came into effect January 1, 1953. The present enrolment is three thousand and eleven. Consideration is now being given to admitting to the plan those special constables and employed civilians who have a permanent status in the R.C.M.P. It is gratifying to note that approximately 75 per cent of the recruits engaged in the Force since January 1 have applied to take advantage of this group insurance coverage.

*Bands.*—The bands at Ottawa and Regina played 149 engagements during the year which included twenty-one appearances by the dance orchestras. Many functions were participated in and school and summer concerts given. The Ottawa Band played fifty-nine engagements at twenty-five centres during a most successful one-month tour of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. Total strength of the bands is sixty-nine, which includes two special constables and two reserve constables, all under the direction of the supervisor of music. Twenty-six members passed examinations of the Royal Conservatory of Music, Toronto. Sergeant C. C. Bryson, Regina bandmaster, was successful in obtaining his A.R.C.T. degree.

*Training.*—Training has been actively carried on at "Depot" Division, Regina, and "N" Division, Rockcliffe. Facilities were extended with the opening of the Fairmont training centre, previously referred to. The three centres can accommodate 636 trainees: 338 at Regina, 200 at Rockcliffe, and ninety-eight at Fairmont.

Recruit training is divided into Part 1 and Part 2, each of about 15 weeks. When possible, Part 2 training is undergone in a different centre to that in which Part 1 is given; at present there are not sufficient facilities at Fairmont to accommodate Part 2 training.

The principal courses of training given during 1952-53 are shown in Table 16. In addition, "Depot" Division graduated 290 men from Part 1 training, "N" Division 203, and Fairmont thirty. Training in equitation was given to eighty-four members in "Depot" and fifty-eight in "N"; ninety-nine trainees are presently taking equitation, thirty-nine of these constituting the Coronation Ride.



Table 17.—Strength Recapitulation by Divisions and Provinces—31-3-53

	Commissioner	D/Commis- sioner	A/Commis- sioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Snow Sedans
"HQ" Division, Ont.	1	1	3	6	18	8	20	56	95	156	43	100	507	...	1	...	...	5	1	...	...
"B" Division, Nfld.				1	1	1	2	9	23	118	2	3	160	...	...	...	...	27	2	7	...
"L" Division, P.E.I.					1		1	3	8	28		2	43	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...
"H" Division, N.S.			1	2	2	1	4	17	41	152	5	10	235	...	6	...	...	90	2	14	...
"J" Division, N.B.				1	3		4	12	40	128	7	9	204	...	1	...	...	69	4	17	...
"C" Division, Que.				1	4	2	3	18	43	183	21	26	301	...	...	...	...	83	4	...	...
"N" Division, Ont.				1	1	1	3	4	13	71	12	36	141	68	...	...	...	6	5	...	...
"A" Division, Ont.				1	2		3	17	33	176	15	20	267	...	...	...	...	36	4	10	...
"O" Division, Ont.			1	1	2	2	2	14	37	141	12	12	223	...	...	...	...	73	1	1	...
"D" Division, Man.			1	2	2	2	4	24	56	213	16	13	333	...	2	...	...	108	5	1	...
"Depot" Division, Sask.				1	2	3	3	16	13	323	36	46	443	108	...	...	...	7	6	...	...
"F" Division, Sask.			1	2	5	...	8	29	75	266	8	10	404	...	3	...	...	140	3	...	2
"K" Division, Alta.			1	3	6	...	9	28	80	363	28	27	545	...	2	...	...	175	10	6	1
"E" Division, B.C.			1	3	7	4	15	55	107	638	39	63	932	...	3	...	...	221	18	6	...
"G" Division— N.W. Territories.					2	...	3	3	11	62	16	13	110	...	...	249	...	3	7	...	1
Yukon					1	...	...	...	7	30	...	...	38	...	...	7	...	9	5	...	...
"Marine" Division				1	5	...	10	11	20	34	119	...	200	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
"Air" Division					1	...	3	7	1	4	13	1	30	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
Totals	1	1	9	25	64	24	97	323	703	3,086	392	391	5,116	176	18	256	10	1,071	78	62	4
Headquarters Staff	1	1	2	6	13	5	20	51	81	140	37	96	453	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...
Newfoundland				1	1	1	2	10	22	117	3	3	160	...	1	...	...	27	2	7	...
Prince Edward Island					1		1	3	8	26		2	41	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...
Nova Scotia			1	3	7	1	13	26	56	177	105	10	399	...	6	...	...	91	3	14	...
New Brunswick				1	3	...	4	13	40	123	7	9	200	...	1	...	...	69	4	17	...
Quebec				1	3	3	3	18	44	181	26	26	305	...	...	...	...	83	4	...	...
Ontario			1	2	7	4	11	40	99	431	49	70	714	68	...	...	2	117	10	11	...
Manitoba			1	2	3	2	4	24	53	204	16	13	322	...	2	...	1	106	5	1	...
Saskatchewan			1	3	7	4	11	47	86	580	46	56	841	108	3	...	2	147	9	...	2
Alberta			1	3	7	4	10	27	80	361	30	27	546	...	2	...	1	175	10	6	1
British Columbia			1	3	8	4	16	59	109	641	50	63	954	...	3	...	2	221	18	6	...
North West Territories					1	1	1	3	8	62	17	12	104	...	...	249	1	3	7	...	...
Yukon Territory					1	...	1	...	7	29	...	...	37	...	...	7	...	9	5	...	1
On Command—Special Duty: Abroad			1		2	...	1	2	10	14	6	4	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	1	1	9	25	64	24	97	323	703	3,086	392	391	5,116	176	18	256	10	1,071	78	62	4

Table 16.—Training Program 1952-53

Nature of Course	Regina	Ottawa	Fairmont	Total
Part 2 recruit (15 weeks).....	409	172	.....	581
Canadian Police College (3 months).....	30	30	.....	60
*Refresher Classes A and B (5 weeks).....	.....	60	90	150
Indoctrination, ex-British Columbia Provincial Police (6 weeks).....	.....	.....	168	168
Musical Ride.....	.....	35	.....	35
Identification (6 weeks).....	.....	16	.....	16
Drug Inspection (4 weeks).....	.....	14	.....	14
Motorcycle, 2 squads (2 weeks).....	.....	20	.....	20
Special Training.....	.....	16	12	28

\* Refresher Class A—Constables from three to five years' service.

Refresher Class B—Senior Constables and Acting Corporals.

Miscellaneous training, not included in the above, consisted, in part, of "Marine" Division refresher courses, training of postal inspectors, a provost course for R.C.M.P. members, and civil defence classes. Two pilots and two aircraft technicians of the "Air" Division attended the survival school of training, operated by the R.C.A.F. based in the Edmonton area.

Qualifying for their revolver marksmanship badges were 627 members; this number includes six members of the Reserve Force. Eleven members and one reserve constable also qualified for their rifle marksmanship badges.

Keen interest was again shown in service rifle competitions. A good representation from the Force qualified at various Provincial Rifle Association meets for places on teams taking part in the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association meet at Connaught Ranges, Ottawa, in August, 1953. Two members won places on the team that is to represent Canada at the National Rifle Association meet at Bisley, England, in 1953: 10240 Sgt. C. C. Wilson of "A" Division and Spl. Cst. J. F. R. Doucet of "C" Division. Sgt. Wilson has qualified for the second consecutive year having shot at Bisley in 1952.

A musical ride was formed at Ottawa in the spring of 1952. It made the following appearances: Aylmer, P.Q.; Ottawa, Belleville and Toronto, Ont.; Portland, Ore.; Los Angeles and San Francisco, Calif. A further ride is in training in "N" Division, and it will take part in Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth's coronation procession in London on June 2, 1953; the musical ride will fill other engagements in England and Scotland before returning to Canada.

*Horses and Sleigh Dogs*—There are 176 horses, fifty-eight at "Depot" Division, sixty-eight at "N" Division, and fifty at the breeding station at Fort Walsh, Sask. This is an increase of twenty-three over last year's total.

There are 231 sleigh dogs for use in northern areas.

*Awards and Commendations*.—The R.C.M.P. Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was awarded to 215 members of the Force: twenty-three officers, 156 non-commissioned officers and constables, six special constables and thirty ex-members.

During the year 1475 recruits and in-service personnel received various awards in first aid from the St. John Ambulance Association. Twelve additional members received first aid instructor certificates, and will join with the many other members of the Force in lecturing to members and to young people in connection with the youth and the police programme, and to civil defence classes. Two members were given Priority Votes of Thanks, and six others received 10-year certificates.

In recognition of their contribution in time and effort to the advancement of first aid work, the following were admitted to or promoted in the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem:



To be Commander Brother—Commissioner L. H. Nicholson, M.B.E.

To be Serving Brother—11895 Cpl. F. M. Murray  
11563 Cpl. C. C. Munro.

Superintendent C. N. K. Kirk was appointed Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor General.

On February 5, 1953, His Excellency designated the detachment of members of the Force who traditionally serve as guards at Government House and the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, as "The Governor General's Troop".

Several conspicuous acts of bravery and devotion to duty worthy of inclusion in this report were recorded this year:

*15804 2/Cst. J. M. McCarthy:* Called to a Lloydminster, Alta., pool hall, this Constable, though off duty, could locate no disturbance. But on looking over the bystanders he recognized an ex-convict whom he sought to question. Culprit pulled an open knife but was disarmed. He then brought out a rifle from under his coat, and though Cst. McCarthy partially disarmed him, the ex-convict during the struggle slashed at the Constable's head with a second knife. The attacker was finally taken in and sentenced to 4½ years in the penitentiary on this and armed robbery of the pool room. Cst. McCarthy received the Commissioner's commendation and a grant of \$50.00 from the Fine Fund.

*15404 Cst. W. T. McLean:* On patrol duty at Prince George, B.C., this member learned that two brothers were unconscious at the bottom of a 43-foot well; they had been overcome by fumes from a gas driven pump. Cst. McLean attempted to descend the well, but dense fumes drove him to the surface. A bystander was then lowered into the well but had to be pulled up and was revived through artificial respiration given by Constable McLean. The constable went down again using a respirator; the equipment did not work so he removed it and brought up one man. Respirator was adjusted but had to be removed during second descent; the other man was brought up. Though very ill himself Cst. McLean made valiant efforts to resuscitate the brothers, but they were dead. Consideration is being given to a suitable award to Constable McLean.

*15929 Cst. J. L. Belliveau:* While policing a regatta at Oka, Quebec, a 225-pound man fell off the judges' barge into deep water. Cst. Belliveau at once plunged into the water, in full uniform, and succeeded in saving the drowning man. This Constable received the Commissioner's commendation and a grant of \$20.00 from the Fine Fund.

*15011 Cst. M. M. Collins and 15238 Cst. G. L. Richardson:* A Cadillac, Saskatchewan, building was entered, a car was stolen and it was thought that B.C. licence plates were then put on the stolen car. Constables Collins and Richardson of the Calgary C.I.B. spotted the car and started questioning the various occupants. The driver slipped out and Collins, though unarmed, gave chase on foot, leaving Richardson to guard car and occupants. The escaping driver fired at Cst. Collins but the constable bravely continued pursuit, assisted now by a member of the Calgary City Police. Culprit was found to be a well-known criminal, and was sentenced to a long prison term for a number of burglaries and the shooting offence. Both members were commended by the Officer Commanding "K" Division, Edmonton, Alberta for their actions in this case.

*13112 Cpl. F. Thompson:* On a Sunday in December, three boys fell through the ice in Dow's Lake, Ottawa. One reached safety by himself. Cpl. Thompson of "HQ" Division and Mr. Henry May, who were out driving with their families, came to the rescue at once. The rescuers broke through the thin ice, but they carried on and pulled out one boy safely. Though he was exhausted,

Cpl. Thompson again entered the water and rescued the remaining lad. In recognition of their heroic act, both Cpl. Thompson and Mr. May were awarded parchment certificates by the Royal Canadian Humane Association.

*14224 Cst. C. Rachel and 16073 2/Cst. J. R. A. Clarkson:* Two deserters from the Armed Services started a career of crime involving burglaries, car thefts and armed hold-ups. R.C.M.P. detachments were alerted. The men were spotted in a car by Constables Rachel and Clarkson in St. James, Man. The culprits then drove off at speeds of 80 and 85 m.p.h. but the constables caught up with them. The men separated on jumping from the car and one was found by Cst. Rachel. The other fled, firing at Cst. Clarkson, but the constable closed in and disarmed him. They received the Commissioner's commendation.

*15226 Cst. W. G. Pooler, 15627 Cst. D. R. Winn and 17299 2/Cst. J. C. Groves:* A man attempted to rob a Williams Lake, B.C., bank, wounded the manager and then escaped. A police detail of Csts. Pooler, Winn and Groves followed tracks from the scene of offence. While searching bush country they suddenly came face to face with the culprit who covered them with a pistol and ordered them to drop their arms. Instead, the constables scattered and in the exchange of shots Cst. Winn wounded the wanted man. The offender was sentenced to twenty years. He also faces a murder charge at Maxville, Ont. The three men received the Commissioner's commendation for their actions in this case.

*11165 Cpl. E. Stanley, 15298 Cst. J. F. Friend and 17047 3/Cst. G. H. M. Annand:* An East Kildonan, Manitoba, bank was held up and robbed of \$7,000 by two armed bandits who escaped in a stolen car. R.C.M.P. co-operated with Winnipeg and East Kildonan police in setting up road blocks. Two days later two strangers were observed in a nearby village. Ten members of the Force under Cpl. Stanley searched the sparsely populated, heavily wooded area. Csts. Friend and Annand stopped two men on a trail for questioning. Suddenly one attacked Friend and in the struggle that followed the other shot him from close range, severely wounding the constable's face and neck. Cst. Annand opened fire at once and help soon arrived. In the ensuing battle one bandit was killed and the other wounded. The survivor was given 30 years in the penitentiary. All but \$20 of the loot was recovered. The action taken by these three men was highly commended by the Commissioner.



## Supply

*Quarters.*—The moving of the headquarters of the Force from the Justice Building, Ottawa, to its new location in the suburb of Overbrook, Ottawa, was commenced on January 20, 1953. As certain alterations were incomplete, coupled with the lack of telephone lines, some delays were experienced during the move, but with the exception of the Identification Branch, the transfer of which has been deferred until telephones become available, this large undertaking was completed within three weeks with very little interruption in work. This move affected a personnel of between eight and nine hundred and consisted of 365 loads of furniture and equipment, which had an approximate total weight of some 1900 tons.

The new building is the property of the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Ottawa and is rented by the Department of Public Works on behalf of the Canadian Government for a term of five years, with the option of renewing the lease for a further term of two years if required. This building provides an area of approximately 269,000 square feet with about 200,000 square feet of usable space.

To provide full accommodation for this headquarters another 40,000 square feet would be required, and owing to this the supply stores and tailor shop have been left in their present location at 294 Sparks Street.

Provision has been made in the estimates of the Department of Public Works for the fiscal year 1953-54 for the erection of a temporary building, with an area of 12,500 square feet, at the rear of the main building to provide for normal expansion during the next five years.

A mess has been established in the new building capable of meeting the demands of approximately eight to nine hundred people for the midday meal and about fifty single men regularly. A small area on the fourth floor of this building has been set aside for the accommodation of these single men.

"A" Division, which is responsible for the field work of the Force in the Ottawa area and Eastern Ontario, will continue to maintain its headquarters in its present location in the Canadian Bank Note Building, Wellington Street.

Plans will be made for the acquisition of land and the construction of permanent accommodation for the headquarters of the Force upon vacating the present building when the lease expires, and this matter is now in the hands of the Department of Public Works.

The construction programme of the Force, held in abeyance during the war years owing to the high cost of labour and materials, was resumed on a small scale in 1947 and increased in 1950, but for various reasons much of the construction commenced in 1950 was not completed until 1952. In Newfoundland, there were a few instances where land had to be expropriated for lack of clear titles. When titles were obtained further delays were occasioned in surveying the property to obtain the information necessary to draw up plans and specifications.

The sum of \$3,787,850.00 was voted for new construction in 1952-53, but about sixty per cent only of the programme begun during the year was completed.

Standard type detachment buildings have been erected this year at Placentia, Whitbourne, Stephenville Crossing and Deer Lake in Newfoundland; Port Hawkesbury in Nova Scotia; Fort Erie in Ontario; Emerson and Manitou in Manitoba; and Carlyle and Glaslyn in Saskatchewan.



Detachment buildings commenced at the beginning of 1952 are nearing completion at St. Lawrence, Burin, Stephenville and Clarenville, Newfoundland, and Fort Chipewyan and Fort McMurray in Alberta.

In many instances it has been found more economical to purchase than to build and suitable quarters were obtained in this manner in Shediac, New Brunswick; Arborg, McCreary and Sprague in Manitoba; Sturgis in Saskatchewan; Beaverlodge in Alberta; and Fort St. James in British Columbia. At Truro, Nova Scotia, a building large enough to accommodate both the subdivision and detachment was purchased as well as officers quarters. Similar quarters were also purchased at Nelson, Prince Rupert, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.

It is planned next year to erect ten more detachment buildings in Newfoundland and four in Labrador; also one at each of the following points: Alberton, P.E.I., Glace Bay and Kentville, N.S., Campbellton, N.B., Churchill, Ste. Rose du Lac and Norway House, Man., Broadview, Punnichy, Stony Rapids, Tisdale and Uranium City, Sask., Salmo, Red Pass, Burns Lake, Alexis Creek, Lake Cowichan, Osoyoos and Port Edward, in B.C. Negotiations are also underway for the purchase of detachment buildings at Grand Falls, N.B., Fort Vermilion and Vauxhall, Alta.

Major construction projects, such as alterations to the meteorological building at Saint John, N.B., transferred from the Department of Transport for the use of the Force, have been completed, and it is planned to erect a senior non-commissioned officer's residence at the rear of the main building. Major alterations are required as well for the divisional barracks at Fredericton, N.B.

It is hoped to construct an addition to the divisional headquarters building at Montreal to provide storage for police cars and seized motor vehicles, and sleeping quarters for the single men.

At Rockcliffe, the new administration building is almost completed and ready for occupancy. Tenders have been awarded for an addition to the present barracks building and a contract has been entered into for the construction of a new feed storage building during the forthcoming year.

At Regina, the crime detection laboratory has been completed, the new "C" Block is half completed and it is expected that a start will be made on the non-commissioned officers' residences, consisting of one single house and two duplexes. The new fire hall is finished and tenders have been called for an extension to the present garage, the erection of which is to be commenced shortly.

Plans and specifications are being prepared for a division mess and cafeteria at Regina, a combination garage, storage and artisans building at Edmonton, Alta., and a combined lecture hall, gymnasium, artisans shop and revolver range at Vancouver, B.C.

In the Yukon Territory, officers' quarters and the construction of two duplex houses for married non-commissioned officers at Whitehorse were undertaken by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation through the Department of National Defence and are almost completed.

In the Northwest Territories the construction of combination living quarters, office and cellroom was proceeded with at Simpson, but will require a few more weeks to finish.

*General Supplies and Equipment.*—In the procurement of general supplies, clothing, kit and other equipment, some difficulty has been experienced in the past year due to the failure of contractors to meet the delivery schedules promised. In view of the limited quantity of clothing held in our stores these



slow deliveries cause a considerable amount of inabilities on requisitions to accumulate. The delay in deliveries is particularly true in the case of brown serge jackets, a large number of which were not delivered by the end of the fiscal year, necessitating the carry-over of a larger total of outstanding commitments than is usually the case.

In general, the quality of the clothing and kit supplied is good and even in those cases where delivery difficulties have been encountered, the garments produced are fully up to standard. The exception to this rule is to be found in the case of scarlet serge tunics as some complaints have been received that, despite rigid inspection, the garments supplied in the last year have not been quite as satisfactory as in previous years.

Prices paid for woollen and cotton goods have been substantially lower than those which prevailed during the fiscal year 1951-52. These lower prices are a reflection of the sharp drop that took place in the wool market in the late summer of 1951, and it is anticipated that purchases for the coming year will be maintained at about the same levels as in the fiscal year 1952-53.

It has been found necessary in view of the increasing work to establish two additional tailor shops at Rockcliffe and Vancouver respectively for the purpose of making repairs and alterations to uniforms at those points.

In accordance with present plans the Force will be completely equipped with .38 Special revolvers within the next two years.

The average net cost of units of motor transport for the Force has also shown a decline due to the budgetary changes in the taxes on passenger cars. In all, the Force purchased some 369 new units many of which were replacements for vehicles that had become unserviceable through fair wear and tear. It is interesting to note that on the average, replacements of old cars were made at mileage of approximately 73,000.

The system of centralization followed by the stationery section, whereby all stationery supplies and office equipment are distributed direct from Ottawa, continues to function satisfactorily and despite the fact that over 300 tons of stationery have been shipped from the central stores this year no serious difficulties have been experienced.

Two hundred and seventy-five typewriters were purchased and distributed last year to the various divisions and detachments of the Force, mostly as replacements. However, due to increase in personnel and the urgent need for the replacement of old typewriters, it is estimated that three hundred and twenty-five will be required for the year 1953-54. The cost of stationery generally shows a downward trend.

## Conclusion

While the year just past has been marked by no spectacular developments, special attention has been given to eliminating faults in our organization, to improving our training procedure, and to adjusting personnel placement with a view to getting maximum efficiency from available strength.

There has been a noticeable increase in the work-load but at the same time progress has been made in filling our strength establishment despite normal wastage. I have hope that we may reach our full authorized strength in 1953.

The move of Headquarters to the Seminary building at Hurdman's Bridge has resulted in vastly improved working conditions for the staff and has brought together practically all the elements of Headquarters under one roof. It has also allowed for a survey of our office layout and functions, a survey which could not be carried out in our old quarters but something which I am now convinced will result in more efficient operation, as well as in economies. In the conduct of this study we have had the help of the Organization and Methods Division of the Civil Service Commission and I must express appreciation for the thorough and competent manner in which that Division carried out its examination.

During September I visited most of our detachments in northern British Columbia and the Yukon, as well as Fort Liard, N.W.T. and some of the Peace River Detachments in Alberta. In December I attended a Session of the Northwest Territories Council at Fort Smith, and in January I was able to inspect a few of our detachments in the Hudson's Bay country and the Arctic.

Plans are now well underway for setting up an Inspection team, headed by a senior Officer of the Force, to carry out systematic and regular inspections of all division and sub-division headquarters and a few representative detachments. This system will, it is felt, allow for more decentralization and the removal of certain controls and returns now in use.

The Force has benefited from friendly co-operation extended by many government departments and agencies and the help thus given is heartily acknowledged.

In the provinces where the Force is under contract and in the towns and cities where our men act under agreements as municipal police we have had a full measure of support from those various officials with whom we work. I am also able to report that the good co-operation which of recent years has marked our relationship with other police forces in the country has continued. I venture to say that the general public are unaware of the close day-to-day exchange of help between Canadian law-enforcement agencies—an exchange which is essential if we are to give the service expected of us.

Once more the Force must thank the different consultants and advisers, some from the Government Service and some from outside agencies, who have given freely of their time and specialized knowledge to assist us. Likewise I wish to thank the press for the accuracy and consideration shown when reporting our work.

Finally I record with pleasure my appreciation to all members of the Force, regular and reserve, Civilian employees and Civil Servants for their loyalty and for the team-work displayed in furthering the work of the Force during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. H. NICHOLSON,  
*Commissioner.*



## Appendices

### Appendix A

Selected from the medley of cases that occurred this year, the following are included in this report because it is felt that each illustrates certain features of the Force's work that may be of interest to the public and to other police forces either through the uncommon nature of the investigation itself or through the results obtained.

#### R. v. Cunningham

Albert Thorsen, a 72-year-old widower and pensioner, lived alone in his one-room cabin near Savory, a flag stop on the Canadian National Railways close to the section point of Endako, 120 miles west of Prince George. Thorsen, a familiar figure in the district with his horse-drawn two wheel cart, was seen in the neighbourhood on September 14 and 16, 1951, accompanied by a stranger, a man judged to be about 65 years of age. Ernest Mould, local section foreman, learned from Thorsen that he was planning to visit Vanderhoof for medical treatment and that he seemed pleased with the fact that the stranger, a new found acquaintance, had agreed to look after his cabin and horse while he was away.

Four days later neighbours noticed Thorsen's horse loose on the range. This and the fact that the elderly man's whereabouts was unknown caused Theodore Jacobsen, a storekeeper of Endako, to telephone the R.C.M.P. detachment at Burns Lake, some 30 miles west, and express his fears about Thorsen's well-being. Acting on the suggestion made by the police, Jacobsen with two companions went to Thorsen's cabin, which they found padlocked. Forcing entrance to the cabin they found Thorsen's dead body on the floor covered with blankets. He had apparently been shot.

An R.C.M.P. party arrived an hour later to inspect the cabin. Thorsen had apparently been dead for several days and this was confirmed by medical examination later. It appeared to the investigators that he had been shot while sitting at the table eating a meal. Subsequent investigation established a good description of the missing stranger and his recent movements as well as the murder weapon, a .303 rifle, which was located concealed in the pit toilet outside the cabin.

For several days investigation continued without any positive leads being uncovered. Then on October 11 a man who gave his name as Allan Bruce Cunningham walked into the R.C.M.P. detachment at Clinton, 280 miles south of Prince George. To the constable in the office he said, "I'm giving myself up. I've committed murder." And later: "I beat a murder rap in 1941 at Prince George but this one bothers me. I did something at Endako."

Cunningham appeared sober and quite rational. He also fitted the description given earlier to the police, and stains on his clothing removed from his pack-sack were later proved to be blood stains. His further statements and evidence gathered by the police seemed to link him unquestionably with the crime.

Cunningham was removed to Prince George and formally charged. His fingerprints were identified with prints found at the scene and revealed that he possessed a lengthy record dating from 1920 for such offences as theft, forgery and shop breaking. He had also been acquitted from a charge of murder at Prince George in 1941, the police records of this case suggesting that he had pronounced homicidal tendencies. At the preliminary hearing at Prince George on November 27 Cunningham was committed for trial, which was set for the Prince Rupert Assizes in May, 1952.



On his arrival at Prince Rupert, Cunningham told the police that he intended to plead guilty, and this information was conveyed by the Crown prosecutor to Mr. Justice H. S. Wood.

When the trial commenced, the Court observed that Cunningham had no counsel, and advised him that counsel could be assigned him if he wished. Cunningham replied that he did not wish counsel, that he had no defence to offer, and that he wished the case to be proceeded with.

The charge was read and Cunningham was asked by the Court if he wished to plead and he stated his assent. The Court anticipating his plea questioned him on whether he understood the difference between murder and manslaughter. Cunningham replied that he did. When asked how he pled to the charge he replied that he pled guilty.

Following this the evidence of the two psychiatrists, Doctors E. A. Campbell and D. C. MacDonald who had examined Cunningham, was then heard and both stated that Cunningham possessed an educational standard equivalent to high school or first year university, was mentally fit to understand the plea to the charge and to realize what the consequences would be. His Lordship then stated that he would hear evidence in corroboration though he cited a case where the judicial confession of guilt had been sufficient to sustain a conviction. Testimony was given by Theodore Jacobsen and police witnesses.

At the conclusion of this evidence the Court called for a brief adjournment and requested the doctors to see Cunningham again. On the resumption of the proceedings Dr. Campbell took the stand and reiterated his previous opinion and was supported by Dr. MacDonald. They said that in view of Mr. Justice Woods' remarks from the bench they had asked Cunningham point blank why he had committed the murder, a question that they had refrained from asking him in former interviews because they felt it would not be proper, and that Cunningham freely admitted that it was for the money he had understood Thorsen to have on his person or cached on his premises, believed to be about \$700.00. The sum actually found by Cunningham was \$40.00 and no other moneys belonging to Thorsen existed.

The Court then instructed the Registrar to read the charge and added to the accused that under the circumstances he could do no other than accept his plea.

On May 12, 1952 Allen Bruce Cunningham was sentenced to hang. The sentence was carried out on August 5, 1952, at Oakalla Prison Farm.

Throughout the period from the day of his arrest up to the conclusion of the trial, Cunningham's demeanour and attitude toward his fate remained steadfast. Much of the time in jail he spent reading murder mysteries. On several occasions in conversation with the police he spoke of the "murder rap" he had "beat" in 1941, and said that he knew from his experience and knowledge of Canadian justice that the odds against his escaping a second murder charge were impossible. It seemed that in the three weeks between the time of the murder and the day he surrendered at Clinton, this opinion had become fixed in his mind and it led to his unshakeable decision to plead guilty and take the consequences.

The acceptance by the Court of this plea of guilty to murder establishes a precedent in British Columbia legal history.

#### **R. v. Kerr**

One man had lost almost \$500 playing the wheels of fortune. Several other citizens attending the Agricultural Fair at Mission, B.C., were also losing too much money. So much so, in fact, that their suspicions were aroused and they complained to the local R.C.M.P. detachment.



Dressed in civilian clothes the police kept two stalls with roulette wheels under close observation. So far as they could see, the wheels were apparently being operated legally. At least, they could detect no obvious braking devices. Moreover, it seemed impossible to them that such a mechanism could be connected to the type of wheel being used.

Not entirely satisfied, however, the investigators decided to go into the matter a little further, and near closing time, they asked the man who had the concession for the midway to explain how the wheels operated. He agreed but said that he only handled the rides and had made arrangements with George Alexander Kerr to operate the games of chance.

On examining the wheels it didn't take the police long to see that each had an ingenious method of braking that made it possible for the operators to stop them where they wished. The wheels were spun horizontally. From the undercentre of each wheel a shaft ran down through a bracket fastened to the table, the end of the shaft standing on a piece of glass on the table top. The wheels turned in a bearing that was held in the bracket about three inches from the top of the table. Between the top of the bearing and the point where the shaft joined the wheel there was a clearance of approximately  $\frac{1}{32}$  of an inch. When the operator applied pressure to the footboards the section of the table under the shaft would drop this minute fraction and allow the shaft to fall farther through the bracket with the result that the wheel would come into direct contact with the top of the bearing and thus brake it.

The police now got in touch with Kerr himself. In demonstrating the operation of the wheels, Kerr, the police saw at once, placed a thin piece of glass on the table under the shaft in place of the original glass the police found, which now eliminated entirely the  $\frac{1}{32}$  of an inch clearance between the wheel and bearing, and which had the effect of permanently braking the apparatus. The investigators quickly pointed this out to Kerr.

At his trial before His Honour H. J. Sullivan, Judge of the County Court in New Westminster, Kerr was convicted and fined \$1,500, or in default, sentenced to serve one year with hard labour.

### The Midas Touch

Police service dog "Asta" was obviously fatigued. The German Shepherd had worked four continuous days in sultry weather on a previous police case and had travelled over seven hundred miles by car and railway speeder to reach the Derwent District of Central Eastern Alberta, where she had been urgently called.

Strictly speaking, this case at Derwent wasn't even a police matter. No crime had been committed. In fact, only one person had anything at stake on the outcome of "Asta's" search. This man was Steve Babyn, a progressive young farmer of the small Alberta town. And to him, it meant a great deal.

Three days ago Mr. Babyn had begun plowing his rolling stubble field, his till set for two and one-half inches but sometimes cutting six. The area "Asta" was taken to on her arrival this night was a stretch Babyn had finished, about two miles in length and twelve feet in width.

Her master started her searching off leash. The tilled soil was powdery dry, and in a short time the dog's nostrils, mouth and throat were caked with black dust, which made breathing difficult for her. A greater handicap than this was Babyn himself. In the three days before Asta's arrival, Babyn and his brother had painstakingly examined the area she was working, and as a result Babyn's scent saturated the soil and confused the dog. As the search went on, Asta noticeably slowed down and had to be encouraged more and more. The



adverse conditions and the strain of a steady week's work began to show on her. Finally, after covering over 10,000 square yards, Asta was taken off the search, fed, and allowed to rest overnight.

Next morning, the dog was returned to the scene. It had rained during the night and the soil was soggy. It was feared that the rainfall might have washed out the scent. But the air was cool, and Asta was rested and fresh, and, as she began to nose the ground, showed it.

Working eagerly ahead of her master about twenty yards, she was seen to get scent suddenly, dig quickly, and take something in her mouth. Then she turned and trotted back to the party and dropped the object in her mouth at Mr. Babyn's feet.

It was Babyn's lost wallet.

The wallet contained Babyn's driver's licence, his liquor permit, some personal snapshots, several important receipts, and cheques and cash, which included a small sum of church money, totalling \$1,123.30.

Needless to say, Asta won another extremely enthusiastic supporter, and added another notch in her already well-notched collar.

Unquestionably, too, "Asta's" uncanny ability to disinter the invisible time after time has given considerable prestige to the adage that a dog is a man's best friend—at least, in this case.

#### **Kenneth Northcote—Accident on Mount Coquitlam, B.C.**

In May 1952 a party of three university students under the leadership of James Roddick, a veteran surveyor, established base camp near Mount Coquitlam, B.C., and commenced their season's operations for the Geological Survey Branch of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys. The hills leading to this area reach down into the populated Lower Fraser Valley, Mount Coquitlam itself lying between the Pitt and Coquitlam Lakes is a mere 20 air miles from Vancouver but access to these mountains is difficult in the extreme owing to the many peaks, sheer rock faces, deep valleys and dense undergrowth.

With the advent of fine weather in mid June the Roddick party made good progress and on July 4th, the three young men, Northcote, Chamberlain, and Christy, left base, carrying full camping packs on an overnight trip which took them over the 4,500 foot level. At 8.00 o'clock that night, while traversing a narrow ridge, Northcote lost his footing and plunged 300 feet down a steep rock-strewn slope. Found to be suffering from severe injuries to the ribs and pelvis, he was moved to a rocky ledge and made as comfortable as possible. While Chamberlain set out for help, Christy remained with Northcote, the two being joined by Roddick the following morning.

Shortly after noon of the following day Chamberlain reached Pitt Lake and telephoned the R.C.M.P. Detachment at Port Coquitlam. In view of the nature of Northcote's injuries and the difficult terrain, it was realized that he could not be carried out by a ground party with any reasonable chance of saving his life. The use of a helicopter appeared imperative.

At Vancouver it was learned from the Search and Rescue Service of the R.C.A.F. that a service helicopter was not immediately available. However, within a short time an R.C.A.F. Canso, based at Sea Island, picked up Chamberlain at a pre-arranged spot on Pitt River. Returning to Sea Island the party transferred to a Dakota transport which had been readied by the Para-Rescue unit. The transport, which carried an R.C.A.F. doctor, a nursing sister, and a jump-master, headed for Mount Coquitlam, where the scene of the accident was pin-pointed by Chamberlain.



A spot about half a mile from the accident was selected as suitable for a parachute jump and at 6.40 p.m. Squadron Leader Wynne, the R.C.A.F. doctor, bailed out, followed by Nursing Sister Woodman, who was making the first operational jump by a female member of the R.C.A.F. Medical and other emergency supplies, including a basket stretcher, were dropped. The stretcher plunged through the thin ice of nearby Dupe Lake and a second one met the same fate. The third stretcher landed safely and Sergeant Jameson, the jump-master, then bailed out. All three R.C.A.F. made good landings in the trees, lowering themselves to the ground by nylon ropes. The doctor and Sgt. Jameson, guided by the circling Dakota, reached Northcote by 11.00 p.m. The injured man's condition was reported as good. Nurse Woodman could not be found and was not located until late the following morning.

The same evening a commercially operated helicopter made a landing near the rescue party but in spite of instructions from the Dakota, the pilot was unable to make contact. He was forced to leave the scene before darkness made a take-off impossible, and advised that in any event his machine was too small to effect a take-off with the patient on board.

The possibility of failure to effect a rescue by air before nightfall had been anticipated and a member of Maillardville Detachment had been standing by since 2.00 p.m. with a seven-man volunteer party, including two guides. At 11.00 p.m. the party received word to proceed and within half an hour were at the end of the highway north of Port Coquitlam. Carrying food for two days, a stretcher, ropes, flashlights and a Portaphone radio, they commenced the ascent of the southern slope of Mount Burke. The party made good time until 7.00 a.m. the following morning when rising sun caused the snow crust to soften on a 3,900 foot peak; an estimated five hours of strenuous climbing over the most difficult part of the route still lay before them. Radio communication with the Dakota aircraft circling the area could not be maintained; however, a smoke signal was sent up and directions were obtained from pre-arranged manoeuvres of the aircraft.

The two guides, now beyond familiar territory, advised that to bring the patient out was practically impossible in view of the extremely rugged terrain. The member of the Force and five civilian volunteers decided, however, to press on. Receiving directions from the aircraft from time to time, the party reached the scene of the accident at 12.30 p.m., after five and a half hours of the most hazardous going. Here they found the injured Northcote with Christy and Roddick in attendance. Squadron Leader Wynne and Sergeant Jameson had left the scene earlier to search for Nursing Sister Woodman, missing since the previous evening, when she bailed out of the aircraft.

Through the co-operation of the United States Coast Guard a Sikorsky S.55 helicopter, based at Port Angeles, Washington, was despatched to the area. Shortly after mid-day of July 6th the pilot manoeuvred his machine up a narrow valley on the north of the mountain and finally made a landing on a basin formed by the gravel bank of a stream that had been marked out for him by the Air Force doctor and N.C.O.

Next came the problem of transporting Northcote to the Sikorsky. The smaller helicopter, which had visited the area the previous evening, again arrived on the scene and the pilot indicated to the rescue party the route to be taken to the Sikorsky. This was steep and difficult, with heavy, wet snow, and with rock faces to be negotiated. While only a mile away by air, it was many times that distance on foot.

Northcote was secured to the basket stretcher and was carried slowly and laboriously to the aircraft, the journey taking three and a half hours. Nursing Sister Woodman, who had been located that morning, accompanied the injured



man aboard the Sikorsky, which, when airborne barely had room to turn around and make its way out of the mountains. Less than an hour later, Northcote was taken by ambulance from Sea Island to a hospital in Vancouver where his injuries were diagnosed as a fractured hip and three broken ribs. (He was discharged from hospital three weeks later).

A second trip by the Sikorsky removed Squadron Leader Wynne and Sgt. Jameson to Sea Island. The ground party, fortified by Roddick's intimate knowledge of the terrain, decided to make the descent immediately, although a rest was badly needed after sixteen hours of strenuous effort. Commencing at 5.00 p.m. the men began the long trek down and reached a logging road six hours later. Here they were met by members of Port Coquitlam Detachment who had travelled up the Pitt River by hired boat. A jeep, borrowed from a logging company took them as far as possible into the mountains, where contact was made with the returning rescue party.

The rescue of Kenneth Northcote was an outstanding example of communal co-operation, in which equal credit was due to all individuals and organizations which made the successful outcome possible.

#### Laurent Dubé, Quebec, P.Q.

To the members of the R.C.M.P. detachment at Shediac, N.B., the car accident was a routine investigation. The puzzling factor crept in when the driver of the car couldn't be found.

He wasn't at the scene when the police arrived on the night of January 8, 1951. To them, the cause of the accident was evident enough. The car, a 1950 Chevrolet coach bearing Quebec licence plates, had been travelling at a reasonable speed on Route 15 towards the town of Shediac. Suddenly, near the entrance of the Foche Bridge, it had swerved out of control on the icy road, had struck a steel guard and a wooden post, and had come to a stop with the nose of the vehicle protruding some five feet out over the embankment of the Scoudouc River.

Inside the car the police found the ignition turned on. The name on the key-ring tag and the three sales order books of the Success Wax Limited, Quebec, which were in the brief case on the front seat, was Laurent Dube, 1004-2nd Avenue, Quebec, P.Q. But there was no trace of Dube in the vicinity.

Days later and after a provincial-wide search had got under way, the facts assembled by the police on investigation tended simply to deepen the mystery. Several people had passed Dube's car after the accident but having seen no one around, had driven on thinking that the driver had gone for help. One driver stated, however, that he had been following this car and had watched it strike the bridge but upon reaching the spot had seen no one either inside or near the vehicle. Three men travelling together told the police that they had noticed a man dressed in a blue suit and a plaid beret standing at the rear of the car; but they claimed that this was on January 7—the day before the accident was supposed to have happened. One passer-by expressed the opinion that at the time he noticed the car on January 8 the waters of the Scoudouc River was extremely high and had almost reached road level.

This last bit of information turned the police to the possibility that Dube might have slipped down the embankment into the river when he had climbed out of his car to examine the damage. The only open water in the river at the time was under the Foche Bridge. But this theory was not supported by the undisturbed condition of the snow along the bank. Dragging operations proved fruitless.



From Moncton, on January 11 came word that Dube had registered at the Windsor Hotel on January 3. He had last been seen there on January 8, and at that time had told a friend that he was going to Shediac on business that day and would return around nine that evening. A search of his room gave credence to this since several articles of clothing, a club bag, and a brief case belonging to him were found. A good description of the missing man was obtained and circulated throughout the Maritimes. Among other things, he was known to have been wearing a distinctive navy blue Balmoral beret with red and white plaid band and a Thistle Curling Club badge the day he had left Moncton. Inquiries at all business establishments, garages and hospitals in Moncton and Shediac met with negative results.

Meanwhile, inquiries instituted at his home in Quebec City and from his employer revealed not the slightest suggestion of any reason why he might wish to voluntarily disappear. It was learned, however, that Dube's firm had sent him \$50.00 by wire, and following this lead it was reported by the company's treasury office in Toronto that by April 13, 1951 there was no record of the wire having been cashed.

Dube was given up for dead. The generally accepted theory was that he had drowned in the Scoudouc River but whether by accidental means or by suicide was not known. Fishermen who had been scouting the river constantly since his disappearance had located nothing.

Then, on April 22, a resident of Shediac discovered a beret 500 yards north-east of Foche Bridge at the low water mark. It was definitely established that it was Dube's. As a result dragging operations went into full swing again. Though they were continued throughout the summer, his body was not found.

As Dube was an ex-member of the Canadian Army, this source was checked for any possible information that they might have on file regarding his background and service. It was learned that Dube had at one time injured one of his fingers to such a degree that it had caused him to faint and on falling to the floor he had struck the back of his head. But there was no indication that he suffered any ill effects from the blow.

By March, 1952, still no trace of the missing man had come to light. Then two years and 20 days after Dube's strange disappearance members of the R.C.M.P. criminal investigation branch at Halifax, N.S., learned that a man answering his description, except for a moustache, had been observed in the vicinity of the Halifax Infirmary. A check was made at this place and it was found that the man, identified as Paul Dupuis, had been employed there as a male nurse since January 16, 1951, eight days after the accident.

Dupuis was interviewed on February 1, 1953. He appeared extremely nervous when the investigator identified himself. Dupuis related that there had been a blank period in his life he was unable to account for. He said that he had made no mention of this to anyone because of his fear of being committed to a mental institution.

He agreed to have his fingerprints taken and these were checked with the prints on record with the identification Bureau of the Canadian Army. It was definitely established that Paul Dupuis was actually Laurent Dube.

**Appendix B****List of detachments, and cities and towns policed by  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police as at March 31, 1953****Newfoundland  
"B" Division****Headquarters: *St. John's****Detachments*

Baie Verte	Deer Lake	Lewisporte
Battle Harbour	Fogo	Nain
Bell Island	Ferryland	Placentia
Bonavista	Gander	Red Bay
Bonne Bay	Glovertown	Springdale
Botwood	Goose Bay	St. Anthony
Buchans	Grand Bank	Stephenville
Burgeo	Grand Falls	Stephenville Crossing
Burin	Hampden	St. George's
Cartwright	Harbour Breton	St. John's
Channel	Harbour Grace	St. Lawrence
Clarenville	Hawkes Bay	Twillingate
Corner Brook	Hopedale	Whitbourne

**Prince Edward Island  
"L" Division****Headquarters: *Charlottetown****Detachments*

Alberton	Charlottetown	Souris
Borden	Montague	Summerside

**Nova Scotia  
"H" Division****Headquarters: *Halifax*****Sub-Divisions: *Halifax*  
*Truro*  
*Sydney****Detachments*

Amherst	Halifax	Port Hood
Antigonish	Ingonish	Pugwash
Arichat	Inverness	Sheet Harbour
Baddeck	Kentville	Shelburne
Barrington Passage	Liverpool	Sherbrooke
Bridgetown	Lunenburg	Shubenacadie
Bridgewater	Meteghan River	Springhill
Chester	New Glasgow	St. Peters
Cheticamp	New Waterford	Sydney
Dartmouth	North Sydney	Tatamagouche
Digby	Parrsboro	Truro
Eskasoni	Pictou	Windsor
Glace Bay	Port Hawkesbury	Yarmouth
Guysboro		



## New Brunswick

### “J” Division

**Headquarters:** *Fredericton*

**Sub-Divisions:** *Fredericton*  
*Moncton*

#### *Detachments*

Albert	Grand Manan	St. Leonard
Bathurst	Jacquet River	St. Quentin
Buctouche	McAdam	St. Stephen
Campbellton	Minto	St. Stephen Town Det.
Campbellton Town Det.	Moncton	Sackville
Caraquet	Newcastle	Shediac
Chatham Town Det.	Newcastle Town Det.	Shediac Town Det.
Chipman	Perth	Shippegan
Dalhousie	Petitcodiac	Sussex
Doaktown	Plaster Rock	Sussex Town Det.
East Florenceville	Port Elgin	Tabusintac
Edmundston	Richibucto	Tracadie
Fredericton	St. Andrews Town Det.	Woodstock
Gagetown	St. George	
Grand Falls	St. John	

## Quebec

### “C” Division

**Headquarters:** *Montreal*

**Sub-Divisions:** *Montreal*  
*Quebec*

#### *Detachments*

Amos	Huntingdon	Rock Island
Bedford	Joliette	Rouyn
Bersimis	Lacolle	St. Georges de Beauce
Cabano	Megantic	St. Jean
Caughnawaga	Montmagny	St. Jerome
Chicoutimi	Montreal	Sherbrooke
Coaticook	Quebec	Sutton
Drummondville	Restigouche	Three Rivers
Estcourt	Rimouski	Val d'Or
Granby	Riviere-du-Loup	Valleyfield
Hemmingford	Roberval	

## Ontario

### “A” Division

**Headquarters:** *Ottawa*

#### *Detachments*

Ottawa	Cornwall	Pembroke
Belleville	Kingston	St. Regis, (Que.)
Brockville	Ottawa Town Station	

**Ontario****"O" Division****Headquarters: *Toronto****Detachments*

Toronto	London	Sault Ste. Marie
Camp Borden	Manitowaning	South Porcupine
Cobourg	Muncey	Sudbury
Fort Erie	Niagara Falls	Timmins
Guelph	Ohsweken	Toronto Town Station
Hamilton	Orillia	Wallaceburg
Kirkland Lake	Owen Sound	Windsor
Leamington	Sarnia	

**Manitoba****"D" Division****Headquarters: *Winnipeg***
**Sub-Divisions: *Brandon*  
*Dauphin*  
*Winnipeg***
*Detachments*

Amaranth	Gimli	Ste. Rose du Lac
Arborg	Gladstone	Selkirk
Ashern	Gretna	Sherridon
Beausejour	Hamiota	Shoal Lake
Berens River	Headingly	Snow Lake
Bisset	Hodgson	Souris
Boissevain	Kenora, Ont.	Sprague
Brandon	Killarney	Steinbach
Camp Shilo	Lac du Bonnet	Swan River
Carberry	Manitou	Teulon
Carman	McCreary	The Pas
Charleswood	Melita	Transcona
Churchill	Minnedosa	Treherne
Crystal City	Morden	Tuxedo
Dauphin	Morris	Virden
Deloraine	Nipigon, Ont.	Wabowden
Elphinstone	Norway House	Wasagaming
Emerson	Oak Point	Whitemouth
Ethelbert	Portage la Prairie	Winnipeg
Flin Flon	Reston	Winnipeg Beach
Fort Frances, Ont.	Roblin	Winnipegosis
Fort Garry	Rosburn	
Fort William, Ont.	Russell	



## Saskatchewan

### "F" Division

**Headquarters: Regina**

**Sub-Divisions: North Battleford**

**Prince Albert**

**Regina**

**Saskatoon**

**Swift Current**

**Yorkton**

#### *Detachments*

Assiniboia	Humboldt	Ponteix
Avonlea	Ile a la Crosse	Porcupine Plain
Balcarres	Imperial	Prince Albert
Bengough	Indian Head	Punnichy
Biggar	Ituna	Radisson
Big River	Kamsack	Radville
Blain Lake	Kelvington	Regina Town Station
Broadview	Kerrobert	Rosetown
Cabri	Kindersley	Rose Valley
Canora	Kipling	Rosthern
Carlyle	Kyle	St. Walburg
Carnduff	La Ronge	Saskatoon
Carrot River	Langenburg	Shaunavon
Climax	Lanigan	Shellbrook
Consul	Leader	Spiritwood
Craik	Lloydminster	Stony Rapids
Cumberland House	Loon Lake	Strasbourg
Cutknife	Maidstone	Sturgis
Delisle	Maple Creek	Swift Current
Elbow	Mayfair	Tisdale
Esterhazy	Meadow Lake	Torquay
Estevan	Melfort	Unity
Eston	Melville	Uranium
Fillmore	Milestone	Val Marie
Foam Lake	Moose Jaw	Vonda
Fort Qu'Appelle	Moosomin	Wadena
Fox Valley	Morse	Wakaw
Glaslyn	Mossbank	Waskesiu
Goodsoil	Naicam	Watrous
Gravelbourg	Nipawin	Weyburn
Green Lake	North Battleford	Wilkie
Gull Lake	North Portal	Willow Bunch
Hafford	Onion Lake	Wood Mountain
Hanley	Outlook	Yorkton
Hudson Bay	Pelly	Young

**Alberta****"K" Division****Headquarters: *Edmonton***

**Sub-Divisions: *Calgary***  
***Edmonton***  
***Lethbridge***  
***Red Deer***  
***Peace River***

*Detachments*

Andrew	Fort McMurray	Picture Butte
Athabaska	Fort Vermilion	Pincher Creek
Banff	Gleichen	Ponoka
Barons	Grand Prairie	Provost
Bashaw	Hanna	Red Deer
Bassano	Hardisty	Redwater
Beaver Lodge	High Prairie	Rocky Mountain House
Blairmore	High River	Ryley
Bonnyville	Hilda	Slave Lake
Breton	Innisfail	Smoky Lake
Brooks	Irricana	Spirit River
Calgary	Jasper	St. Albert
Camrose	Lac la Biche	St. Paul
Canmore	Lamont	Stettler
Cardston	Leduc	Stony Plain
Claresholm	Lethbridge	Strathmore
Cochrane	Lomond	Taber
Coronation	Magrath	Three Hills
Coutts	Manning	Trochu
Crossfield	Manyberries	Turner Valley
Derwent	Mayer Thorpe	Two Hills
Drumheller	McLennan	Vegreville
East Coulee	Medicine Hat	Vermilion
Edmonton	Mercoal	Viking
Edson	Nanton	Vulcan
Entwistle	Nordegg	Wainwright
Fairview	Okotoks	Waterton Park
Foremost	Olds	Westlock
Fort Chipewyan	Oyen	Wetaskiwin
Fort MacLeod	Peace River	



**British Columbia****“E” Division****Headquarters: *Victoria***

**Sub-Divisions: *Chilliwack***  
***Kamloops***  
***Nelson***  
***Prince George***  
***Prince Rupert***  
***Vancouver***  
***Victoria***  
***Fairmont***

***Detachments***

Abbotsford	Ganges	Port Alberni
Agassiz	Gibsons Landing	Port Alice
Alberni	Golden	Port Coquitlam
Alert Bay	Grand Forks	Port Edward
Alexis Creek	Greenwood	Powell River
Armstrong	Haney	Prince George
Ashcroft	Hazelton	Prince Rupert
Atlin	Hedley	Princeton
Barkerville	Hope	Qualicum
Bella Coola	Invermere	Queen Charlotte
Blubber Bay	Kamloops	Quesnel
Blue River	Kaslo	Red Pass
Boston Bar	Kelowna	Revelstoke
Bralorne	Kemano	Richmond
Britannia Beach	Keremeos	Rossland
Burnaby	Kimberley	Salmo
Burns Lake	Kitimat	Salmon Arm
Campbell River	Ladysmith	Sechelt
Castlegar	Lake Cowichan	Shawnigan Lake
Chase	Langley	Sicamous
Chemainus	Lillooet	Sidney
Chilliwack City	Lumby	Smithers
Chilliwack Municipal	Lytton	Sooke
Clinton	McBride	Spences Bridge
Cloverdale	Maillardville	Squamish
Colwood	Masset	Stewart
Copper Mountain	Merritt	Sumas
Courtenay	Mission	Summerland
Cranbrook	Nakusp	Telegraph Creek
Crescent Valley	Nanaimo	Terrace
Creston	Natal	Trail
Dawson Creek	Nelson	Ucluelet
Duncan	New Denver	Union Bay
Enderby	New Westminster	University
Essondale	North Vancouver	Vancouver
Falkland	Ocean Falls	Vanderhoof
Fernie	Oliver	Vernon
Field	100 Mile House	Victoria
Fort Nelson	Osoyoos	Westview
Fort St. James	Parksville	Williams Lake
Fort St. John	Penticton	Zeballos
Fruitvale		

## North West and Yukon Territory

### "G" Division

Headquarters: *Ottawa*

Sub-Divisions: *Aklavik*

*Fort Smith*

*Whitehorse*

#### *Detachments*

Aklavik	Good Hope	Port Harrison, Que.
Arctic Red River	Hains Junction	Port Radium
Baker Lake	Hay River	Providence
Cambridge Bay	Herschel Island	Rae
Chesterfield Inlet	Lake Harbour	Reliance
Coppermine	Liard	Resolution
Craig Harbour	Mayo	Simpson
Dawson	Minto	Spence Bay
Eskimo Point	Moose Factory, Ont.	Teslin
Fort Chimo, Que.	Norman	Tuktoyaktuk
Fort McPherson	Old Crow	Watson Lake
Fort Smith	Pangnirtung	Whitehorse
Frobisher Bay	Pond Inlet	Yellowknife

## "Marine" Division

Headquarters: *Halifax, N.S.*

#### *Ships and Locations*

Halifax, N.S.	Toronto, Ont.
R.C.M.P.S. "Irvine"	R.C.M.P. P/B "Shaunavon"
R.C.M.P.S. "MacBrien"	Kenora, Ont.
RC.M.P. M/L "Fort Pitt"	R.C.M.P. M/B "Kenora"
R.C.M.P. M/L "Fort Walsh"	Fort Frances, Ont.
R.C.M.P. Schooner "St. Roch"	R.C.M.P. M/B "Fort Frances"
RC.M.P. P/B "Big Bend"	Vancouver, B.C.
R.C.M.P. P/B "Willow Bunch"	R.C.M.P. P/B "Little Bow"
R.C.M.P. P/B "Slideout"	Ganges, B.C.
North Sydney, N.S.	R.C.M.P. M/L 6.
R.C.M.P. P/B "Brule"	Campbell River, B.C.
Quebec, Que.	R.C.M.P. M/L 9.
R.C.M.P. P/B "Grenfell"	Port Alice, B.C.
R.C.M.P. P/B "Moosomin"	R.C.M.P. M/L 10.
Kingston, Ont.	Prince Rupert, B.C.
R.C.M.P. P/B "Carnduff"	R.C.M.P. M/L 15.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Port Alberni, B.C.
R.C.M.P. P/B "Chilcoot"	R.C.M.P. M/L 16.
Sarnia, Ont.	Ocean Falls, B.C.
R.C.M.P. P/B "Cutknife"	R.C.M.P. M/L 17.
Windsor, Ont.	
R.C.M.P. P/B "Tagish"	

## "Air" Division

Headquarters: *Rockcliffe, Ont.*

#### *Detachments*

Edmonton, Alta.	Prince Albert, Sask.	St. John's, Nfld.
Fort Smith, N.W.T.	Regina, Sask.	Vancouver, B.C.
Patricia Bay, B.C.	Rockcliffe, Ont.	Winnipeg, Man.



**“N” Division**

Rockcliffe, Ontario

Detachment  
Fort Walsh**“Depot” Division**

Regina, Saskatchewan

**Cities and Towns Policed by R.C.M.P.**

By Provinces, March 31, 1953

<i>Prince Edward Island</i>	<i>Saskatchewan</i>	<i>British Columbia</i>
Souris	Assiniboia	Alberni, City of
<i>New Brunswick</i>	Biggar	Armstrong, City of
Campbellton	Canora	Burnaby, District of
Chatham	Delisle	Chilliwack, City of
Dalhousie	Eston	Chilliwack, Twp. of
Newcastle	Foam Lake	Courtenay, City of
Shediac	Gravelbourg	Cowichan, Dist. of North
St. Andrews	Hudson Bay	Cranbrook, City of
St. Stephen	Humbolt	Duncan, City of
Sussex	Indian Head	Enderby, City of
<i>Nova Scotia</i>	Kamsack	Fernie, City of
Pictou	Kindersley	Grand Forks, City of
Windsor	Leader	Greenwood, City of
Inverness	Lloydminster	Kamloops, City of
<i>Manitoba</i>	Maple Creek	Kaslo, City of
Beausejour	Meadow Lake	Kelowna, City of
Carberry	Melfort	Kent, District of
Carman	Melville	Kimberley, City of
Charleswood	Moosomin	Ladysmith, City of
Dauphin	North Battleford	Langley, District of
Flin Flon	Radville	Maillardville
Gimli	Rosetown	Maple Ridge, District of
Killarney	Shaunavon	Matsqui, District of
Manitou	Tisdale	Merritt, City of
Melita	Watrous	Nanaimo, City of
Minnedosa	Weyburn	Peachland, District of
Portage la Prairie	Wilkie	Penticton, City of
Russell	Yorkton	Pitt Meadows, District of
Selkirk	<i>Alberta</i>	Port Alberni, City of
Swan River	Brooks	Port Coquitlam, City of
Tuxedo	Camrose	Prince George, City of
Virden	Claresholm	Prince Rupert, City of
Winnipeg Beach	Drumheller	Revelstoke, City of
	Gleichen	Richmond, District of
	Grande Prairie	Rossland, City of
	High River	Salmon Arm, City of
	Innisfail	Salmon Arm, District of
	Macleod	Spallumcheen, District of
	Nanton	Sumas, District of
	Okotoks	Summerland, District of
	Olds	Surrey, Munic. of
	Peace River	Trail, City of
	Red Deer	Vancouver, City of North
	Stettler	Vancouver, Dist. of North
	St. Albert	Vernon, City of
	St. Paul	
	Three Hills	
	Vegreville	
	Vermilion	
	Wetaskiwin	

Appendix C

Classified Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Federal Statutes in all Provinces from April 1, 1952, to March 31, 1953.

Federal Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed Over to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total	Disposition by Provinces										Total
												British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland	
Aeronautics Act.....			3	40			6		1	13	63	2	5	7	10	20	9	4	4		2	63
Animal Contagious Diseases Act.....				4		1	9			2	16		10		1	1	1		1		1	16
Bank Act.....							1	2		1	4					3	1					4
Bankruptcy Act.....																						
Canadian Wheat Board Act.....			9	243		5	669	2	1	864	1,792		1,049	626	117		1					1,792
Canal Regulations Act.....				3							3					3						3
Canada Grain Act.....				1							1			1								1
Canada Shipping Act.....		1	2	112			16	4		15	150	5			3	35	39	2	63		3	150
Combines Investigation Act.....				18							18		1			16	1					18
Customs Act.....		1,691	134	2,185		19	2,179	27	85	837	7,157	773	133	104	175	1,770	2,656	705	358	9	458	16
Customs and Fisheries Protection Act.....				1							1										1	1
Defence Production Act.....				2							2					1	1				1	2
Destructive Insects and Pests Act.....							2				2									2		2
Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act.....						4	212	6		2	241	9	150		43	11	18		8	2		241
Electricity Inspection Act.....							2				2			2								2
Excise Act.....		1,739	11	98	6	11	336	14	28	69	2,312	9	114	394	285	102	361	10	469	550	17	2,312
Explosives Act (including thefts of explosives).....			1	31			10	1		6	49	7	3	2	2	10	9	3	9		1	3
Export Act.....				1			7				8						8					8
Extradition Act.....				2							2						2					2
Family Allowance Act.....			1	110	1	12	83		3	49	259		9		3	32	203		1			259
Federal District Commission Act.....			1	9		14	829	5			858					854	4					858
Finance Act.....									1		1						1					1
Fisheries Act.....			1	6		3	198	23	5	3	239	25	66		1	1			55		87	239
Food and Drugs Act.....							3	1			4	3		1								4
Fruit Act.....				2							2							1		1		2
Foreign Exchange Control Act.....				2		18	2			1	23	2				19						23
Game Export Act.....				1							1						1					1
Government Harbours and Piers Act.....						1	1				2											2



Classified Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Federal Statutes in all Provinces from April 1, 1952, to March 31, 1953—Concluded

Federal Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed Over to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Disposition by Provinces											Total	
											British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland	Northwest and Yukon Territories		
Immigration Act.....			3	12			1				16	1	632	4	4	1	2					3	16
Income Tax Act.....			10	1,002	1	830	5,436	60	189	1,270	8,798	790	703	357	2,400	3,492	67	206	31	118		2	8,798
Indian Act.....		5	16	67	4	47	8,858	109	19	147	9,272	5,139	812	451	581	525	195	80	30		462	2	9,272
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....	2	6	4	20		2	294	10	19	43	396	84	27	224	7		20	10	9		15		396
Juvenile Delinquents (Adults).....	2	2	18	17	1	13	235	22		13	327	148	71	66			1						327
Live Stock Pedigree Act.....				2							3				3								3
Lord's Day Act.....		1	10	50		2	34	6		6	109	4	81	6			10	2					109
Marriage and Divorce Act.....			1								1	1											1
Meat and Canned Foods Act.....							1				1						1						1
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....		4	5	40		5	100	9	1	8	172		3	2	7	75	17	17	3	13	4		172
National Harbour Board Act.....							3				3												3
Northwest Territories Act.....		1	7	37		2	273	6		15	341										341		341
Old Age Pensions.....		1		3						1	5												5
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....		30	94	334	4	57	379	71	28	227	1,224	564	33	13	52	318	11	42	1	3	7		1,224
Penitentiaries Act.....		2	1								3												3
Pensions Act.....										1	1	1											1
Post Office Act.....			1	2			1			1	5			1				1					5
Radio Act.....				2				2		1	3	1				1							3
Railway Act.....				24		1	178			1	203	107	23	43	28					2			203
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.....											1					1							1
Soldiers' Settlement Act.....				1							4												4
Special War Revenue Act.....				4							1					4							4
Territorial Lands Act.....				1			1				1	1			1								1
Ticket of Leave Act.....		1	1	47						4	53				2	46	5				1		53
Tobacco Restraint Act.....			1				1				2	2											2
Transport Act.....			1	1		1	34				36	1			1								36
Unfair Competition Act.....				1		1	6				8				1								8
Unemployment Insurance Act.....				5		2	59		1	3	70	23	28			2		16		1			70
Vehicular Traffic on Dominion Property.....						9	170	2			181				171				10				181
Veterans Rehabilitation Act.....				1							1				1								1
War-time Prices and Trade Board.....						5					5				5								5
Weights and Measures Act.....			1				1				2										1		2
Wheat Act.....				1			18			3	22				22								22
War Veterans Allowance Act.....				3						2	5	1											5
War Service Grants Act.....				2			2		1	2	7	2				2		1					7
Yukon Act.....			6	44		5	502	12		6	575										575		575
Total.....	4	3,484	342	4,611	17	1,070	21,152	392	381	3,617	35,070	7,715	3,166	2,772	1,834	6,701	7,655	1,054	1,346	639	750	1,438	35,070







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Canada



Report of the

**ROYAL CANADIAN  
MOUNTED POLICE**

**Fiscal Year Ended**

**March 31, 1954**

**Price 25c**





**Canada**



**Report of the**

**ROYAL CANADIAN  
MOUNTED POLICE**

**Fiscal Year Ended**

**March 31, 1954**

**Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.  
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery  
Ottawa, 1954**





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To His Excellency The Right Honourable Vincent Massey, P.C., C.H., Governor  
General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to submit to Your Excellency the Report  
of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1954.

Respectfully submitted,

STUART S. GARSON,  
*Minister of Justice and Minister in Control of the  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.*





ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

OTTAWA, April 30, 1954.

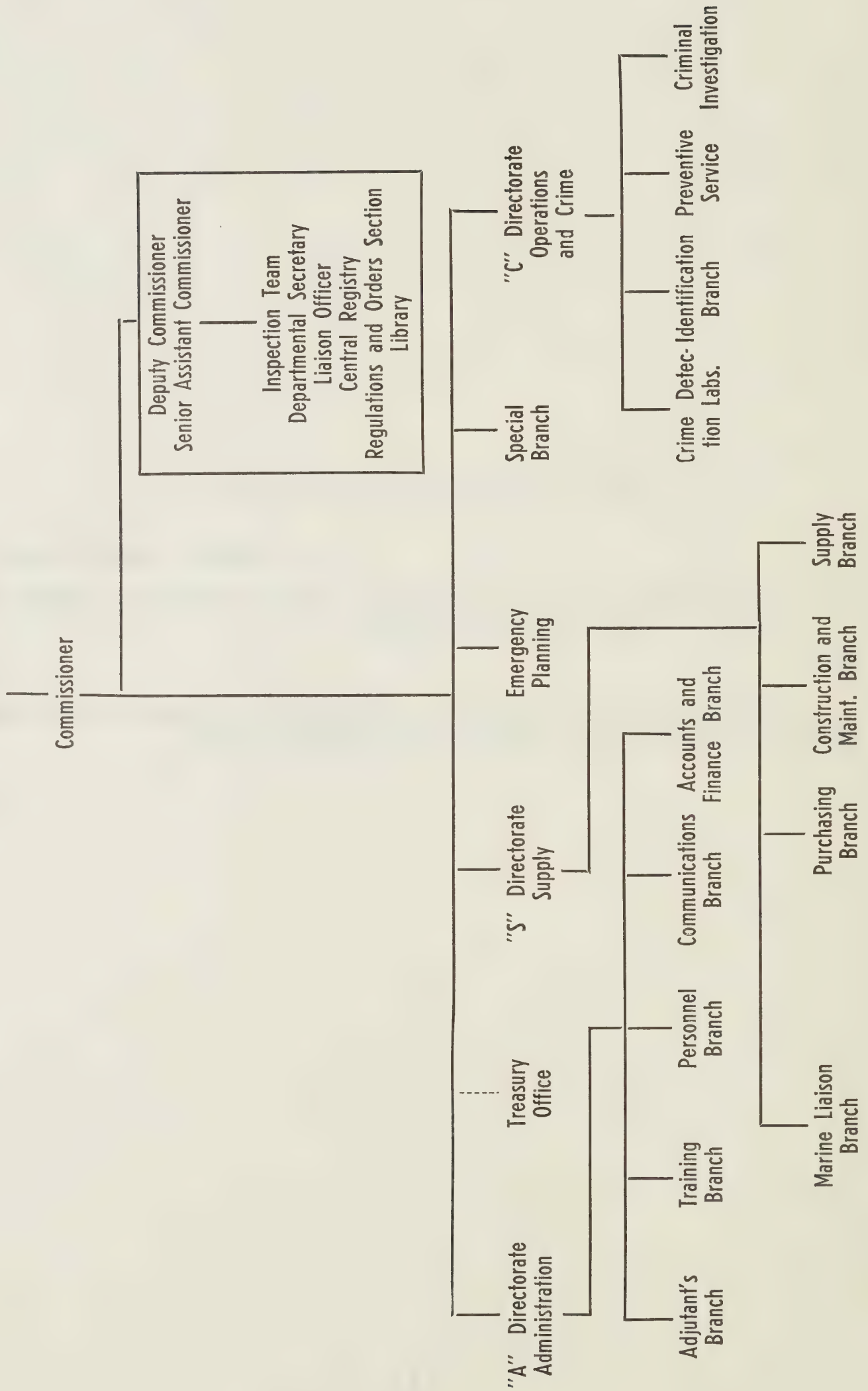
To: The Honourable Stuart S. Garson, Q.C., M.P., Minister of Justice and  
Minister in Control of the R.C.M. Police.

SIR:

I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report of the Royal  
Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1954.



# HEADQUARTERS



## Organization and Jurisdiction

The Force, with its general headquarters at Ottawa, operated seventeen divisions throughout Canada last year.

Twelve land police divisions were maintained to deal with crime in the provinces and the territories. The area supervised by each is shown in Table I.

**Table I—Police Divisions**

Province or Territory	Divisional Symbol
British Columbia .....	"E"
Alberta .....	"K"
Saskatchewan .....	"F"
Manitoba .....	"D"
Ontario—	
Western portion .....	"O"
Eastern portion .....	"A"
Quebec .....	"C"
New Brunswick .....	"J"
Nova Scotia .....	"H"
Prince Edward Island .....	"L"
Newfoundland .....	"B"
Yukon and Northwest Territories .....	"G"

The five remaining commands are "Headquarters", "N", "Depot", "Marine" and "Air" Divisions. "Fairmont Training" Sub-Division, Vancouver, British Columbia, "N" Division, Ottawa, Ontario, and "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan served as training centres, with the latter two handling the greater part of the training programme. "Marine" and "Air" Divisions supported the operations of the police divisions by supplying vessels and aircraft from strategic points across the nation.

Few changes in organization took place during the year, apart from the setting-up of an inspection team. The function of this team is to visit all Divisions once annually and to examine all phases of administration and operations. Its command alternates between the Deputy Commissioner and Senior Assistant Commissioner. The various directorates and branches of Headquarters continued to perform as before.

Within most of the police divisions are small commands known as sub-divisions. Within the sub-divisions are still smaller units, the detachments, which cover local areas under sub-divisional control. There were no major changes in the method of maintaining divisions, sub-divisions and detachments.

Minor changes were made during the year in the distribution of our detachments. At the end of the period they numbered 616, an increase of six over last year. A list of these is given in Appendix B.

From the viewpoint of jurisdiction the Force's authority was not appreciably expanded. It is especially empowered to deal with all breaches of the Federal Statutes in every province and territory in Canada.

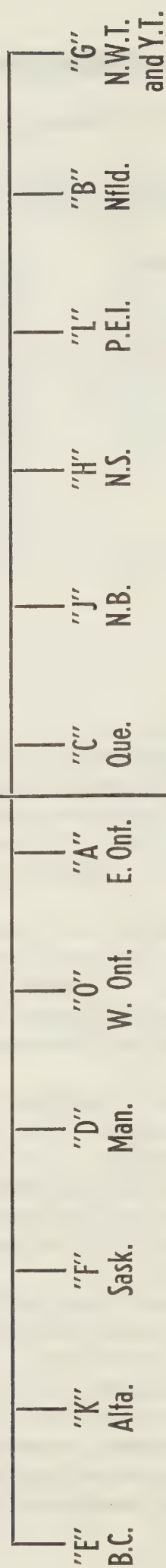
In the Northwest and Yukon Territories the Force is the sole police body and has jurisdiction to investigate all categories of crime. In Ontario and Quebec, which maintain their own provincial forces, investigations have been carried out under the criminal code in some instances where the local police has been unable to act in matters that are the direct concern of a federal government department.



## HEADQUARTERS

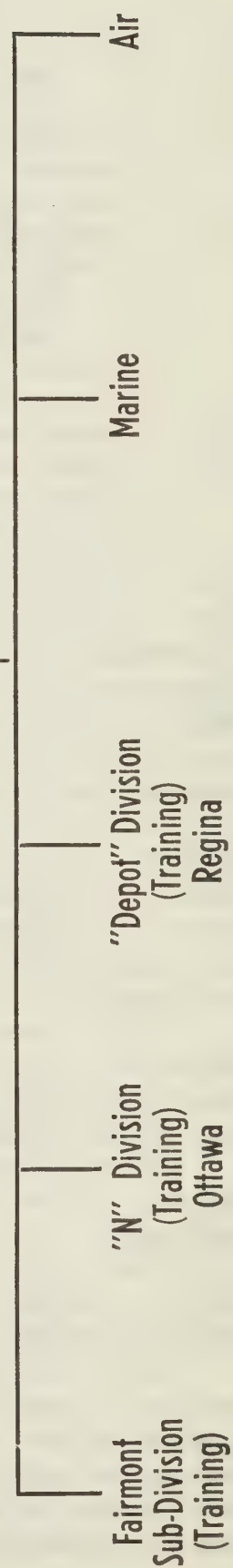
## OPERATIONAL

## DIVISIONS



## SERVICE

## DIVISIONS



As well, the Force acts as the provincial police in the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland under agreements made between the Government of Canada and the Governments of the Provinces concerned. In effect, this means that the Force is employed in these provinces to aid the administration of justice, to enforce the laws of the provincial legislatures, and to carry out such other police duties that are agreed upon between the parties involved.

The Force acted as the municipal police, under contracts in six of these eight provinces, in 124 cities, municipal districts, towns and villages. In three towns in Nova Scotia—Windsor, Pictou, and Inverness—the Force assumes the duties of municipal police under the terms of the existing provincial agreement. A list of the municipalities policed appears in Appendix B.

The policing agreement with Saskatchewan was renewed from June 1, 1953, on a continuing term basis. The contract calls for the new rate of payment per man per annum of two thousand dollars, this cost to be reviewed every two years.

Supplementary agreements that brought the new rate into effect were signed by all other contract provinces. The new rate applied as well to all municipal policing agreements renewed or entered into after April 1, 1953.



Crime

The year's work shows a further increase in the number of criminal investigations the Force has been called upon to make. This follows the trend indicated in the annual reports for the past several years, although this year there has been a 4·7 per cent decrease in the number of Federal Statute cases as well.

Investigations totalling 170,224 were made under the Criminal Code, Federal Statutes and the Provincial and Municipal Laws and Territorial Ordinances. This exceeded the previous year's total by 2,870 or 1·7 per cent.

Of the 117,886 cases prosecuted, 97·1 per cent resulted in convictions and 2·9 per cent ended in dismissals. Of the cases investigated 19,335 or 11·3 per cent were successfully concluded by handing over to various departments. 1,604 cases are awaiting trial, a further 8,017 are still under investigation and the disposition of the remainder was made under such headings as "Complaint Unfounded", "Complainant Declines to Prosecute" and "Further Investigation Unwarranted".

With figures now available from the Provinces of British Columbia and Newfoundland for a period of three years, it is now clear there is a steady increase in the number of offences reported over all Canada, but not as substantial as in previous years.

We assumed responsibility for police work at the Petawawa Military Camp, including the enforcement of Provincial statutes, in accordance with an understanding reached between the Provincial authorities, the Department of National Defence and the Force. This is in keeping with the policy adopted in policing the Six Nations, Muncey and adjacent Indian Reserves, the Camp Borden Military area and Point Pelee National Park in Ontario.

Criminal Code

With the exception of the figures for the Northwest and Yukon Territories, the statistics under this caption do not represent the entire number of infractions committed under the Criminal Code for any province but only those which have come to the attention of the Force as within its jurisdiction in any province. The complete criminal propensity for Canada may be seen only from the statistics compiled by the Criminal Statistics Division of the Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, a tabulation of which appears in *The Canada Year Book* issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Investigations under the Criminal Code totalled 49,471. The increase over last year was 2,562 or 5·46 per cent. Tabled below is a five year comparative summary setting forth the incidence of these investigations by province.

Table 2—Summary of Investigations Under The Criminal Code

	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	Average
British Columbia.....	129	3,762*	14,192	13,475	14,447	9,201
Alberta.....	7,401	8,214	8,317	9,277	9,902	8,620
Saskatchewan.....	5,438	5,475	5,499	6,036	6,583	5,806
Manitoba.....	3,720	3,566	3,621	3,961	4,148	3,803
Ontario.....	845	636	656	521	378	607
Quebec.....	497	477	236	268	255	347
New Brunswick.....	3,952	3,454	3,605	4,125	3,872	3,802
Nova Scotia.....	3,737	3,688	3,754	3,903	4,382	3,893
Prince Edward Island.....	609	613	591	698	667	636
Newfoundland.....	5	1,688*	3,024	3,521	3,691	2,386
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	896	881	1,148	1,124	1,146	1,039
Total.....	27,229	32,454	44,643	46,909	49,471	40,140

\* Incomplete figures for period under review.

The total number of offences for the year is approximately 9,300 in excess of the five year average. A partial explanation of the rise is the fact that general enforcement of the Criminal Code in British Columbia and Newfoundland was not undertaken until August, 1950. Notwithstanding this, there has been a steady overall increase over the five year period.

Convictions under the Criminal Code for this period aggregated 24,176 or 48·8 per cent of the total cases investigated, as compared to the 49·7 per cent registered in the previous year.

Principal offences against the person and property totalled 27,487, an increase over the previous year of 1,999 or 7·8 per cent.

*Principal offences against the person.*—There were 8,114 cases investigated in this group, an increase of 1,241 or 15·7 per cent from the previous year.

**Table 3—Principal Offences Against The Person**

	1952-53	1953-54
Murder.....	34	46
Attempted Murder.....	23	7
Manslaughter.....	105	113
Driving whilst Intoxicated or Impaired.....	4,253	4,474
General Assaults.....	3,459	3,474
Total.....	7,874	8,114

The total of 46 murders is an increase of 12 from the previous year. The number for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, was greater, while in Nova Scotia, the Yukon and Northwest Territories, it was less. New Brunswick was free from this type of offence.

**Table 4—Murder**

Disposition	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon & N.W.T.	Total
Convicted.....							1		1	2
Acquitted.....			2		1			3	2	8
Reduced to Manslaughter and convicted.....	1	1	2		1	1	1	3	2	12
Committed Suicide.....			1		2	2	1	3		9
Insane.....			1			1		2		4
Awaiting Trial.....			1		2	2	2	4		11
Total.....	1	1	7		6	6	5	15	5	46

There was a marked decline in cases of attempted murder and a slight rise in manslaughter cases.

The incidence of offences coming under Section 285 of the Criminal Code, which deals with offences of 'driving whilst intoxicated' and 'driving whilst ability is impaired', was only slightly higher, being 5·1 per cent.

*Offences against property.*—19,373 investigations were made into crimes dealing with offences against property, an increase of 1,758 or 9·9 per cent.



Table 5—Principal Offences Against Property

	1952-53	1953-54
Robbery with Violence.....	147	150
Theft of Cattle.....	226	227
Breaking, Entering and Theft.....	5,463	6,530
Other Thefts.....	11,589	12,263
Safebreaking.....	190	203
Total.....	17,615	19,373

Cases of robbery with violence, theft of cattle and safebreaking, remained constant, while there was a marked increase in the number of breakings, enterings and theft, and thefts generally.

The steady decline in beef prices discouraged cattle thefts to some extent, although there has been a trend towards the theft of hogs, which are bringing higher prices, particularly in Alberta.

Other thefts, including theft of agricultural machinery, government property, grain, money, motor vehicles, mail, and thefts of a general nature totalled 12,263 an increase of 674 or 5·8 per cent. Over 94 per cent of these investigations came under the headings of thefts of money and securities, motor cars and miscellaneous goods. Theft involving government property totalled 227. The total convictions obtained for thefts were 3,963.

Investigations into offences of breaking, entering and theft, and shop-breaking aggregated 6,530, being an increase of 1,067 or 19·4 per cent. 3,215 of the cases or 49·2 per cent occurred in the two provinces of British Columbia and Alberta.

There was little variation in the number of safebreakings and attempts. The 203 cases represent a 6·8 per cent increase over last year's 190. 168 offences were committed in the four Western Provinces. There were 23 convictions obtained for safebreaking in all.

There was an increase in the total number of juveniles implicated in Criminal Code offences, the year's total being 3,539, which is 712 in excess of the previous period. The over-all picture indicated a marked rise in British Columbia, whose total of 1,254 offenders represented an increase of 45·1 per cent. In contrast, New Brunswick reported a total of 232 cases, a decrease of 62.

Table 6—Number of Juveniles Implicated In Criminal Code Offences

	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	Average	Criminal Code Offences by Juveniles 1953-54
British Columbia.....			823	864	1,254	980	803
Alberta.....	383	445	360	312	464	393	225
Saskatchewan.....	464	556	466	356	408	450	229
Manitoba.....	416	374	333	353	405	376	319
New Brunswick.....	270	254	252	294	232	260	183
Nova Scotia.....	218	181	194	182	231	201	160
Prince Edward Island.....	32	29	47	7	18	27	12
Newfoundland.....			301	422	464	395	359
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....			36	37	63	45	39
Total .. .. .	1,783	1,839	2,812	2,827	3,539	.....	2,329

*Crime Conditions in Doukhobor Communities.*—Conditions among the Doukhobor people in the West Kootenay area remained unsettled, and numerous fires and explosions on properties of the Canadian Pacific Railway and West Kootenay Power Company occurred.

Sporadic outbreaks continued until September when 144 Doukhobors were arrested when they contravened the provisions of Section 205A of the Criminal Code which deals with parading in the nude. A period of comparative quiet followed until Christmas Day when it was necessary to disperse a group of demonstrators at the Crescent Valley bridge.

The duties of the Consultative Committee were taken over by an administrative committee of Provincial Deputy Ministers in Victoria and a representative subcommittee in the Kootenays. British Columbia legislation granted recognition of marriage rites, and granting of the vote is being considered by the Provincial legislature. Implementation of the sale of Doukhobor lands is delayed pending completion of soil surveys and the setting up of a separate commission to deal with that problem.

S. S. Sorokin, nominal head of the Sons of Freedom Sect, is still in Uruguay and has made no progress in furthering relocation of the group from Canada to that country.

The Provincial Government has adopted a policy which includes the strict enforcement of the Public Schools Act. Several prosecutions have been entered against defaulting parents and in some cases, action under the Protection of Children Act has been necessary.

## Federal Statutes

The total of 33,384 investigations made under 53 individual Statutes represents a decrease of 4·8 per cent or 1,686 cases less than last year.

**Table 7—Summary of Investigations Under Federal Statutes**

	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	Average
British Columbia .....	1,910	3,096†	8,194	7,715	7,052	5,593
Alberta.....	1,432	1,759	1,695	3,166	3,381	2,287
Saskatchewan.....	1,335	1,459	1,903	2,772	2,900	2,074
Manitoba.....	1,598	1,236	1,866	1,834	1,890	1,685
Ontario.....	4,722	5,772	7,126	6,701	6,893	6,243
Quebec.....	4,367	5,187	7,276	7,655	6,355	6,168
New Brunswick.....	710	819	953	1,054	904	888
Nova Scotia.....	1,143	1,371	1,133	1,346	1,022	1,203
Prince Edward Island.....	721	763	604	639	549	655
Newfoundland.....		316†	525	750	935	501
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	1,093	1,040	1,295	1,438	1,503	1,274
Total.....	19,031	22,818	32,570	35,070	33,394	28,575

† Incomplete figures for period under review.

Registered convictions totalled 20,958 and another 4,464 cases were successfully concluded by being handed over to the Departments concerned. This represents 76·1 per cent of the total cases handled, with 471 awaiting trial and 2,438 still under investigation. As indicated in the classified summary of the disposition of all offences investigated\*, the major portion of work was under the Indian Act, Income Tax Act, Customs Act, Excise Act, Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, and the Canadian Wheat Board Act.

The Indian Act was again the source of the greatest number of cases under any one Statute. A total of 9,030 being investigated, with 8,606 convictions recorded. British Columbia, with its large Indian population, accounted for

\*See Appendix C.



over half the offences. Prosecutions under the liquor sections totalled 4,514, which is 10 per cent less than last year, the reason for the decline being local economic conditions. Prosecutions in Saskatchewan reached an all time high due to the increasing amount of intoxication, especially among females. In Alberta, the higher incidence of infractions of the liquor sections was attributed to the better financial situation of the Indians there due to the collection of oil royalties on many of the Reserves.

An increase of approximately 600 convictions was recorded for infractions of the regulations governing vehicular traffic on Dominion Government property. This represents an increase of 4.52 per cent over last year's 170 violations and is a result of the added authority given by the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 4076, dated September 17, 1952.

In several important cases where evidence indicated organized crime the criminal law of conspiracy was invoked to reach persons directing such operations. This procedure resulted in the conviction of three persons for conspiracy relative to offences under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, with similar charges against eight others awaiting disposition at the year's end. One conviction was registered in relation to the Customs Act. The provisions of Part X (A) of the Criminal Code were applied in four cases dealing with substantive charges under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act and resulted in three persons being sentenced as habitual criminals. The other case is still pending.

In our responsibility for the enforcement of Part VII of the Canada Shipping Act respecting lifesaving and firefighting equipment as well as the licensing of vessels under ten tons registered tonnage, there has been a general increase in the checks and inspections made. Our assistance to the Department of Transport has also increased in the matter of surveys, policing of regattas, etc.

The 2,200 Customs seizures effected during the year reflects a decrease of approximately 38 per cent in comparison with seizures made in the preceding year, but the total remains at a high level compared with the years prior to 1950 when the sharp increase in cigarette smuggling commenced. This reduction in seizures is believed to be due largely to lower taxes on cigarettes, which, coupled with a cut in retail prices in Canada, has had the effect of reducing the disparity between American and Canadian prices to a point where profits to be realized are no longer attractive to the large scale smuggler.

Another factor which has contributed to the reduction of Customs seizures is the change in Departmental procedure in dealing with "double exemption" violations. Since the latter part of 1952 the majority of such cases are now disposed of by passing a duty entry within the Customs Port. Seizures arising from cases referred to the Force were almost negligible.

Table 8.—Customs Seizures by Divisions—1953-54

	B	L	H	J	C	A	O	D	F	K	E	G	Total
Vessels.....	13	.....	11	14	49	10	53	2	.....	.....	6	.....	158
Autos.....	16	.....	8	88	197	12	245	73	67	49	95	10	860
Beer.....	9	.....	2	28	21	.....	30	8	10	8	14	1	131
Rum.....	10	.....	24	7	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	85
Assorted Liquors.....	74	.....	40	87	204	3	15	10	5	5	46	1	490
Cigars.....	.....	.....	100	4,308	23,063	.....	1,092	67	.....	140	50	.....	28,820
Cigarettes .....	359	3	215	2,002	37,136	9	904	33	17	30	280	10	40,998
Tobacco.....	5	.....	2	122	90	.....	8	2	2	.....	4	.....	235
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aircraft.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	5
SEIZURES.....	81	1	84	209	672	47	599	118	89	95	187	18	2,200

NOTE: Liquids shown in gallons; cigarettes in cartons (200 cigarettes per carton); tobacco in pounds.

The majority of seizures under the Customs Act continues to cover small quantities of goods smuggled for personal use. Favoured commodities in this field include electrical appliances, automobile tires and accessories, sporting equipment, radios and television sets.

In the commercial type of smuggling, cigarettes may still be considered as the predominating commodity. Other commercial smuggling ventures during the year involved costume jewellery, novelties, nylon stockings, sport shirts, used cars of considerable age, watches and oleomargarine.

The following is a comparative summary for a three year period:

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Revenue Collected.....	\$290,753 67	\$385,431 95	\$259,177 47
Vessels Seized. ....	152	138	158
Vehicles Seized.....	982	967	860
Cigarettes Seized (cartons).....	67,570	115,415	40,998

There was an increase of 16·7 per cent in the number of seizures under the Excise Act. This increase is reflected in the number of small stills seized during the year which exceeded the previous year's total by approximately 34 per cent.

Six commercial or semi-commercial type stills were seized in Quebec while an equal number of seizures were made in Manitoba. In several of these cases seizures were effected before the manufacture of illicit spirits had actually commenced. It is of interest that seizures in these two Provinces accounted for 49 per cent of the stills, 76 per cent of the illicit spirits and 82·8 per cent of the total gallonage of beer and wash.

The illicit traffic in Canadian tobacco, both raw-leaf and manufactured, showed some decrease in quantity, while seizures remained almost on a par with previous years. With two exceptions, seizures were confined to the Province of Quebec.

Table 9.—Excise Seizures by Divisions—1953-54

—	B	L	H	J	C	A	O	D	F	K	E	G	Total
Autos.....			8.		31	2	5	16	1	1	1	....	65
Beer and Wash.....	9	557	1,539	17	9,872	1	74	5,281	672	184	86	....	18,292
Rum.....													
Illicit Spirits.....		16	113	4	518	2	105	590	79	22	5	1	1,455
Assorted Liquors.....							4						4
Stills Complete.....	1	13	24	1	34	1	18	58	22	8	5	2	187
Still Parts.....	5	4	11	2	6	....	9	14	11	4	2	1	69
Cigars.....					450								450
Cigarettes.....					36								36
Tobacco.....					12,280		247						12,527
Miscellaneous.....													
Aircraft.....													
SEIZURES.....	7	19	40	5	160	5	44	107	48	33	11	3	482

NOTE: Liquids shown in gallons; cigarettes in cartons (200 cigarettes per carton); tobacco in pounds.



The following is a comparative summary for a three year period:

—	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Seizures.....	435	413	482
Convictions.....	420	336	470
Revenue Collected.....	\$65,319 09	\$69,979 92	\$65,408 83
Stills Seized.....	163	139	187
Tobacco (pounds).....	13,668	13,733	12,527
Spirits (gallons).....	1,954	889	1,455

In accordance with our terms of reference with the Taxation Division of the Department of National Revenue, we continued throughout the year to prosecute persons failing to file Income Tax returns or to supply information on demand. We also continued with the laying of charges against employers who failed to deduct or remit taxes from payrolls.

The following three year table indicates the steady increase in the volume of work under this statute:

—	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Number of prosecutions.....	4,902	6,099	6,168
	\$	\$	\$
Fines Imposed.....	135,857 00	175,605 00	190,540 00
Fines Collected.....	125,327 00	163,171 00	195,405 28

The illicit traffic in narcotic drugs continues to reflect a steady increase. 507 arrests were made this year compared with 495 for the previous period. This total is a record high for several years.

Drug addiction is causing serious concern to enforcement authorities and the problem of the “repeat offender” is giving rise to a growing realization that addiction is the outward manifestation of social and medical conditions which enforcement authorities alone are not competent to cope with. The cycle of periodic arrest, subsequent conviction and imprisonment of the addict, has failed to make any appreciable progress towards correcting this situation and it would seem that any real hope for positive, long term results in dealing more effectively with the drug addict can only be achieved by the combined efforts of medical, social and enforcement bodies.

As a result of the conference in Vancouver during 1952, a psychiatrist specially qualified for the task has been appointed to head a committee which will carry out a study in British Columbia to determine the cause of addiction, with special attention being given to treatment and rehabilitation possibilities. Arrangements for the survey have been worked out jointly by Federal and Provincial health authorities and the committee is being given such assistance by the Force as may be necessary.

## Provincial and Municipal Laws and Territorial Ordinances

The number of investigations increased in line with the trend of previous years and formed a major portion of the work in the eight provinces concerned. Traffic control and enforcement is yearly demanding more time, effort and man power, owing to the ever increasing number of motor vehicles on the highway. In Nova Scotia and British Columbia our duties in connection with the operation of weigh stations for commercial motor vehicles developed considerably.

Enforcement of the Liquor Acts rated second in relation to the volume of work performed in this heading.

Table 10 indicates the bulk of the work under this heading in the Provinces where we are under contract.

**Table 10.—Summary of Investigations Under Provincial Statutes and Municipal Laws**

—	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	Average
British Columbia.....		6,734*	18,217	20,594	19,718	13,053
Alberta.....	8,008	8,020	14,222	15,064	14,948	12,052
Saskatchewan.....	6,826	6,850	7,474	9,626	10,495	8,254
Manitoba.....	5,760	5,075	6,621	10,828	12,598	8,176
Ontario.....	36	53	64	57	38	50
Quebec.....	4	1	2			1
New Brunswick.....	5,466	6,081	7,196	11,152	9,936	7,966
Nova Scotia.....	12,652	11,268	10,715	11,096	12,708	11,688
Prince Edward Island.....	3,176	2,155	1,941	2,418	2,339	2,851
Newfoundland.....		1,219*	3,202	4,417	4,566	2,235
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	17	25	37	63	13	31
Total.....	41,945	47,481	69,691	85,315	87,359	66,357

\* Incomplete figures for period under review.

In the other fields of enforcement of Provincial legislation, a great variety of Acts have been dealt with. Action was taken, for example, under 50 Acts in Alberta and 40 Acts in Saskatchewan. In the adjacent part of north western British Columbia, which lies between the Alaska Panhandle and the Yukon, British Columbia Statutes are enforced by our Yukon Territory Detachments. The Haines and Alaskan highways run through this area and a pipe line is presently under construction there.

The work under the municipal laws of the one hundred and twenty-four cities, municipal districts, and towns policed, shows a fractional increase. Most of the by-laws acted upon were those having to do with offences against the traffic and liquor laws.

In the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, the R.C.M. Police enforce by-laws for the municipalities of Yellowknife, N.W.T., Hay River, N.W.T., Whitehorse, Y.T., and Dawson, Y.T., which include by-laws respecting traffic, dogs, curfew and firearms.

While Table 11 includes Municipal laws, the totals are not complete. The majority of these cases are not of sufficient importance to warrant compilation.

*Territorial Ordinances.*—Our detachments continue to enforce all of the Ordinances, the most important in so far as the number of cases is concerned being the Game Ordinances, the Dog Ordinances, Child Maintenance Ordinances, and Protection of Children Ordinances. The decrease in prosecutions under the Liquor Ordinances more than offset a slight rise in those under the Motor Vehicle Ordinances resulting in the total being less than that of last year.



Table 11.—Provincial and Municipal Laws

Province	Liquor Acts		Vehicle and Highway Traffic		Other Provincial and Municipal		Total	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
British Columbia.....	6,463	5,952	10,020	10,787	4,111	2,979	20,594	19,718
Alberta.....	5,771	5,203	8,352	8,777	941	968	15,064	14,948
Saskatchewan.....	3,353	3,889	4,253	6,181	2,020	425	9,626	10,495
Manitoba.....	2,217	2,363	3,787	4,132	4,824	6,103	10,828	12,598
New Brunswick.....	3,264	3,314	6,973	6,616	915	773	11,152	10,703
Nova Scotia.....	7,210	6,990	3,432	5,190	464	528	11,106	12,708
Prince Edward Island.....	1,692	1,665	632	554	94	120	2,418	2,339
Newfoundland.....	1,487	1,451	1,787	1,934	1,203	1,181	4,477	4,566
Total.....	31,457	30,827	39,236	44,171	14,572	13,077	85,265	88,075
	36.8%	35.0%	46.2%	50.2%	17.0%	14.8%		

*Highway Traffic Control.*—A heavy increase in our work of traffic law enforcement was reported last year and this trend continued unabated throughout the current period. One encouraging feature has been the reduction in offences under Section 285 of the Criminal Code, which covers dangerous, drunken and impaired driving, the total being down from 6,061 to 5,066.

In Saskatchewan the formation of a highway traffic squad resulted in the increase of the number of Vehicle Act prosecutions, although a steady growth in the number of vehicles operating in that Province in a relatively open winter is also recognized as a contributing factor. In Nova Scotia the enforcement of the Motor Vehicle Act has developed into one of the major problems. Every effort has been made to cope with the situation and special squads are maintained at Halifax. In addition, 15 motorcycles were distributed to the best advantage for exclusive traffic control duties. Also in this Province we continued the practice of conducting a mechanical check-up and a vehicle inspection program. Out of 65,693 vehicles checked, 4,843 were found to be in need of repair. A highway safety program was conducted in New Brunswick, our members being instructed in the testing of prospective drivers and the traffic warning system. Meetings with representatives of the Highway Safety League, Maritime Automobile Association, New Brunswick Publicity Bureau, the Registrar of Motor Vehicles and municipal police forces once a month, afforded the opportunity of discussing mutual problems and the formulation of a policy to deal with the problem of vehicular traffic. The highway patrols operating in Alberta covered nearly one million miles, logged by 16 cars employed full time on this duty. The provincial legislature is giving consideration to the problem and has presently before it proposed amendments increasing penalties and adding new offences to the Highway traffic laws. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan the possibilities of radar speed detection devices are being explored by provincial authorities. It is hoped that the adoption of more effective control measures and a stricter policy of enforcement will have the desired effect in reducing the mounting toll of accidents. The effect of a similar program in British Columbia is seen in the decrease of motor vehicle accidents in that Province in recent months.

It will be noted from Table 12 that 44,171 cases were investigated for infractions of various statutes governing traffic. This shows the magnitude of the work done by our highway patrols, but the totals do not include offences dealt with under municipal by-laws, the number of highway patrols made or the number of cars checked.

Table 12.—Summary of Highway Traffic Offences in Provinces Where Contracts  
Are in Force

Province	Provincial Vehicle and Highway Traffic		Section 285 C.C.C. (Traffic)		Fatal Auto Accidents		Non-fatal Auto Accidents		Total	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
British Columbia.....	10,020	10,787	2,094	1,914	116	97	15,920	18,755	28,150	31,553
Alberta.....	8,352	8,777	1,074	888	135	200	7,552	8,003	17,113	17,868
Saskatchewan.....	4,253	6,181	683	820	92	110	7,751	7,888	12,779	14,999
Manitoba.....	3,787	4,132	393	392	80	68	4,340	4,550	8,600	9,142
New Brunswick.....	6,973	6,616	736	696	112	111	3,032	3,113	10,853	10,536
Nova Scotia.....	3,432	5,190	609	718	108	98	4,555	5,030	8,704	11,036
Prince Edward Island.....	632	554	201	219	27	13	499	479	1,359	1,265
Newfoundland.....	1,787	1,934	271	319	28	30	1,364	2,066	3,450	4,349
Total.....	39,236	44,171	6,061	5,966	698	727	45,013	49,884	91,008	100,748



Non-Criminal Investigations and Administrative Assistance

An increase was again recorded in the number of non-criminal investigations made by the Force. It will be noted from the incidence of these, set out in Table 13, there was a total of 153,175, an increase of 1,390 over last year's figure. These cases represent investigations that have been made where there were no actual breaches of any Statute. They are classified for the Force's statistical purposes as group two, and range from what might be called very minor enquiries to highly technical investigations. Frequently they require as much time to look into as those cases in which court action is eventually taken. They are also as diverse in nature as they are plentiful in number.

In the federal aspect the Force's work included investigations for other Departments of the Government, such as processing of visa applications, security enquiries, inspections of drug and hardware stores and explosive magazines, assistances to the Post Office Department, Family Allowance and Old Age Security Divisions and the Department of Transport. Field investigations of applicants for citizenship have been practically eliminated under a policy agreed to by the Department concerned. The volume of enquiries made for the general public, other police forces, municipal authorities and foreign agencies, remained constant.

In the Territories and Alberta the work pertaining to estates of deceased and insane persons was quite extensive and enquiries for missing persons contributed to the general increase in this phase of the work.

The outbreak of rabies last year has been reduced to non-epidemic proportions. In British Columbia, the disease was confined to the northern areas and of a number of specimens examined, the only positive findings were on those from the Peace River area. In Saskatchewan, a gratifying response was received from trappers, Indians, and other residents, in rounding up their dogs for mass inoculations in the Ile a la Crosse, Stoney Rapids and La Ronge areas. Rabies was identified by the pathologists in a great number of specimens sent in from various parts of the Territories and members of the Force have been inoculating dogs with vaccine on behalf of the Federal Department of Agriculture. With the decrease in the incidence of this disease in Alberta, controls were relaxed and the designated area is now that part of the province lying north of the 53rd parallel.

Table 13.—Summary of Non-Criminal Investigations

	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	Average
British Columbia.....	5,113	8,741*	29,331	35,400	36,550	23,027
Alberta.....	19,283	18,333	17,184	21,280	22,816	19,779
Saskatchewan.....	13,487	12,039	12,757	14,997	15,389	15,734
Manitoba.....	11,552	13,917	13,922	13,701	13,601	13,337
Ontario.....	16,826	15,885	14,811	18,739	18,487	16,950
Quebec.....	8,238	7,193	7,829	11,256	11,316	9,166
New Brunswick.....	5,240	6,523	13,002	16,987	14,737	11,298
Nova Scotia.....	6,039	7,164	7,252	8,213	8,300	7,394
Prince Edward Island.....	771	854	910	912	854	860
Newfoundland.....	422*	2,641*	6,314	8,360	9,362	5,420
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territories.....	1,386	1,105	1,344	1,904	1,763	1,500
Total.....	88,357	94,395	124,656	151,785	153,175	122,466

\* Incomplete figures for period under review.



## Administrative Assistance

In Table 14 will be found a five year summary showing the incidence of administrative assistance given other departments and authorities by the Force. This year a total of 177,659 was reported, an increase of 96,640 over last year. The statistics are misleading since the volume of work did not increase to this extent. The tremendous jump is the result of including cases in British Columbia not heretofore recorded. Some of these are the issuing of motor vehicle and other licenses, conducting drivers' tests, Doukhobor guard checks, checking trucks on highways regarding weights and other work not requiring a detailed report. Actually increases took place in all Provinces and the work remains heavy.

In British Columbia the total of services performed was 124,763, being an increase of over 250 per cent compared with last year's total. In that Province the Force performs duties under the Vital Statistics Act, a variety of licenses are issued and some taxes are collected for the Province. The onerous duty of serving civil processes was alleviated somewhat by amendments to the Small Debts Court Act, but this had no appreciable effect on the overall picture. In addition to regular race track supervision this duty was also performed at harness race meetings in Saskatchewan at the request of the Department of Agriculture. Revenue from issuance of highway traffic board permits, stock inspection fees, liquor permits and fur export permits was collected on behalf of the Provincial Government of Alberta. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick various wildlife surveys were conducted and assistance was rendered to the

Table 14.—Summary of Administrative Assistances

—	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	Average
British Columbia.....	816	697*	6,866	35,301	124,763	33,689
Alberta.....	1,051	11,126	9,580	10,797	12,761	9,063
Saskatchewan.....	2,762	3,776	2,929	2,756	3,004	3,045
Manitoba.....	3,705	1,730	2,893	1,953	1,832	2,423
Ontario.....	3,598	3,672	3,702	3,015	4,267	3,651
Quebec.....	2,535	3,077	4,112	4,841	5,186	3,950
New Brunswick.....	1,145	1,548	1,425	938	1,643	1,340
Nova Scotia.....	1,542	5,642	936	748	590	1,892
Prince Edward Island.....	353	353	323	415	525	394
Newfoundland.....	9*	8*	21	98	51	37
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	21,301	21,418	19,035	20,157	23,037	20,990
	48,301	53,047	51,822	81,019	177,659	80,473

\* Incomplete figures for period under review.

respective Departments in the issuance of Forest Travel Permits and permits authorizing the collection of gull eggs. The sale of hunting and fishing licenses in Prince Edward Island netted that Province \$3,404 in revenue.

The administrative work performed in the Northwest Territories, the Yukon Territory and northern Quebec is extensive and varied. In particular, the work pertaining to Eskimo welfare, which consists of paying family allowances through a trader, issuing rations for the relief of destitute Eskimos, registering Vital Statistics, placing Eskimos for employment with mining concerns, defence establishments, prospectors and survey parties and arranging for payment of their wages for such employment, for their medical attention, for their transportation to hospital and generally safeguarding their interests is the main work performed by our members stationed in the Arctic. Last year families of Eskimos were moved from other parts of Eskimo territory to Resolute Bay on Cornwallis Island, and to Craig Harbour on Ellesmere Island. The Northwest Territories Administration sent them supplies and equipment with which to



get established and to conduct trading posts of their own. An Eskimo was appointed as trader at each post under the supervision of the constable in charge of the Detachment.

The work in Eskimo welfare necessitates long dog team patrols in winter, sometimes of two months duration, and long motor boat patrols in summer, which may take six weeks to complete. Some of the Eskimo camps and trading centres are located at great distances from our nearest Detachment and these patrols frequently travel long distances, often exceeding 1,000 miles a return trip by dog team and up to 600 miles by boat.

At the request of Northern Administration, all Detachments in Eskimo territory are presently compiling questionnaires on male Eskimo between ten and thirty years of age who might be considered suitable for vocational training.

Despite the welfare measures carried out, the Eskimos are still subject to periods of extreme hardship. During the past winter information was received that, due to the poor fish run and lack of caribou, the Eskimos of the Perry River and Garry Lake districts were destitute and on the verge of starvation. Food supplies were sent in by R.C.A.F. aircraft and the situation was brought under control. There were no fatalities among the Perry River natives, but a number of Eskimos starved to death at Garry Lake before word of their plight was received by Baker Lake Detachment. More patrols are being arranged for this area in the future and an additional aircraft is being obtained which will be based at Churchill, Manitoba, to improve our patrol coverage.

Throughout the Territories our members collect fur tax, issue game licenses, attend to the relief of destitute and sick white persons and Indians, collect gasoline tax and poll tax, act as special-mining recorders at certain places, are commissioners for oaths and notaries public, are registrars of vital statistics for the Northwest Territories, inspect weights and measures, measure vessels to determine their tonnage for registration under the Canada Shipping Act, are the postmasters at eight points, are Federal Fisheries officers, collectors of excise at two places, administration and customs officers at several places, are game officers, take water level readings in the regions at designated points, issue business licenses, assist the Indian agents in many ways, such as in Treaty payments and in administering Indian family allowances; serve civil processes for the sheriff in areas distant from towns, and issue automobile permits, all on behalf of the Northwest Territories administration, the Yukon Territorial Government and for various Federal Departments.

During the year an outbreak of polio occurred in the Yukon Territory and our members gave assistance to the doctors in this respect, particularly so in the Indian villages concerned, and helped Indian Health Services to locate and establish suitable isolation wards, and performed other general assistances. In the Maguse River area on the West coast of Hudson Bay, a detachment member established and enforced quarantine following the outbreak there.

## Other Duties and Services

### Special Branch and Emergency Planning Branch

The Emergency Planning Branch and the Special Branch continued to keep abreast of the activities in their respective fields.

### Protection of Federal Government Property

The Force is charged with the responsibility for the security of many Federal Government buildings in several places across Canada.

The services of the Canadian Corps of Commissionaires and the British Columbia Corps of Commissionaires have been again utilized for guard and patrol duties relative to the security of public buildings; a considerable saving in manpower has resulted, the role of the Force having been reduced to an administrative and supervisory one.

A total of 125 properties were afforded such protection, 78 being located in the Ottawa area. Contracts with both the Canadian Corps of Commissionaires and the B.C. Corps of Commissionaires were renewed to bring them in line with changing conditions. The relationship between the Force and the two Corps of Commissionaires continued to be excellent.

*Distinguished Visitors:*—Security arrangements were made, escorts were provided and crowd details were assigned for duty, during the visits of distinguished persons to Canada. These included His Imperial Highness Prince Akihito, the Crown Prince of Japan; His Majesty Norodom Sihamouk, King of Cambodia; Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, K.G., G.C.B., D.S.O.; His Excellency Conrad Adenauer, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany; The Right Honourable Sidney George Holland, Prime Minister of New Zealand; General Matthew B. Ridgway, Supreme Allied Commander, Allied Forces Europe; Doctor Sarvepailli Radhakrishnan, Vice President of India; President Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States.

Relationships with representatives of the press, radio and photographic organizations covering these events have been good and the system of issuing accreditation cards is being revised to eliminate as much last minute work and delays as possible.

### Publications

The R.C.M.P. *Gazette*, a monthly publication, contains details concerning unsolved crimes, notes on recent interesting cases, articles about police work, and other related information of value to police forces generally, and is distributed nationally. Circulation rose steadily during the year and 1,278 copies are now sent out. A *Gazette* committee, recently formed, will study methods to improve the services provided by this publication.

The booklet *Law and Order in Canadian Democracy* comprises a series of essays having to do with the fundamentals and development of law and order in Canada. Last year a chapter on war crimes was incorporated and the chapter dealing with Communism was extended. The book was republished and distributed as well as being made available for sale from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Ontario.

The R.C.M.P. *Quarterly* is the official general magazine of the Force. The paid circulation stands at 9,697. The year, financially, was a successful one. The *Quarterly* contains summaries of recent cases, articles of historical and general interest, and educational items dealing with the latest developments in scientific crime detection.



The booklet *A Career in Scarlet*, published last year for the purpose of giving prospective recruits a broad outline of the background, traditions and duties of the Force, was in great demand and the distribution had to be restricted to those for whom it was intended.

The Current Affairs publication entitled *The Royal Canadian Mounted Police* was reprinted for general distribution by the Force. It contains a fairly concise summary of the Force's history and present duties.

The R.C.M. Police *Tire Tread Book*, a booklet to aid members in the field to identify tire treads, was printed and distributed this year.

Table 15.—Summary of Identification Work

Sections and Nature of Work	1952-53	1953-54
<i>Fingerprint Bureau, "H.Q." Ottawa</i>		
Fingerprint forms received—Criminal.....	61,982	69,954
Fingerprint forms received—Non-criminal.....	95,199	89,206
Total Fingerprints forms received.....	157,181	159,160
Identifications—Criminal.....	44,314	47,857
Identifications—Non-criminal.....	6,220	6,368
Active Files.....	436,575	452,391
Photographs received of persons under arrest or conviction.....	19,412	25,614
<i>Scenes of Crime</i>		
Fingerprint examinations made.....	1,870	2,645
Photography evidence and scenes recorded by.....	1,968	2,447
Reproductions for physical comparisons.....	217	324
Deceased persons fingerprinted.....	52	43
Persons fingerprinted for elimination or comparison.....	8,404	5,496
Prisoners fingerprinted on criminal charges.....	1,692	6,382
Prisoners photographed.....	2,672	6,086
Latent impressions identified—Criminal.....	652	824
Latent impressions identified—Non-criminal.....	1,104	1,354
Photostats made—general.....	61,176	87,444
Photographs made—general.....	151,719	177,537
Plans drawn.....	486	535
Unidentified photographic impressions to Ottawa for search or comparison..	302	230
Visits to court to give evidence:		
Fingerprint.....	57	104
Photography.....	488	558
Plan drawing.....	239	253
Physical comparisons.....	35	76
<i>Crime Index</i>		
Known criminals added to index.....	2,085	2,010
Additional information on criminals indexed.....	1,999	868
Unsolved crimes reported.....	2,671	4,051
Suggested identifications.....	1,379	2,975
Confirmed identifications.....	598	829
Wanted persons received for notation.....	1,328	2,137
Wanted persons identified.....	634	1,119
Case histories of sex offenders supplied to Penitentiaries Branch.....	115	189
Central Document Filing System:		
Fraudulent cheques, indexed known and unsolved.....	2,971	2,682
Fraudulent cheques received unsolved cases.....	1,003	1,437
Fraudulent cheques identified, unsolved cases.....	631	909
Anonymous letters received.....	68	95
Anonymous letters identified.....	9	7
<i>Firearms Registration</i>		
Total weapons registered.....	341,265	349,643
Weapons transferred.....	5,172	6,530
Weapons destroyed.....	169	217
Enquiries involving weapons.....	6,213	5,974
Weapons identified.....	400	444
<i>Ticket of Leave</i>		
Released on Ticket of Leave during year.....	783	818
Total at large on licences.....	1,243	1,273
Sentences completed under licences.....	747	791
Licences revoked for failing to live up to conditions.....	14	15
Licences forfeited for conviction of indictable offences.....	27	28



# National Police Services

*Identification Work.*—Thirty identification sections were maintained throughout the operational divisions, outside of Ottawa, and staffed by members of the Force who are trained technicians; these sections were located mostly at sub-divisional points. All police departments, upon request, may use the services of the identification sections, which deal mainly with the gathering of evidence at the scene of crimes.

At Ottawa the Identification Branch performs the service of being a national clearing house for all police forces, gaols and penitentiaries in Canada in connection with criminal records, crime index information, firearms registration and ticket-of-leave matters, and advises all police departments through the *R.C.M.P. Gazette*, previously referred to, and the weekly card index. Furthermore, in those cases where Government employees are fingerprinted for identification purposes by their own departments, the fingerprints are submitted to the Branch for search and returned afterwards to the department concerned.

The Scenes of Crime section catalog the methods used by important criminals. This section also deals with such things as latent fingerprints, photographic data and comparison reproductions. In other words, it is mainly concerned with supplying the police in the field with data concerning unsolved crimes and wanted or suspected persons, and registering details about crime and criminals from reports sent in by police in the field.

The Force is responsible for the enforcement of the provisions of the Ticket-of-Leave Act. This Act authorizes the Governor in Council, under such conditions as he may deem fit, to grant to any convict a licence to be at large in Canada during all or any part of his unsatisfied sentence of imprisonment, the pertinent details of which are handled by the Ticket-of-Leave section.

*Crime Detection Laboratories.*—The volume of cases handled by the Crime Detection Laboratories at Regina, Sask., and Ottawa, Ont., increased from 908 to 1,068. Personnel were away on Court and other duties 896 days during which they travelled 301,538 miles. Additions to the staff are contemplated to cope with an expected increase of 10 per cent in work. The program of improvements and advances in techniques progressed favourably and research work continues. Two Seminars were held in Regina, attended by such well-known authorities in the medico-legal field as Dr. Charles G. Farmilo, Food and Drug Laboratories, National Health and Welfare, Ottawa; Dr. H. Ward Smith, Provincial Laboratories, Department of the Attorney-General for Ontario; C. C. Fulton, Ph.D., Chemist in charge of the Narcotic Division, Department of Social Affairs, United Nations, N.Y.; Dr. C. J. Umberger, Chief Medical Examiner's Office, New York; and B. J. White, Ph.D., Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington. Meetings of forensic societies and similar associations were attended both in Canada and the United States by members of the Laboratories.

Table 16.—Work Performed by the Crime Detection Laboratories

Subject	Total	Subject	Total
Serology.....	97	Spectroscopic.....	68
Toxicology.....	50	Chemical.....	111
Firearm Examinations.....	27	Physical.....	20
Bullet and Cartridge Case Examinations.....	95	Writings.....	520
Shot and Powder Tests.....	5	Document Chemical Examinations..	11
Ballistics.....	10	Document Physical Examinations..	57
Mechanical Investigations and Applied Physics.....	3	Photography.....	327
Restoration of Serial Numbers.....	24	X-Ray Diffraction.....	18
Examination of Tool Impressions.....	36	Infrared Spectrophotometry.....	10
Physical Matching.....	9	Interchange of Work between Laboratories.....	44
Hair, Fibre and Textile Examinations	55	Cases to other Federal Laboratories	1
		Cases to Provincial Pathologist.....	10



## “Marine” Division Services

The “Marine” Division, with headquarters at Halifax, operated 26 ships on the East and West Coasts and the Great Lakes. The distribution of these ships was as follows:—

### Ships and Locations

Halifax, N.S.	Toronto, Ont.
R.C.M.P.S. <i>Irvine</i>	Patrol Boat <i>Shaunavon</i>
R.C.M.P.S. <i>MacBrien</i>	Windsor, Ont.
R.C.M.P.S. <i>French</i>	Patrol Boat <i>Tagish</i>
R.C.M.P. Schooner <i>St. Roch</i>	Kenora, Ont.
Motor Launch <i>Fort Pitt</i>	Motor Boat <i>Kenora</i>
Motor Launch <i>Fort Walsh</i>	Fort Frances, Ont.
Patrol Boat <i>Big Bend</i>	Motor Boat <i>Fort Frances</i>
North Sydney, N.S.	Vancouver, B.C.
Patrol Boat <i>Brule</i>	Patrol Boat <i>Little Bow</i>
Yarmouth, N.S.	Ganges, B.C.
Patrol Boat <i>Slideout</i>	M/L 6
Saint John, N.B.	Campbell River, B.C.
Patrol Boat <i>Willow Bunch</i>	M/L 9
Quebec, Que.	Port Alice, B.C.
Patrol Boat <i>Grenfell</i>	M/L 10
Montreal, Que.	Prince Rupert, B.C.
Patrol Boat <i>Moosomin</i>	M/L 15
Kingston, Ont.	Port Alberni, B.C.
Patrol Boat <i>Carnduff</i>	M/L 16
Sault Ste. Marie	Ocean Falls, B. C.
Patrol Boat <i>Chilcoot</i>	M/L 17
Sarnia, Ont.	Zeballos, B.C.
Patrol Boat <i>Cutknife</i>	M/L 1

The “Commissioner” class ships (converted “Bangor” class diesel mine-sweepers) *Irvine* and *MacBrien* logged about 27,831 miles, and alternated in carrying out extensive sea patrols along the Newfoundland coast. The *Irvine* proceeded as far north as Nain along the Labrador coast. Both ships directed special attention to the waters surrounding the Island of St. Pierre Miquelon on Preventive Service duties. On several occasions these ships were diverted from routine patrols to co-operate with the Search and Rescue Division of the R.C.A.F. in aiding vessels in distress.

The motor launches *Fort Pitt* and *Fort Walsh* have also been active. The *Fort Pitt*, patrolling to Grand Bank, Newfoundland, was called upon to assist various detachments in searching ashore and in performing many public services. The *Fort Walsh* proceeded to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and carried out patrols from Bagotville to Rimouski, P.Q. Crew members of this motor launch also searched sea-going ships that called at Bagotville during the navigational period to load bauxite.

The schooner *St. Roch* was laid up under care and maintenance during the year.

In New Brunswick a squad of men from the “Marine” Division was placed on command to the land division of the Force in that Province to assist in searching sea-going ships at Saint John during winter operations. Similar assistance was rendered to the land division in Nova Scotia.

The presence of “Detachment” class patrol boats in the waters off the Maritimes, in the Great Lakes, and on the West Coast assisted greatly in the enforcing of the Customs and Canada Shipping Acts. These naval harbour craft have also played their part in giving assistance to disabled vessels, policing aquatic public functions, and transporting supplies and government personnel.

## Communications

The sub-divisions at Dauphin, Manitoba, Yorkton, Saskatchewan, and Red Deer, Alberta, were provided with mobile radio networks. At each of the sub-division headquarters a remotely located central station using a 150-foot steel tower antenna was set up as the main control point for the mobile system. Police cars were equipped with two-way radio units as follows: Dauphin—9, Yorkton—14, and Red Deer—10. In addition, detachment installations were made at ten of the more important points in the three sub-divisions. The systems went into operation approximately March 1, 1954, and provide two-way mobile radio coverage throughout practically all of the important areas under the jurisdiction of the sub-divisions as well as reliable communications with the associated divisional headquarters.

As well as the above a total of 39 additional cars were equipped with radio and added to existing systems throughout the Force on a geographical distribution as follows: Newfoundland—2, Prince Edward Island—3, Nova Scotia—10, New Brunswick—8, Ontario (Toronto)—2, Manitoba—1, Saskatchewan—7, and British Columbia—6. Further, five two-way portable units were purchased to fill urgent needs for this type of communication at various points and seven detachment offices were supplied with two-way equipment on the mobile frequencies.

In the Far North the new detachments opened at Sach's Harbour and Alexandra Fiord, together with the two small patrol boats operating out of Chesterfield Inlet and Port Harrison, were equipped with small radiotelephones to communicate with the R.C.C.S., Department of Transport and Hudson's Bay Company posts in the area.

Since 1947 the major portion of the inter-divisional telegraphic traffic of the Force has been handled by the Department of National Defence Communications System; however, during the Fall of 1953 the Department indicated that it would be necessary to discontinue this service as soon as alternative means for communication could be arranged. It was accordingly decided to step up the use of the Trans-Canada emergency radiotelegraphic circuits operated by the Force, passing as much traffic by this means as possible, and to utilize the commercial telegraph facilities only for that portion which could not be otherwise handled. The use of the National Defence System will be terminated on March 31, 1954, and it is estimated that three-quarters of the traffic will be passed via the radio circuits. In this connection two new links were added to the chain of radiotelegraph stations during the year, one at St. John's, Newfoundland, and the other at Fredericton, New Brunswick. The network now services all divisions with the exception of "O" Division, Toronto.

## Police Dog Services

The activities of the Dog Section have increased by approximately 12 per cent as compared to those of the previous fiscal year. The 15 dogs—two Dobermann Pinchers and thirteen German Shepherds—operating across Canada were on call 851 times. It is interesting to note that calls on dogs for liquor and excise work are diminishing from year to year. It is accepted that certain people are beginning to realize that there is no more such a thing as a "safe cache" when the dog is given the command "Booze". On the other hand, calls for tracking of criminals, searching for lost and missing persons and articles are on the increase, with a marked rise in the number of successful cases. The following is the breakdown of 851 cases, on percentage basis:

Tracking Criminals	.....26·8%	of calls—46·6%	successful
Lost and Missing Persons	20·0%	of calls—33·3%	successful
Search Articles	.....12·2%	of calls—45·6%	successful
Excise and Liquor	.....41·0%	of calls—15·7%	successful



Six new Masters were trained and added to the Section as replacements. Six dogs were struck off strength of the Force, having been retired or found unsuitable. They were replaced with new stock. At present we have six more dogs in training at our training centre, Sydney, N.S.

The training kennels at Sydney have been enlarged and improved during the past year. Replacement of ordinary cars with panel or delivery trucks has resulted in a marked improvement in the transportation of dogs while on duty. The undertaking of breeding our own stock is showing good results.

**“Air” Division Services**

“Air” Division, with its headquarters at Ottawa, operated nine aircraft—4 Beavers, 2 Beechcraft, 1 Stinson, 1 Norseman, and 1 Grumman Goose—from nine detachments throughout Canada, as listed below:—

<i>Detachment</i>	<i>Aircraft</i>
Ottawa .....	Beechcraft
Regina .....	Stinson
Edmonton .....	Beechcraft
Patricia Bay, B.C. ....	Grumman Goose
Winnipeg .....	Beaver
Vancouver .....	Beaver
Fort Smith, N.W.T. ....	Norseman
Prince Albert, Sask. ....	Beaver
St. John’s, Newfoundland .....	Beaver

These aircraft logged some 517,000 miles. In addition to the nine operational aircraft a Cornell was used extensively for pilot training at Ottawa.

The services provided by “Air” Division have, as might be expected, ranged widely. They included the transporting of supplies, personnel and prisoners, the conducting of aerial searches for lost persons, escaped prisoners, wanted criminals, stricken vessels in coastal waters, and occasionally stolen livestock and automobiles. They have also assisted in making border patrols on Customs and Excise Preventive Service duties, and generally performed a great number of other police services.

A typical illustration of the use made of aircraft will be found in the case “Willie Petersen, Missing Prospector—Barkerville, B.C.” included in Appendix A.

**Collection of Revenue**

Revenue collected on behalf of federal, provincial, municipal and other authorities amounted to \$2,034,149.28, a decrease of \$155,779.18 from the previous year. These moneys were made up as follows:

*For the Federal Government:*

Revenue—general .....	\$263,215.95
Fines .....	547,068.33
Costs .....	108,216.54
	<hr/>
	\$ 918,500.82

*For the various Provincial Governments:*

Revenue—general .....	\$349,435.91
Fines .....	327,373.59
Costs .....	34,950.61
	<hr/>
	\$ 711,760.11

*For the various Municipal Authorities:*

Revenue—general .....	\$ 50.00
Fines .....	364,920.52
Costs .....	25,741.05

*For Others:*

\$ 390,711.57
13,176.78
<hr/>
\$ 2,034,149.28



Administration

*Strength.*—The total strength of the Force on March 31, 1954, was six thousand two hundred and twenty-two, which consists of the following classes of personnel:

(1) *Uniform Strength:*

Officers .....	124	
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables ..	4,296	
		4,420
Special Constables .....	411	
Civilians .....	456	
		867

(2) *Civil Servants:*

Permanent .....	162	
Temporary .....	773	
		935
Total .....		6,222

This is a net increase from last year of 215,, made up as follows: 87 uniformed members, 63 civil servants, and 65 civilians. The Reserve Force stands at 290, a decrease of 30.

Although there were 30 less engagements and 5 less re-engagements this year as compared to last year, recruiting has maintained a steady, consistent pace. This is the first time since the re-commencement of recruiting after the Second World War that the Force has been up to full authorized strength. In the past fiscal year 466 recruits were engaged from a total of 1073 interviewed by personnel officers, and 15 former members were re-engaged. The year before 496 recruits were taken on.

The employment of civil servants for clerical duties releases uniformed members of the Force for general police duties. At present there are 935 civil servants attached to the Force. Other civilian employees work in various special capacities and are deserving of much credit for the manner in which they have performed their work.

During the year five commissioned officers, eighty-eight non-commissioned officers, twenty-one constables and eight special constables were retired to pension.

Promotions affecting commissioned ranks took place as follows: one assistant commissioner promoted to senior assistant commissioner: four superintendents promoted to assistant commissioner: seven inspectors promoted to superintendent: eighteen sub-inspectors promoted to inspector and six non-commissioned officers received their commissions as sub-inspectors.

A recapitulation of the strength of the Force will be found in Table 17.

*Pay.*—There was a general increase in pay during 1953 affecting all ranks. Table 18 shows the new rates of pay. Due to this increase a revision was made in the salaries of special constables and employed civilians.

*Discipline.*—A high level of discipline was constantly striven for, and few breaches of the Force's regulations occurred.

Table 17.—Strength Recapitulation by Divisions and Provinces

	Commissioner	D/Commis- sioner	A/Commis- sioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	S/Inspectors	C/S/Major	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Snow Sedans
"HQ" Division, Ontario.....	1	1	5	8	22	5	...	18	54	100	183	29	125	551	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...
"B" Division, Nfld.....	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	8	22	118	1	5	160	...	...	...	...	27	3	7	...
"L" Division, P.E.I.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	7	33	...	3	48	...	...	...	...	18	...	3	...
"H" Division, N.S.....	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	4	15	42	148	6	15	235	...	...	...	...	94	1	17	...
"J" Division, N.B.....	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	3	12	34	126	7	12	198	...	...	...	...	72	4	17	...
"C" Division, Que.....	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	3	17	47	185	21	29	307	...	...	...	...	90	4	...	...
"N" Division, Ont.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	2	15	98	11	40	172	61	...	...	...	6	5	...	...
"A" Division, Ont.....	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	17	34	178	9	24	267	...	...	...	...	37	4	10	...
"O" Division, Ont.....	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	3	14	39	139	9	17	226	...	...	...	...	77	1	1	...
"D" Division, Man.....	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	5	23	60	218	17	19	349	...	...	...	...	112	6	5	...
"Dpt" Division, Sask.....	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	3	14	11	308	32	51	423	132	...	...	...	9	7	...	...
"F" Division, Sask.....	...	...	1	2	4	1	...	8	28	72	274	10	12	412	...	...	...	...	154	5	1	...
"K" Division, Alta.....	...	...	1	3	4	1	...	7	34	81	352	30	35	548	...	...	...	...	187	10	6	...
"E" Division, B.C.....	...	...	1	2	12	...	...	13	60	130	652	38	65	973	...	...	...	...	233	21	5	...
"G" Division, B.C.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
—N.W. Territories.....	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	3	15	73	26	2	125	...	...	255	...	3	7	...	...
—Yukon Territory.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	33	1	1	42	...	...	17	...	8	6	...	...
"Marine" Division.....	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	9	11	17	26	152	...	221	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
"Air" Division.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	7	2	4	12	1	30	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	1	1	12	25	73	12	1	91	324	732	3,148	411	456	5,287	193	20	272	10	1,134	87	72	5
"Headquarters" Staff.....	1	1	4	7	13	4	...	16	49	84	139	23	110	451	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...
Newfoundland.....	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	8	23	118	3	5	163	...	...	...	1	27	3	7	...
Prince Edward Island.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	7	32	...	3	47	...	...	...	...	18	...	3	...
Nova Scotia.....	...	...	1	2	8	...	...	12	24	52	201	133	15	448	...	...	...	...	95	2	17	...
New Brunswick.....	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	3	13	34	128	15	12	210	...	...	...	...	72	4	17	...
Quebec.....	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	3	17	48	189	24	29	316	...	...	...	...	90	4	...	...
Ontario.....	...	...	1	4	6	3	1	13	39	99	437	38	87	728	61	...	...	2	120	10	11	...
Manitoba.....	...	...	1	2	5	...	...	5	23	57	217	17	19	346	...	...	...	1	112	6	5	...
Saskatchewan.....	...	...	1	3	9	1	...	13	45	88	579	44	69	852	132	...	...	2	163	12	1	...
Alberta.....	...	...	1	3	4	2	...	8	34	82	357	32	35	558	...	...	...	1	187	10	6	...
British Columbia.....	...	...	1	2	13	...	...	13	62	137	629	52	65	974	...	...	...	2	233	21	5	...
North West Territories.....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	10	67	23	2	107	...	...	255	...	3	8	...	...
Yukon Territory.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	33	1	1	42	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
On Command—Spl. Duty Abroad.....	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	2	7	22	6	4	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	1	1	12	25	73	12	1	91	324	732	3,148	411	456	5,287	193	20	272	10	1,134	87	72	5



Table 18.—Rates of Pay of the Force on March 31st, 1954

Rank and Grades	Pay per month	Scale per annum
Commissioner.....	\$1,250 00	\$15,000 00
Deputy Commissioner.....	1,000 00	12,000 00
Senior Assistant Commissioner.....	1,000 00	12,000 00
Assistant Commissioners.....	770 00	9,240 00
Superintendents.....	616 00 to 671 00	7,392 00 to 8,052 00
Inspectors.....	539 00 to 594 00	6,468 00 to 7,128 00
Sub-Inspectors.....	517 00	6,204 00
Corps Sergeant-Major.....	443 00	5,316 00
Staff Sergeants.....	408 00 to 428 00	4,896 00 to 5,136 00
Sergeants.....	369 00 to 389 00	4,428 00 to 4,668 00
Corporals.....	335 00 to 347 00	4,020 00 to 4,164 00
Constables 1st Class (6th year) (Discretionary).....	320 00	3,840 00
Constables 1st Class (5th year).....	310 00	3,720 00
Constables 1st Class (4th year).....	290 00	3,480 00
Constables 1st Class (3rd year).....	280 00	3,360 00
Constables 1st Class (2nd year).....	266 00	3,192 00
Constables 1st Class (1st year).....	254 00	3,048 00
Constables 2nd Class (Two years in rank).....	230 00	2,760 00
Constables 3rd Class Probationary period of one year.....	203 00	2,436 00
Special Constables.....	(At rates authorized by the Minister)	
Civilian Employees.....	(At rates authorized by the Minister)	

*Health and Insurance.*—A decrease of three and one-half per cent took place in the number of days lost through sickness. The health of the members of the Force was generally good. Nine deaths occurred. The Department of Veterans' Affairs continued to look after the Force's medical, dental and hospital requirements in a satisfactory manner.

The group insurance plan which came into effect January 1, 1953 now has an enrolment of three thousand two hundred and twenty. Further, 88 per cent of the recruits engaged in the Force since April 1 have applied to take advantage of this group insurance coverage. Seven claims were paid during the year.

*Bands.*—The bands at Ottawa and Regina played ninety-one engagements during the year which included seventeen appearances by the dance orchestras. Many functions were participated in and school and summer concerts given. Total strength of the bands is sixty-nine, which includes one special constable and two reserve constables, all under the direction of the supervisor of music. Twenty-one members passed examinations of the Royal Conservatory of Music, Toronto. Plans are now being finalized for the tour of British Columbia in the summer of 1954 by the Regina Band.

*Training.*—With the extra-curricular activities entailed in the preparation of the Coronation contingent\*, the Governor General's Escort, and the Musical Ride, which made appearances at Aylmer, Ont., Sherbrooke, P.Q., New York City, N.Y., Ottawa and Toronto, training facilities at the three schools were taxed to capacity during 1953-54. Urgent repairs to Fairmont Barracks limited its training facilities to one squad (30 men) for a period of approximately

\* See Appendix A

three months. Despite the extra assignments and other interferences, results of regular training are closely comparable to those of the previous fiscal year. The following is the recapitulation of the over-all training:

*Regular Training*

Completed recruit training and posted to field duty . . . .	450
Received full training in equitation (recruits) . . . . .	150
Indoctrination of ex-B.C.P.P. . . . .	90
Refresher of serving members . . . . .	270
Canadian Police College graduates . . . . .	60
Specialized training of serving members . . . . .	113
Training of Marine personnel . . . . .	41

*Extra-Curricular Training*

Coronation Troop . . . . .	39
Governor General's Escort . . . . .	18
Musical Ride . . . . .	34

There are at present 414 members undergoing recruit and advanced training started during the year.

The training syllabus is now being revised to include equitation for every recruit. This will mean integrating of academic work with riding. Heretofore as many recruits as possible were given equitation either before or after six months of academic work, or were recalled for equitation at a later stage of their service. Under the new system basic training is being extended and every recruit will be a trained rider when he leaves for field duty.

The year 1953-54 was the first in which three Canadian Police Colleges were held. Circumstances permitting, it is proposed to hold three classes every year from now on. This is necessary to take care of applications from outside police forces, inclusive of foreign countries, and to catch up on the heavy backlog of our own personnel.

Qualifying for their revolver marksmanship badges were 959 members; this number includes two members of the Reserve Force. 345 members also qualified for their rifle marksmanship badges.

Keen interest was again shown in service rifle competitions. A good representation from the Force qualified at various Provincial Rifle Association meets for places on teams taking part in the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association meet at Connaught Ranges, Ottawa in August, 1954. Three members won places on the team that is to represent Canada at the National Rifle Association meet at Bisley, England in 1954. 10240, Sgt. C. C. Wilson of "A" Division: 10804, Sgt. J. H. Blais and Spl. Cst. J. F. R. Doucet of "C" Division.

Sgt. Wilson has qualified for the third consecutive year having shot at Bisley in 1952 and 1953. Spl. Cst. Doucet has qualified for the second consecutive year. It is the second time that Sgt. Blais has made the team in recent years.

*Horses and Sleigh Dogs.*—There are 193 horses, seventy-three at "Depot" Division, sixty-one at "N" Division, and fifty-nine at the breeding station at Fort Walsh, Sask. This is an increase of seventeen over last year's total.

There are 272 sleigh dogs for use in northern areas.

*Honours, Awards and Commendations.*—Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II was graciously pleased to accept the position of Honorary Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The R.C.M.P. Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was awarded to 175 members of the Force: twenty-four officers, 114 non-commissioned officers and constables, four special constables and thirty-three ex-members. Her Majesty



Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Medal was awarded to forty-eight officers, 161 non-commissioned officers and constables, five special constables, four employed civilians, seventeen civil servants and four ex-members.

In recognition of his contribution in time and effort to the advancement of first aid, the admission of 12454, Sgt. E. H. R. Nesbitt of "E" Division was sanctioned as Serving Brother of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

17079, 2/Cst. J. L. West of "K" Division was granted a Meritorious Certificate by the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, in recognition of his successful application of artificial respiration to a patient who had been taken from the Drumheller Swimming Pool in an apparently drowned condition, and who was paralyzed from the neck down as a result of two fractured cervical vertebrae.

17343, Cst. R. E. Myles, of "E" Division was successful in effecting the rescue of three boys who were marooned on an island in the flood-swollen Coldwater River at Meritt, British Columbia. This constable received the Commissioner's commendation and a grant of \$25 from the Fine Fund.

15841, Cst. R. G. Moulton of "G" Division was successful in recovering the body of a four year old boy who had drowned in the Alsek River at Haines Junction, Y.T. For his courage and perseverance in this instance, in which he was subjected to a great deal of personal danger, this member received the Commissioner's commendation.

## Supply

*Badge of the Force.*—For some years it was recognized that the details of the badge of the Force did not strictly comply with heraldic form, and in 1950 steps were first taken to have it properly redesigned following the recommendations of the Honourable Sir George Bellew, K.C.V.O., Garter Principal King of Arms, College of Arms, London, England. More recently, in compliance with Her Majesty's wishes, the Tudor Crown was replaced by a reproduction of the St. Edward's Crown.

The new badge, which is now enrolled in the Archives of the College of Arms, was finished and introduced this year, and is described as follows: A bison's head facing frontwise, in natural colours, on a blue background, surrounded by a blue band, with a gold border, inscribed with the motto "*Maintiens Le Droit*", in gold, surrounded by twelve green maple leaves. Under the device, a gold-edged blue scroll bearing the legend: Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in gold. Above the device, the St. Edward's Crown in the proper colours and metals. Under the crown, on a blue scroll, the name Canada.

*Uniform.*—Several changes in the uniform of the Force were adopted. The style of the officers' brown service dress now follows the military officers' pattern and the cloth, formerly a brown serge, is brown barathea. For all ranks a well-tailored and lighter coloured brown shirt made of poplin was introduced and will gradually replace the heavier khaki broadcloth shirts presently in stock.

New parkas of blue aerocord, lined with red quarter inch pile, were issued to members in outlying detachments for trial as to suitability and durability.

Summer weight breeches have been approved for issue. These will consist of a lightweight whipcord cloth. Worsted shoulder badges are to be worn on brown jackets, brown battledress and parkas and will replace the present metal badges. Civilian chauffeurs were issued with a special uniform consisting of brown battledress, great coats and special cloth caps, for which a special badge was made.

*General Supplies and Equipment.*—No serious difficulty has been experienced in the procurement of general supplies, clothing, kit and other equipment. Deliveries were much more satisfactory than has been the case in previous years. At the end of March, 1954, the quantities of clothing and kit remaining undelivered were much smaller than in any recent year. Generally speaking, supplies were of good quality, although, as in a previous year, some complaints were received on the scarlet serge tunic, which is apparently the most difficult of our garments to manufacture.

Prices for wool and cotton goods remained about the same as in 1952-53.

The Force purchased 433 new units of motor transport, the great majority of which were, of course, replacements for old vehicles. The mileages at which old cars were replaced, decreased slightly and averaged 72,300 against 73,000 in the previous fiscal year. The average net cost of units of motor transport remained approximately the same as the fiscal year 1952-53 and on the whole, the service obtained from the fleet of cars owned by the Force was satisfactory in all respects.

A new workshop has now been established in Ottawa to handle all repairs to arms, east of Winnipeg. A shop has been set up in Regina for the purpose of repairing all arms in the western divisions.

A revolving fund has been established for the purchase of cloth for making up uniforms.



The system of centralization followed by the stationery section, whereby all stationery supplies and office equipment are distributed direct from Ottawa, continues to function satisfactorily. Approximately 275 tons of stationery have been shipped from central stores this year.

The cost of stationery and printing supplies has shown an overall increase although certain items have decreased in price. Paper and paper products have remained firm, but printing charges have increased.

A concerted effort is being made to replace the large number of old and worn-out typewriters on distribution throughout the Force, all of which are from 20 to 30 years old. Some three hundred units will have been replaced by April 1, 1954. This procedure will continue through 1954-55, until 325 more machines are replaced.

*Quarters.*—The sum of \$3,869,819 was voted for new construction in 1953-54, but only sixty per cent of the building programme planned was completed by the end of the fiscal year.

Over half a million dollars was set aside for that purpose in Newfoundland, but only two buildings were finished, at Twillingate and Glovertown; the contracts for these projects had been awarded in 1952. The delay in construction in this Province was caused by the difficulty in obtaining a building suitable for the particular areas concerned. It was intended to erect detachment quarters at Burgeo, Baie Verte, Harbour Breton, Ferryland, Port Saunders, Fogo and Springdale but, with the exception of Springdale, it was found that the sites chosen were not practicable for the standard type of police dwelling usually built. Several plans were drawn up by the Department of Public Works, and finally, a building plan designated as the one-storey type, was selected. This design can be adapted to meet the varying conditions peculiar to the country. The one-storey type will be used at Battle Harbour, Cartwright, Hopedale and Nain in Labrador.

On the mainland, standard type detachment buildings were erected at Kentville, N.S., Ste. Rose du Lac, Man., Uranium City, Sask., Lake Cowichan and Salmo, B.C.

Detachment quarters are nearing completion at Glace Bay, N.S., Norway House and Churchill, Man., Osoyoos and Red Pass in B.C. Contracts have been awarded at Alberton, P.E.I., Newcastle, N.B., Tisdale, Sask., Alexis Creek and Port Edward in B.C.

The policy of purchasing quarters, in preference to building, is being followed wherever possible. Detachment quarters were purchased at Minto and Grand Falls, N.B., Borden, P.E.I., Spiritwood, Sask., and living quarters for the married N.C.O. at Hay River, N.W.T.; also officers' quarters at Lethbridge, Alta., Halifax, N.S. and St. John's, Nfld.

It is expected that the construction of detachment buildings planned for Newfoundland in 1953 will be completed next year, and that quarters will be well under way at Alert Bay, Burns Lake, Fort Nelson, B.C.; Broadview, Estevan, Cumberland House, Sask.; Russell, Man.; Moose Factory and Windsor, Ont.; New Glasgow, Shubenacadie or Stewiacke and Amherst, N.S.; Campbellton, Newcastle, Edmundston, N.B.; Souris, P.E.I. and in the northern sections of Canada at Fort Chimo, P.Q.; Arctic Red River, Resolution, Clyde River, N.W.T.

It is intended, also, to construct quarters for married men stationed at points where rented accommodation is either impossible to obtain or extremely high. Married quarters are planned at Grand Falls and St. John's, Nfld; Prince George and Prince Rupert, B.C. It is intended as well to purchase officers' quarters at Prince George, where a suitable residence cannot be rented. Quarters for officers will be erected at Sydney, N.S. and at Fredericton, N.B.

Major construction projects, such as alterations to the subdivision headquarters building at Vancouver, B.C., installation of new water mains and sewers at Regina, Sask., alterations and improvements to Spadina Avenue Barracks, Ottawa, Ont., and repairs to the heating and lighting system at Fredericton, N.B., are progressing.

At Rockcliffe, the new feed storage building was erected and the addition to the present barrack building is nearing completion.

At Regina, the new "C" Block is almost finished. The new Riding School was completed and the old building converted to a drill hall. Plans are being prepared for a barracks block ("B") and a division mess at Regina, a combination garage and a storage and artisans building at Edmonton, Alta. Plans are being prepared, also, for the new division headquarters at Charlottetown, P.E.I.; and subdivision headquarters at Moncton, N.B. and Lethbridge, Alta. In the Northwest Territories, negotiations are being finalized for the purchase of a hangar at Fort Smith, N.W.T., for the use of the "Air" Division, and plans are being made for the erection of a building there so that the technicians can be cared for.

Rentals have increased by ten per cent over the past year. Even so, rented accommodation is becoming more difficult to obtain since landlords wish to sell their property in preference to leasing.

No serious damage to government owned property was experienced this year, but in rented quarters a tornado destroyed the Sarnia detachment and in Hamiota, Man., the roof of rented quarters was damaged by fire resulting in a loss of \$250.00. At Keno, Y.T., fire destroyed the rented garage valued at \$500.00.



## Conclusion

No outstanding changes occurred this year, though certain progress was made in setting up in draft form a new and detailed establishment of the Force and by improving and adjusting our operating methods.

As already pointed out, the strength of the Force reached the maximum authorized, and it is hoped that this level can be maintained in the future. I feel sure that the pay increase authorized from December 1 has had much to do with this satisfactory condition.

The co-operation received from the Organization and Methods Division of the Civil Service Commission has again been of marked value. The survey conducted of certain functions of our office layouts and procedures, and the changes adopted as a result of this, have plainly increased the efficiency and economy in the sections concerned. The survey has been broadened to include other administrative facilities, the results of which it is hoped will bring about similar improvements.

In June I attended the session of the Northwest Territories Council at Fort Smith, as well as the session held in Ottawa in December. In the fall I addressed the annual meeting of the International Association of Chiefs of Police held at Detroit. Earlier I attended the annual meeting of the Chief Constables Association in Vancouver.

I have been appointed Commandant of the Canadian Bisley Team for 1954 and, with approval, will be leaving Canada early in June for England with the Team, which I am pleased to say includes three members of the Force. In April, 1954, I plan on accompanying a regular police patrol from Coppermine to Cambridge Bay, travelling by dog team.

The friendly co-operation received from all Government departments and agencies is gratefully acknowledged. Moreover, the support given to us in those Provinces where we act as the provincial police and in the many towns and cities that we are under contract with has once again been encouraging. And I am pleased to say that the close co-operation between other Canadian law-enforcement bodies and the Force, a mutually vital link in the country's policing system, remained on a high level.

The many special consultants and advisers that we have called upon from time to time in assorted professional fields, some from the Government service and others from outside agencies, have again proven most helpful, and to them I wish to extend my thanks. My thanks are also due the Press for accurately reporting the work of the Force and for their consideration shown at other times.

I must also express my special thanks to all members of the Force, regular and reserve, civilian employees and civil servants for the splendid co-operation and loyalty so keenly displayed throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. H. NICHOLSON,  
*Commissioner.*

## Appendices

### Appendix A

Selected from the medley of cases and events that occurred this year, the following are included in this report because it is felt that each illustrates certain features of the Force's work that may be of interest to the public and other police forces.

#### *Soo Wing Chor—Opium and Narcotic Drug Act*

Heroin, one of the deadliest narcotic drugs, is a white crystalline powder so fine in texture it will almost disappear when rubbed into the skin. The proper name of the drug, which is processed chemically from morphine, the principal alkaloid of opium, is Diacetylmorphine. But heroin is a more powerful drug than morphine. To the addict, one unit of morphine is equivalent to one-third of a unit of heroin. And of all the narcotics, heroin has the severest habit-forming qualities.

Despite the fact that both morphine and opium cost less, heroin has become the most popular drug of addiction in use in Canada. Calculated on the requirement of three to four grains of heroin a day at \$5 per grain, which is the average minimum street price, the daily cost to the addict is \$15. This amounts to about \$5,400 yearly, or some \$16,200 in terms of stolen goods, since the buyer of such articles seldom pays more than one-third value. It is therefore not surprising to find among the criminal element of any large city—the shoplifters, prowlers, forgers, prostitutes, pimps, gamblers and thieves—a high incidence of drug addiction.

Early in 1952 R.C.M.P. investigators in Vancouver stopped and searched a man whom they believed was carrying narcotics. They found none. But while they were searching him, he dropped a vague but significant piece of information, information that was to lead to the largest seizure of heroin in western Canada up to that time. Why, he asked them, were they bothering with him. He was just small time. Why didn't they get Joe, the "Chino", and his woman who had a whole pound of "H" and who were "capping up" on a farm near Haney. In the clipped, curious jargon of the underworld, "Chino" refers to a Chinese, "capping up" to the method of packaging certain narcotics for sale to addicts on the street, "H" to heroin.

With the purchase price of bulk heroin on the illicit market ranging from \$400 to \$700 *per ounce*, depending on the quality (compared with \$10 when purchased legally from wholesale druggists), and the average street price of \$5 *per grain*—a profit to the peddler of some \$1,785 for each ounce sold, and considerably more since it is usually adulterated at least seventy per cent—it was taxing the credulity of even these experienced policemen to ask them to believe that a *pound* of heroin could be found in any one place. Their experience, however, told them how valuable a scrap of information like this could be. If there was a pound of heroin and if they could get it, then they might have some one bigger than a mere street peddler. A "back-end" man, a supplier perhaps, or better still, the "connection" himself, the man next up the line who receives the bulk drug and distributes it to peddlers.

Unfortunately, they could get no more information from their man, and what little they had was extremely vague: a Chinese named Joe, a common name among men of this race in Canada; a farmhouse at Haney, B.C.; an unidentified woman.



Local enquiries made immediately through the underworld channels available to the police brought out further bits of information. There was a farm, a new house was being built on it, but exactly where at Haney the sources didn't or couldn't reveal. The woman was likely Catherine Couturier, known to be a former peddler of narcotics, and to have served a prison term for prostitution.

Now the investigation swung to Haney. Enquiries at the land registry offices to establish the location of the farm proved fruitless. Then a highway patrol constable operating out of Mission recalled having recently served a summons on a man who was building a new house on a farm near Ruskin, ten miles out of Mission. He took the investigators there.

It wasn't long before their enquiries in the neighbourhood had unearthed further interesting facts. A woman resembling Catherine Couturier's description lived on the farm with a Chinese known by the name of Joe King. They were away in Vancouver and not expected back for two or three days.

When they returned, the police had the farm under observation from the basement window of a house in the district. They kept watch for forty-eight hours, and what they saw in that time left no doubt in their minds that Joe King was the man they wanted. His movements followed the pattern of most narcotic traffickers in their attempts to outwit the police.

Late on the second night, in a cold driving rain, the investigators crawled on their bellies over the one hundred yards distance to the King house. They dug out the glass sealers they had seen being buried near the outbuildings. They found that these contained several ounces of white powder, undoubtedly heroin, and a quantity of gelatine capsules, which, with each holding approximately one grain of heroin, have become the standard unit in the illegal street traffic, since the capsule lends itself to rapid disposal by swallowing should the police come on the scene unexpectedly. They retained a large portion of the drug to safeguard it and substituted lactose (milk sugar), and reburied the sealers.

At five o'clock the following morning they raided the house and arrested Joe King, whose real name was Yip Yee Fong, and Catherine Couturier. More capsules with heroin were found, as well as the usual addict's paraphernalia belonging to the woman. The total amount of heroin seized was almost fourteen ounces, enough to supply the needs of a score of addicts for many months.

Both Yip Yee Fong and Catherine Couturier were later sentenced to terms of imprisonment in the penitentiary.

But the way in which the narcotic was packaged showed only too clearly that Yip and the woman were operating close to the street peddlers, at the lower end of the nefarious distribution system. This was the aspect of the case that gave the police the least satisfaction. Where was Yip getting the drug? Who was the man higher up?

In Vancouver the underworld channels again supplied a possible answer. Yip, it was learned, was connected with a Chinese named Soo Wing Chor. Soo had an interest in a cafe on Vancouver's Powell Street, a favourite type of rendezvous and a mode of cover for traffickers and their dupes. A close watch was kept on this place. The months passed without anything concrete coming to light.

Meanwhile, as a result of a separate investigation by the narcotic squad, thirty-one traffickers were brought to Court, twenty-six of them being sentenced to penitentiary terms of imprisonment. This occurred early in 1953, and was to play its part in closing the circle around Soo.

In August, 1953, Soo Wing's cafe went out of business and was re-opened the following month as a Chinese gambling house known as the "J.C.S. Club". The same month a report reached the police that Soo was selling high quality heroin direct to peddlers. If this was so, the police reasoned that Soo was taking this chance because the round-up of peddlers earlier in the year had



cut off his middle men. It was known, too, that he had suffered heavy financial loss in his venture into the cafe business. He needed money and was therefore becoming careless. He was exposing himself, and the police were quick to take advantage of this.

Working undercover a member of the Force went into operation. This is a necessary and often dangerous assignment in drug work. It is difficult especially when dealing with Orientals, whose language, ethics and mode of living differ so greatly sometimes from the Western way of life.

In November a critical hurdle of this phase of the investigation was met and overcome. The carefully laid plan to have the undercover, posing as a prospective buyer, strike up an acquaintance with Soo Wing Chor was accomplished. Soo accepted him without apparent suspicion.

After this, several test purchases were made from Soo, each following the same pattern. The undercover would hand over the money to the Chinese, who would then tell him to pick up the drug later under a small platform supporting garbage tins in a lane behind the "J.C.S. Club".

Sufficient transactions had now been made to set up a plan to secure the evidence that would lead to Soo's prosecution. A "meet" was arranged for November 9. The transfer of money took place. Later the undercover proceeded to the lane where he picked up the narcotics he had paid for. This time, however, his movements had been witnessed by other plainclothesmen of the drug squad.

The police could have acted at this point, but rather than have the success of this vital case hinge on this one transaction, arrangements were made for another purchase the next evening.

In a cafe on East Hastings Street the plan was again carried out, with one slight but important difference. The undercover, when he handed the money to Soo, and Soo made a motion to put it in his pocket, insisted that the Chinese count it. Soo obligingly did so. The bills had been previously dusted with fluorescent powder, some of which the police hoped would adhere to Soo's hands.

The undercover then left the cafe. Soo left soon after, followed by another member of the narcotic squad who saw him enter the "J.C.S. Club". About nine o'clock Soo came out and placed a cigarette package under the garbage platform. The investigators now on the scene checked the drug contents of this package and replaced it before the undercover came to pick it up.

It had been obvious all along that Soo was caching his supply of drugs at the Club, and now the last stroke of the plan was carried out. The Club was raided.

Six plainclothesmen were used for this operation, one a member of the Vancouver City Police. Three remained outside to cover the doors and windows. Three entered the building.

As the investigators stepped into the gambling room, the scene they saw was one they encounter frequently in their work. The room was smoke-filled and dimly lit. Some sixty Chinese were grouped around green baize tables, faces impassive, heads and shoulders bent low over their cards. The single light above each table brought out sharply the features of the "houseman" sitting by his wood rack holding the counters for the "oomgaw" players.

Hardly a glance had been given the police as they had entered, but now there was a gradual, almost imperceptible change in the low, musical hum of their conversation, enough to tell the police their presence was well known. They saw Soo Wing Chor standing behind one of the tables and moved quickly to his side. They took him to a small office adjoining the gambling room.

In his profession, which exposes him to much of the sordid side of life, the peace officer seldom finds much cause for laughter. When he does he finds it sometimes under the most unusual circumstances. The powder used to



mark the bills in this instance doesn't react to daylight or tungsten illumination, but fluoresces strongly when under ultra-violet rays. As the lights were flicked off, the investigator plugged in a portable ultra-violet lamp and directed its rays at Soo's hands. It was difficult for the police to keep from smiling at the expression of utter astonishment that spread over his face when his hands flared out in an eerie, yellowish-green glow.

When he had been searched, the currency found in his possession was also placed under the lamp. Strangely, it did not show any trace of fluorescence. It was realized then that he had had ample time to dispose of the marked money either by hiding it or, more likely, by distributing it at the gaming tables.

Through the co-operation of one of the younger Chinese of the Club, who was its secretary, a few of the sixty now solemn-faced players were asked to display their money under the lamp. At first there was some hesitancy, but when, to their similar amazement, they saw the money of their less timid friends glow magically before their eyes, they entered the game with enthusiasm.

This unprecedented operation had not been anticipated, but it produced worthwhile results in that some \$40 of the marked money was recovered from players who claimed to have won it at a table where Soo had been gambling. The serial numbers of the bills, which had been listed before the undercover had given the money to Soo, checked with the bills recovered and provided further evidence of its origin.

The search of the Club premises revealed eighty-one capsules containing heroin. One of the packages wrapped in tissue paper revealed under the lamp a fleck of fluorescent powder.

Though he was represented by counsel at his trial, Soo Wing Chor pleaded guilty to the charges laid against him. He received concurrent sentences of seven years hard labour, the maximum, a fine of \$200 or in default an additional two months imprisonment on each offence, of which there were two, unlawfully selling a drug and the unlawful possession of a drug.

During the time he was awaiting trial it was possible to take a thorough look into Soo's background, and this definitely established that he was related by marriage to Yip Yee Fong and had given financial backing to him in his narcotic deals. This confirmed the police's suspicions of the previous year. Like so many others who thrive on the avails of this evil traffic, he himself was not a "user".

An examination of his papers disclosed that his status in Canada was that of an alien and at the conclusion of his term of imprisonment he will be turned over to the Immigration Branch for appropriate attention, as the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act provides for the deportation of such persons.

#### *Gerald Rowe, Riceville, Ontario—Livestock Pedigree Act*

The Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada was incorporated in 1901, and its by-laws are pursuant to the Livestock Pedigree Act, which is a Federal Statute. The purpose of this Association is to maintain records of pure breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle, and to improve and extend this breed. The membership of this organization now exceeds 12,000, and its headquarters is in Brantford, Ontario. The by-laws stipulate that members will record with the Association all progeny of their registered herd; actual registration of such progeny is, of course, optional.

During the latter part of 1952 the recording officer of the Association had occasion to check his records respecting the herd of one, Gerald Rowe, a breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle at Riceville, Ontario. The records showed an extremely high conception rate in the Rowe herd, resulting in the registration of a phenomenal number of calves, all heifers. Although this birth rate of



heifer calves was possible, it was thought highly improbable and, together with the fact that a rapid enlargement of a herd by natural increase is unusual, it was considered to be a matter worthy of investigation. At the request of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, investigation was initiated and carried out by the Force.

Most purebred Holstein cattle are bred by means of artificial insemination, and in Eastern Ontario this service is provided by the Eastern Ontario Cattle Breeders Association. The area covered by the E.O.C.B.A. is divided into units, and a technician qualified in artificial breeding is stationed in each unit. The technician receives a constant supply of semen from the E.O.C.B.A. headquarters at Kemptville, Ontario, and he performs service at the request of the farmers within his area, for a nominal fee. The technician essentially maintains an accurate record of all cattle that he artificially services, particularly respecting the names and registration numbers of the dam and sire, and the date of insemination.

From this investigation it appeared that Gerald Rowe was "vealing" his purebred Holstein bull-calves and substituting grade Holstein heifer-calves, some of which he purchased and others which were natural increases in his small herd of grade cattle. Sufficient evidence could not be obtained to establish such substitution.

The gestation period for cattle is approximately nine months. A considerable number of the Rowe herd were serviced naturally and the date of service could not therefore be established. The records of the technician were examined together with the registration records of the Holstein-Friesian Association. It was found that certain cattle had calved after very short gestation periods, according to these records. In one instance the technician's records showed an artificial service on January 4, 1951, and the calf from this animal was registered as born on May 8, 1951, showing a gestation period of about four months. In other instances a similar comparison of records revealed respective gestation period of 49 days, 44 days, two months, four days, and other impossibly short periods. At this time it was the contention of veterinarians, and also Gerald Rowe, that such births may have been the result of a former unidentified natural service. This gave rise to the following questions, which much professional controversy failed to definitely solve at this time: (a) Would it be possible for a technician to artificially inseminate a cow without being aware that she was already with calf and approaching her calving date? (b) Would it be possible for a technician to artificially inseminate a cow without noticing at such time whether she was in her heat period, which would indicate whether the animal was "open" or not? (c) Could a technician perform the operation of artificial insemination on a pregnant animal without causing the animal to abort?

In further endeavours to establish false registration of parentage, blood samples were taken for analysis. To perform such tests blood is required from the dam and sire, and the calf which results from the mating. This is a negative test since it will show that either the alleged dam or the sire, or both, cannot be the parents of the calf in question. In other words this test can deny, but not confirm, parentage. In only one case could blood samples be obtained from a calf then in the herd, and from its designated sire and dam. The other cows involved had been disposed of or destroyed by Rowe, or the sires had been destroyed by the E.O.C.B.A. The blood samples were forwarded to the Haemological Laboratory, Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ontario, for analysis and a parentage test. The result of this test established that the calf in question could not have been born as the result of the mating of the sire and dam, as designated in the registration of said calf.



Investigation was also pursued respecting the false registration of birth of cow, "Dot Veeman DeKol", Registration No. 549787, ear-tag No. 717030. This animal first appeared in the Department of Agriculture Inspector's report on area T.B. test, dated May 18, 1938; she was designated only as a "Holstein", two years of age (Born 1936), listed as a natural increase and bearing ear-tag No. 717030. The technician's breeding records of 1950, 1951 and 1952 identified ear-tag No. 717030 as being that of Dot Veeman DeKol. The Holstein-Friesian Association records showed that Dot Veeman DeKol was registered by Gerald Rowe as being born on August 3, 1941. This false registration of birth was traced by means of the ear-tag which is supposedly tamper-proof.

On August 5, 1953, prosecution was entered on five counts by the investigator, on behalf of the Crown, against Gerald Rowe, charging in each case that he "... did knowingly sign an application for registration to the recording officer of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada respecting (name of calf) containing a material false statement relating to the birth of the said (name of calf), contrary to Section 17-1a of the Livestock Pedigree Act, Statutes of Canada 1949, Chapter 28, and amendments thereto."

The trial under this Act is by way of summary conviction. The first four charges dealt with calves which were allegedly born after extremely short gestation periods, according to the records. The fifth charge dealt with the false registration of birth of Dot Veeman DeKol.

The Crown proceeded on charge number one, and the objective was, briefly, to prove regarding Calf—Mary Bess Supreme; Dam—Lady Bess Rene Echo, that the calf was falsely registered as born on May 8, 1951, because dam was artificially serviced four months previously when she could not therefore have been pregnant.

Crown witnesses, including leading Veterinarians and Doctors on the staff of the Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ontario, established that: (a) It would be impossible for a technician to perform the operation of artificial insemination on a cow after her fourth or fifth month of pregnancy without being aware of such pregnancy. (b) It would be possible for a technician to artificially service a cow without noticing at such time whether she was in her heat period. (c) A technician could not artificially service a cow that was more than four or five months pregnant without causing the animal to abort. This established the facts that the dam was not pregnant at the time of artificial service on January 4, 1951, and that she could not have given birth to a calf four months later as shown by the accused in his application for registration.

Two Doctors from the Haemalogical Laboratory, Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ontario, testified respecting their analysis of blood and parentage tests. This evidence revealed that the dam and sire designated by the accused in the registration certificate of this calf were false.

Having shown how in this first case the accused had "signed an application containing a material false statement", it was still necessary to prove that the accused, "did knowingly" sign the false document, and that he did not sign it merely in error.

To do this, evidence of "similar acts" was introduced to the Court by submitting all evidence on the other four charges. The handwriting on all documentary exhibits had been analyzed by the R.C.M.P. Crime Detection Laboratory and the Document Examiner gave testimony proving that the signatures appearing on the exhibits were those of the accused, Gerald Rowe. The Crown had then established its case respecting charge number one.

Almost all the evidence in this case was of a highly technical nature. And to reach his decision the Magistrate had the evidence transcribed, which consumed 700 typewritten pages.



On February 25, 1954, the Magistrate found the accused guilty as charged on count number one and Rowe was sentenced and given the option of paying a fine of \$500.00 and costs of \$560.70, or two months imprisonment. The fine and costs were paid.

When imposing sentence the Magistrate said that the evidence in this case established that for a considerable number of years, the accused had been falsely registering grade cattle as purebred Holsteins, which was a grave offence in an agricultural country such as Canada, and that the accused had therefore defrauded members of his community, the Holstein-Friesian Association, and the country generally. He went on to say that Canadian pedigreed cattle were used for breeding purposes in foreign countries (by artificial insemination), and were also exported, and that such false registration of cattle could cause an eventual serious deterioration in registered livestock, reflecting upon Canadian cattle breeders generally. He had therefore imposed the maximum penalty provided by the Statute.

The other four charges were remanded, and are still in abeyance.

This is the first such occasion that research in blood factors relating to parentage has been recognized and accepted by the Courts in Canada. Moreover, the scientific evidence given in this case answered other questions that were formerly controversial subjects among cattle breeders and Veterinarians.

This is also the first contested prosecution under Section 17-1a of the Livestock Pedigree Act, and the force of this Act has now been demonstrated. The officers of the Holstein-Friesian Association had suspected that, before this prosecution, false registration of cattle was becoming widespread, and departmental officials now believe that the new and conclusive methods of investigation which have been established will afford adequate protection to Livestock Associations and the Department of Agriculture.

*Willie Petersen, Missing Prospector, Barkerville, B.C.*

It was on July 26 that Willie Petersen, an elderly prospector, left the town of Wells, in the interior of British Columbia, with Sigurd Hortness for a trip to Hortness' trap-line. Hortness wanted to repair his line and finish the building of a new cabin at the north end of the Crescent Lakes.

The two men stayed the night and the next day at a base cabin on the Willow River. Then they continued north to another cabin on Big Valley Creek, where they spent a further two days. About 2.00 p.m. on Thursday the two men reached the new cabin site at the Crescent Lakes, and made camp.

After a leisurely lunch, Petersen took off his hip boots and put on a comfortable pair of oxfords. Hortness and he then left the lake and moved up towards a small stream known locally as North Creek, which flows in a northeasterly direction into Stony Lake, eight miles away. Hortness carried fishing gear, and after selecting a suitable spot on the bank of the creek was looking forward to providing a dish of fried trout for their evening meal. Petersen, confident that his partner's angling skill would produce enough fish for both, set off with his prospector's shovel and gold pan in his pack board for a reach of higher ground.

The isolated country in the region of Wells and Barkerville is famous in British Columbia history. Long before the turn of the century these two communities had become thriving mining towns following the Fraser River gold rush. While their population has long since decreased to a few hundred, it is known that there is still placer gold to be found in many areas.

At 55, Willie Petersen was an old-time prospector for whom the lure of gold had never lost its appeal. He had spent many years in the Barkerville district and knew much of the wild country well. He was not familiar, however, with the extremity of Hortness' trap-line, where they were now camped.



Yet he knew that he was a very short distance away from the cabin and would not likely be out of hailing distance. Petersen selected a suitable spot and began panning for gold.

Towards 5.00 p.m., Hortness, glancing over his shoulder, saw the fringe of a rapidly darkening sky. A storm was obviously brewing, so he collected his gear and started retracing his steps to the camp. He saw Petersen a short distance away panning gravel in one of the smaller creek beds and called out to him that he was returning to camp to make supper, feeling that Petersen would also see the approaching storm and would follow on right behind him. Petersen, although deaf in one ear, apparently understood and waved an acknowledgement. The storm broke as Hortness reached the cabin site, and in a short time hail to a depth of about three inches covered the ground. With the storm came premature darkness.

Knowing Petersen's ability for living outdoors, Hortness was not overly anxious about his partner even though there was no sign of him when he was ready to retire for the night. When, at dawn, Petersen still had not shown up, Hortness became worried. He spent the entire day combing the immediate area but could find no trace of him at all. Hortness realized now that Petersen had undoubtedly moved far from the site at the creek where he had last seen him, and that he would need help in any far-reaching search. Hortness left camp for Barkerville to get police assistance.

Fortunately, Const. B. R. Braden, in charge of the R.C.M.P. Barkerville detachment, was a competent bush man. Having only been stationed in Barkerville for a few months, however, he didn't as yet know the district intimately, but he knew well enough the difficulties of a search on foot in any country like this with its profusion of swamps and timber and myriad creeks making their way into the larger streams that feed the Fraser River and with each tributary so resembling the other that a man lacking a thorough knowledge of the ground could easily get "turned round" and lost. His first move, therefore, was to put in an emergency call for an aircraft. The reply came back that the Vancouver based R.C.M.P. Beaver was grounded for the purpose of a routine but mandatory inspection check. It would be made ready as soon as possible. Meanwhile, he was to begin the search on foot.

In the late afternoon, having driven as far as they could go on a side road, some thirty miles, Hortness and Braden took the trail leading up the Willow River. They arrived at the first cabin site about 9.30 p.m. thoroughly wet from wading the numerous streams they had encountered. Hortness reckoned the distance they had come on foot to be approximately five "Caribou" miles, something like the "Irish" mile, computed by Braden to be about eight actual miles.

Early the next morning they set out for the Big Valley cabin. They followed an old blazed trail, the greater part of which led through willows and grass and many water traverses, and arrived at the cabin about noon, once more wet from the shoulders down. They had travelled about six miles. It was late in the afternoon when they arrived at the cabin site at Crescent Lakes, after a five-mile trek over a tortuous trail. They paused for lunch, and then began looking for signs of Petersen.

Near the place that Hortness had last seen Petersen, they found the ashes of a smudge fire, which they presumed he had lit to discourage the flies and mosquitoes, which were thick. But they could find no footprints indicating the direction he might have taken. They decided to concentrate on two contributory creeks running in an east-west direction.

After four days, with their food running dangerously low and Petersen now missing for more than a week, Constable Braden decided to return to Barkerville. Arriving there, he learned that police aircraft "Wren" was now at Quesnel ready to take part in the search. The constable, realizing that the



main effectiveness of the air search would be in spotting Petersen, felt that additional experienced help was needed for any further foot patrols that might be required. He contacted the local game warden and a former partner of Hortness', both of whom agreed to assist.

The take-off from Quesnel the next day was delayed by poor weather, but at 2:30 p.m. the "Wren" landed at Jack of Clubs Lake near Wells. With the pilot briefed on the territory to cover, the aircraft took off again with Game Warden E. Holmes, trapper Arnold Olson, and Braden on board.

Less than 20 minutes later, as the plane was flying in a northerly direction over a creek leading to Stony Lake, Petersen was spotted standing in a small meadow waving a make-shift flag. A landing here was impossible; so a parcel of food with a note enclosed was dropped, and fell 300 feet north in the bush. A second parcel landed 150 feet to the south. Petersen, now seen lying down, made no effort to retrieve either, and it was assumed that he was too weak to do so. The plane returned to Wells. There two civilians, Sid Danhower and Alec Grady, who had some experience in an R.C.A.F. para-rescue unit, volunteered their services when they heard of Petersen's plight.

The Crescent Lakes, bordered as it is with tall trees, prohibited the plane landing there. Stony Lake, seven miles away, was therefore the nearest point to Petersen where the "Wren" could set down. The passengers were soon ashore, and base camp quickly made.

Grady and Danhower were anxious to start immediately, realizing the possible effect a further night alone might have on Petersen. Since both men had considerable bush experience it was felt safe to let them go. They were soon making their way into the gathering darkness down what was the old Barkerville pack trail. The "Wren" returned to Quesnel for supplies.

Next morning the remainder of the party took to the trail. Six hours later, about noon, having travelled the rough and dangerous country with the aid of directions from the aircraft, Holmes, Olson and Braden emerged from the bush and into the meadow where Petersen lay.

Petersen was in the first stages of delirium, and he said later that he saw his old friend Olson coming towards him walking about ten feet above ground. He had been severely bitten by flies and mosquitoes; his feet were so swollen he could not put on his shoes. He was lying on the only dry spot in the small clearing, the land around being water-covered or damp moss; in fact, the rescue party had to stand. He had been there for three days too weak to crawl to the creek for water and had resorted to drinking the seepage from the moss. Petersen was carefully fed and made as comfortable as conditions would allow.

Meanwhile, the aircraft, still circling overhead, saw that only three of the search party had arrived. The pilot turned the "Wren" north and soon observed Danhower and Grady as they entered a clearing from high timber. By manoeuvring the "Wren", he was able to direct them to the others, whom they joined about an hour later. Both Grady and Danhower themselves had got turned around and had been travelling all night.

On the "Wren's" return to the scene the pattern of symbols laid out by the ground party appeared to signal the messages "unable to proceed", "doctor required". The pilot headed immediately for Stony Lake and Quesnel, and was shortly on his way back with Dr. J. A. Aikins and Mr. L. Godfrey, another civilian volunteer, who was an ex-member of the Force as well, and Constable W. D. Pooler, from Quesnel detachment. At Stony Lake they promptly set out to reach the main party but they, too, got turned round in this wild country and by morning found themselves far south and east of the creek they had wished to follow.



The night at the encampment around Petersen was a long one with no sleep for any except the sick man because of the lack of dry land around the fire. Early in the morning the party began to thread its way at a snail's pace back to Stony Lake with Petersen. Clouds of flies and mosquitoes were with them at every step. Insect repellent, though applied liberally, was washed off by sweat. Grady and Danhower, still comparatively fresh in spite of their all-night hike, went on ahead to base camp and returned a few hours later with extra food. On the way they had met the doctor, Godfrey and Pooler. Doctor Aikins, learning that his services were not immediately required, had returned to Stony Lake. Godfrey and Constable Pooler had continued south hoping to meet the main party, which they were to miss; fortunately, they were later spotted by the aircraft and directed to safety.

Walking and resting, constantly supported by his companions, Petersen's small store of renewed energy began to flag. Towards late afternoon he could not go on. The others were almost as exhausted. One and one-half miles from Stony Lake the group had to camp for a second night. The next morning—following the trail blazed by Game Warden Holmes that marked the easiest and most direct route—they arrived at base camp where Petersen was rested and cared for in greater comfort until he had regained sufficient strength to be flown out.

Petersen's story of his near fatal adventure was similar to that of many others who have become lost in this rugged area. After seeing Hortness returning to camp that afternoon, Petersen said, he started soon afterwards. Then it began to hail and grow dark. Somehow, during this, he got turned around and didn't know which way he was going.

He had matches with him but they got wet and he was unable to light a fire. He couldn't remember how many days he was lost and the only thing he could find to eat was wild berries. He spent the last three days in the one place, unable to move through weakness. He said that one day, as he lay there, a grizzly bear came along, sat down a little distance away and began staring at him. He didn't know what the bear had in mind, but the way he felt he didn't particularly care since he couldn't possibly have done anything about it anyway. After staring at him for some time, the bear rose lumberingly and ambled away.

### **The Coronation Contingent**

A representative Mounted Troop formed part of the Canadian Contingent that went to England in June for the Coronation of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II. This marked the fifth occasion that this Force participated in Royal processions in London.

The Troop comprised forty-six men and horses, which included an escort for the Canadian Prime Minister, and was under the command of Asst. Commr. D. L. McGibbon with Insp. R. J. Belec as the second officer. The men were quartered at the Union Jack Club in the Waterloo district, and the horses stabled in temporary lines in Hyde Park, where further training was carried out.

On May 30 the Troop's first public performance was given when the Musical Ride appeared at the London Caledonian Games at White City Stadium.

Early on the morning of Coronation Day the four N.C.O.'s chosen to escort the carriage of Prime Minister St. Laurent were first to move off to take up their position in the fore-court of Buckingham Palace.

Around noon, the thirty-six man Troop joined in at the head of the Canadian Contingent that took up its position on Birdcage Walk. At 2.30 p.m. the Royal procession moved off past Buckingham Palace and Westminster Abbey to begin the five-mile journey.

The day after the Coronation the entire Troop marched from Hyde Park with the Canadian Contingent and other troops from the Commonwealth to Buckingham Palace. There, with Prince Charles and Princess Anne and other members of the Royal family looking on, the Queen inspected the troops, drawn up on the lawn in front of the Palace, and afterwards decorated the senior commanders of the contingents, and through them, each member of the parade. The Duke of Edinburgh took the salute on the march past.

On June 10 the Musical Ride moved into Earls Court Arena for the Royal Tournament, an outstanding military and inter-services display. Performances of the Ride were held twice a day for ten days. At the last appearance, Mr. Clement Attlee took the salute, the members of the Ride were thanked by a member of the Royal Tournament and, at his request, the audience of 15,000 stood for the playing of "O Canada", a splendid and moving tribute to the Force.

On June 20 the Musical Ride entrained for Alloa, Scotland, where it appeared twice daily at the Royal Highland and Agricultural Show. Alloa is a town of 15,000 people about thirty miles from Edinburgh, and here the members of the Force experienced a real taste of Scottish hospitality.

On the Troop's return to London, shortly before embarking for Canada, a Command Parade was held for, and at the request of, Her Majesty the Queen. History repeated itself here in that it was the same Elizabeth who as the little Princess prompted her mother to hold a Command Parade on the occasion of the Coronation ceremonies for her father, King George VI. Accordingly, on the afternoon of July 7, forty-one men and horses rode from Hyde Park to the Buckingham Palace Mews where they were first given an opportunity to inspect the State Coach at close range. At 4 p.m. sharp the Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Charles and Princess Anne, rode by car from the Palace to the Mews where the Troop was drawn up. The men were dismounted as the Royal Party passed through the lines, and both the Queen and her husband spoke to several members of the contingent. It was a most informal and almost casual Parade, and obviously enjoyed by the little Prince and Princess. For the members of the Troop it was a memorable day that climaxed their very pleasant stay in Britain.



## Appendix B

### List of Detachments and Municipalities policed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as of March 31, 1954.

#### Ontario

##### "A" Division

Headquarters: *Ottawa*

##### *Detachments*

Belleville  
Brockville

Cornwall  
Kingston  
Ottawa Town Station

Pembroke  
St Regis, (Que.)

#### Newfoundland

##### "B" Division

Headquarters: *St. John's*

##### *Detachments*

Baie Verte  
Battle Harbour  
Bell Island  
Bonavista  
Bonne Bay  
Botwood  
Buchans  
Burgeon  
Burin  
Cartwright  
Channel  
Clarenville  
Corner Brook

Deer Lake  
Fogo  
Ferryland  
Gander  
Glovertown  
Goose Bay  
Grand Bank  
Grand Falls  
Hampden  
Harbour Breton  
Harbour Grace  
Hopedale  
Lewisporte

Nain  
Placentia  
Port Saunders  
Red Bay  
Springdale  
St. Anthony  
Stephenville  
Stephenville Crossing  
St. George's  
St. John's  
St. Lawrence  
Twillingate  
Whitbourne

#### Quebec

##### "C" Division

Headquarters: *Montreal*

Sub-Divisions: *Montreal*  
*Quebec*

##### *Detachments*

Amos  
Bedford  
Bersimis  
Cabano  
Camp Valcartier  
Caughnawaga  
Chicoutimi  
Coaticook  
Drummondville  
Granby  
Hemmingford

Huntingdon  
Joliette  
Lacolle  
Megantic  
Montmagny  
Montreal  
Noranda  
Quebec  
Restigouche  
Rimouski  
Riviere-du-Loup  
Roberval

Rock Island  
St. Georges de Beauce  
St. Jean  
St. Jerome  
Seven Islands  
Sherbrooke  
Sutton  
Three Rivers  
Val d'Or  
Valleyfield

**Manitoba****"D" Division****Headquarters: *Winnipeg*****Sub-Divisions: *Brandon*  
*Dauphin*  
*Winnipeg****Detachments*

Amaranth	Gimli	Rossburn
Arborg	Gladstone	Russell
Ashern	Gretna	St. Rose du Lac
Beausejour	Hamiota	Selkirk
Berens River	Headingly	Shoal Lake
Bisset	Hodgson	Snow Lake
Boissevain	Kenora, Ont.	Souris
Brandon	Killarney	Sprague
Camp Shilo	Kississing	Steinbach
Carberry	Lac du Bonnet	Swan River
Carman	Lynn Lake	Teulon
Charleswood	Manitou	The Pas
Churchill	McCreary	Transcona
Crystal City	Melita	Treherne
Dauphin	Minnedosa	Tuxedo
Deloraine	Morden	Virden
Elphinstone	Morris	Wabowden
Emerson	Nipigon, Ont.	Wasagaming
Ethelbert	Norway House	Whitemouth
Flin Flon	Oak Point	Winnipeg
Fort Frances, Ont.	Portage la Prairie	Winnipeg Beach
Fort Garry	Reston	Winnipegosis
Fort William, Ont.	Roblin	



**British Columbia****“E” Division****Headquarters:** *Victoria***Sub-Divisions:** *Chilliwack**Fairmont**Kamloops**Nelson**Prince George**Prince Rupert**Vancouver**Victoria**Detachments*

Abbotsford	Gibsons Landing	Port Alice
Agassiz	Golden	Port Coquitlam
Alberni	Grand Forks	Port Edward
Alert Bay	Greenwood	Powell River
Alexis Creek	Haney	Prince George
Armstrong	Hazelton	Prince Rupert
Ashcroft	Hedley	Princeton
Atlin	Hope	Qualicum Beach
Bella Coola	Invermere	Queen Charlotte
Blue River	Kamloops	Quesnel
Boston Bar	Kaslo	Red Pass
Bralorne	Kelowna	Revelstoke
Britannia Beach	Kemano	Richmond
Burnaby	Keremeos	Rossland
Burns Lake	Kimberley	Salmo
Campbell River	Kitimat	Salmon Arm
Castlegar	Ladysmith	Sechelt
Chase	Lake Cowichan	Shawnigan Lake
Chemainus	Langley	Sicamous
Chilliwack City	Lillooet	Sidney
Chilliwack Municipal	Lumby	Smithers
Clinton	Lytton	Sooke
Cloverdale	McBride	Spences Bridge
Colwood	Maillardville	Squamish
Copper Mountain	Masset	Stewart
Courtenay	Merritt	Sumas
Cranbrook	Mission	Summerland
Crescent Valley	Nakusp	Telegraph Creek
Creston	Nanaimo	Terrance
Dawson Creek	Natal	Trail
Duncan	Nelson	Ucluelet
Enderby	New Denver	Union Bay
Essondale	New Westminster	University
Falkland	North Vancouver	Vancouver
Fernie	Ocean Falls	Vanderhoof
Field	Oliver	Vernon
Fort Nelson	100 Mile House	Victoria
Fort St. James	Osoyoos	Westview
Fort St. John	Parksville	Williams Lake
Fruitvale	Penticton	Zeballos
Ganges	Port Alberni	

**Saskatchewan****“F” Division****Headquarters:** *Regina***Sub-Divisions:** *North Battleford*  
*Prince Albert*  
*Regina*  
*Saskatoon*  
*Swift Current*  
*Yorkton**Detachments*

Assiniboia	Imperial	Prince Albert
Avonlea	Indian Head	Punnichy
Balcarres	Ituna	Radisson
Bengough	Kamsack	Radville
Biggar	Kelvington	Regina Town Station
Big River	Kerrobert	Rosetown
Broadview	Kindersley	Rose Valley
Cabri	Kipling	Rosthern
Canora	Kyle	St. Walburg
Carlyle	La Ronge	Saskatoon
Carnduff	Langenburg	Shaunavon
Carrot River	Lanigan	Shellbrook
Climax	Leader	Spiritwood
Consul	Leask	Stony Rapids
Craik	Lloydminster	Strasbourg
Cumberland House	Loon Lake	Sturgis
Cutknife	Maidstone	Swift Current
Delisle	Maple Creek	Tisdale
Elbow	Mayfair	Torquay
Esterhazy	Meadow Lake	Unity
Estevan	Melfort	Uranium City
Eston	Melville	Val Marie
Fillmore	Milestone	Vonda
Foam Lake	Moose Jaw	Wadena
Fort Qu'Appelle	Moosomin	Wakaw
Fox Valley	Morse	Waskesiu
Glaslyn	Mossband	Watrous
Goodsoil	Naicam	Weyburn
Gravelbourg	Napawin	Wilkie
Green Lake	North Battleford	Willow Bunch
Gull Lake	North Portal	Wood Mountain
Hafford	Onion Lake	Yorkton
Hanley	Outlook	Young
Hudson Bay	Pelly	
Humboldt	Ponteix	
Ile a la Crosse	Porcupine Plain	



**North West and Yukon Territories****“G” Division****Headquarters:** *Ottawa***Sub-Divisions:** *Aklavik**Fort Smith**Whitehorse**Detachments*

Aklavik	Frobisher Bay	Port Harrison, Que.
Alexandra Fiord	Good Hope	Port Radium
Arctic Red River	Haines Junction	Providence
Baker Lake	Hay River	Rae
Cambridge Bay	Herschel Island	Reliance
Chesterfield Inlet	Lake Harbour	Resolute Bay
Clyde River	Liard	Resolution
Coppermine	Mayo	Simpson
Craig Harbour	Minto	Spence Bay
Dawson	Moose Factory, Ont.	Teslin
Eskimo Point	Norman	Tuktoyaktuk
Fort Chimo, Que.	Old Crow	Watson Lake
Fort McPherson	Pangnirtung	Whitehorse
Fort Smith	Pond Inlet	Yellowknife

**Nova Scotia****“H” Division****Headquarters:** *Halifax***Sub-Divisions:** *Halifax**Sydney**Truro**Detachments*

Amherst	Halifax	Pugwash
Antigonish	Ingonish	Sheet Harbour
Arichat	Inverness	Shelburne
Baddeck	Kentville	Sherbrooke
Barrington Passage	Liverpool	Shubenacadie
Brigetown	Lunenburg	Springhill
Bridgewater	Meteghan River	St. Peters
Chester	New Glasgow	Sydney
Cheticamp	New Waterford	Tatamagouche
Dartmouth	North Sydney	Truro
Digby	Parrsboro	Windsor
Eskasoni	Pictou	Yarmouth
Glace Bay	Port Hawkesbury	
Guysboro	Port Hood	

## New Brunswick

### "J" Division

**Headquarters:** *Fredericton*  
**Sub-Divisions:** *Fredericton*  
*Moncton*

#### *Detachments*

Albert	Grand Falls	St. George
Bathurst	Grand Manan	St. John
Buctouche	Jacquet River	St. Leonard
Campbellton	McAdam	St. Quentin
Caraquet	Minto	St. Stephen
Chipman	Moncton	Sackville
Dalhousie	Newcastle	Shippegan
Doaktown	Perth	Sussex
East Florenceville	Petitcodiac	Tabusintac
Edmundston	Plaster Rock	Tracadie
Fredericton	Port Elgin	Woodstock
Gagetown	Richibucto	

## Alberta

### "K" Division

**Headquarters:** *Edmonton*  
**Sub-Divisions:** *Calgary*  
*Edmonton*  
*Lethbridge*  
*Peace River*  
*Red Deer*

#### *Detachments*

Andrew	Fort McMurray	Pincher Creek
Athabaska	Fort Vermilion	Ponoka
Banff	Gleichen	Provost
Barons	Grand Prairie	Red Deer
Bashaw	Hanna	Redwater
Bassano	Hardisty	Rocky Mountain House
Beaver Lodge	High Prairie	Ryley
Blairmore	High River	Slave Lake
Bonnyville	Hilda	Smoky Lake
Breton	Innisfail	Spirit River
Brooks	Irricana	St. Albert
Calgary	Jasper	St. Paul
Camrose	Lac la Biche	Stettler
Canmore	Lamont	Stony Plain
Cardston	Leduc	Strathmore
Claresholm	Lethbridge	Taber
Cochrane	Magrath	Three Hills
Coronation	Manning	Trouchu
Coutts	Manyberries	Turner Valley
Crossfield	Mayerthorpe	Two Hills
Derwent	McLennan	Vauxhall
Drumheller	Medicine Hat	Vegreville
East Coulee	Mercoal	Vermilion
Edmonton	Nanton	Viking
Edson	Nordegg	Vulcan
Entwistle	Okotoks	Wainwright
Fairview	Olds	Waterton Park
Foremost	Oyen	Westlock
Fort Chipewyan	Peace River	Wetaskiwin
Fort MacLeod	Picture Butte	

## Prince Edward Island

### "L" Division

**Headquarters:** *Charlottetown*

#### *Detachments*

Alberton	Charlottetown	Souris
Borden	Montague	Summerside



**"N" Division**

Ottawa, Ont.

**Ontario****"O" Division**Headquarters: *Toronto*  
DetachmentsCamp Borden  
Cobourg  
Fort Erie  
Guelph  
Hamilton  
Kirkland Lake  
Leamington  
LondonManitowaning  
Muncey  
Niagara Falls  
North Bay  
Ohsweken  
Orillia  
Owen Sound  
SarniaSault Ste. Marie  
South Porcupine  
Sudbury  
Toronto Town Station  
Walpole Island  
Windsor**"Depot" Division**Regina, Saskatchewan  
Detachments

Fort Walsh

**Cities and Towns Policed by R.C.M.P.**

By Provinces, March 31, 1954

*Prince Edward Island*  
Souris*New Brunswick*  
Campbellton  
Chatham  
Dalhousie  
Newcastle  
St. Andrews  
St. Stephen  
Sussex*Nova Scotia*  
Pictou  
Windsor  
Inverness*Manitoba*  
Beausejour  
Carberry  
Carman  
Charleswood  
Dauphin  
Flin Flon  
Gimli  
Killarney  
Lynn Lake  
Manitou  
Melita  
Minnedosa  
Portage la Prairie  
Russell  
Selkirk  
Swan River  
Tuxedo  
Virden  
Winnipeg Beach*Saskatchewan*  
Assiniboia  
Biggar  
Canora  
Craik  
Delisle  
Eston  
Foam LakeGravelbourg  
Hudson Bay  
Humboldt  
Indian Head  
Kamsack  
Kindersley  
Leader  
Lloydminster  
Maple Creek  
Meadow Lake  
Melfort  
Melville  
Moosomin  
North Battleford  
Outlook  
Radville  
Rosetown  
Shaunavon  
Tisdale  
Watrous  
Weyburn  
Wilkie  
Yorkton*Alberta*  
Brooks  
Camrose  
Claresholm  
Drumheller  
Gleichen  
Grande Prairie  
High River  
Innisfail  
Macleod  
Nanton  
Okotoks  
Olds  
Peace River  
Red Deer  
Stettler  
St. Albert  
St. Paul  
Three Hills  
Vegreville  
Vermilion  
Wetaskiwin*British Columbia*  
Alberni, City of  
Armstrong, City of  
Burnaby, District of  
Chilliwack, City of  
Chilliwack, Twp. of  
Courtenay, City of  
Cowichan, Dist. of North  
Cranbrook, City of  
Duncan, City of  
Enderby, City of  
Fernie, City of  
Grand Forks, City of  
Greenwood, City of  
Kamloops, City of  
Kaslo, City of  
Kelowna, City of  
Kent, District of  
Kimberley, City of  
Kitimat, District of  
Ladysmith, City of  
Langley, District of  
Maillardville  
Maple Ridge, District of  
Matsqui, District of  
Merritt, City of  
Nanaimo, City of  
Peachland, District of  
Penticton, City of  
Pitt Meadows, District of  
Port Alberni, City of  
Port Coquitlam, City of  
Prince George, City of  
Prince Rupert, City of  
Revelstoke, City of  
Richmond, District of  
Rossland, City of  
Salmon Arm, City of  
Salmon Arm, District of  
Spallumcheen, District of  
Sumas, District of  
Summerland, District of  
Surrey, Munic. of  
Trail, City of  
Vancouver, City of North  
Vancouver, Dist. of North  
Vernon, City of

Appendix C

Classified Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Federal Statutes in all Provinces from April 1, 1953, to March 31, 1954.

Federal Statutes	Disposition by Provinces										Total	Still Under Investigation	Awaiting Trial	Dismissed	Convicted	Withdrawn	Warrant Unexecuted	Handed Over to Department Concerned	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Complaint Unfounded	Complainant Declines to Prosecute
	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland	Northwest and Yukon Territories										
Aeronautics Act.....	1	4	.....	13	29	11	9	.....	.....	1	1	69	4	4	19	14	.....	19	9	.....	.....
Animal Contagious Diseases Act.....	13	26	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	52	1	1	39	1	.....	5	4	.....	1
Bank Act.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	11	1	.....	7	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Canadian Wheat Board Act.....	.....	1,020	461	93	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,580	30	3	900	45	.....	600	.....	2	.....
Canal Regulations Act.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Canada Grain Act.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Shipping Act.....	18	.....	.....	2	50	51	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	150	11	3	14	.....	114	.....	7	.....	1
Customs Act.....	430	152	102	135	1,309	2,020	618	268	4	522	33	5,593	669	40	1,313	14	1	1,912	85	1,534	.....
Defence Production Act.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Dominion Elections Act.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act.....	23	189	4	19	3	32	.....	11	1	.....	.....	282	1	3	247	1	.....	28	2	.....	.....
Excise Act.....	19	152	418	335	118	514	9	353	471	19	5	2,413	98	16	470	19	.....	96	18	1,678	.....
Explosives Act.....	3	4	4	3	10	12	8	10	.....	3	10	67	6	.....	18	2	.....	38	1	.....	.....
Extradition Act.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Financial Administration Act.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Family Allowance Act.....	2	.....	.....	1	32	147	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	186	24	3	71	6	.....	80	.....	.....	.....
Federal District Commission Act.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	472	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	485	.....	5	466	4	.....	4	1	4	1
Finance Act.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fisheries Act.....	1	48	.....	18	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	2	2	84	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Food and Drugs Act.....	6	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	5	12	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Immigration Act.....	4	.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	20	1	.....	9	.....	.....	8	2	.....	.....
Income Tax Act.....	1,002	501	784	467	2,783	2,631	.....	195	21	332	10	8,727	1,072	332	5,669	766	8	825	4	.....	.....
Indian Act.....	4,509	876	1,037	428	812	640	152	92	38	.....	446	9,030	132	23	8,606	57	7	46	27	8	.....
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....	77	33	.....	223	1	.....	56	12	10	.....	23	435	69	12	303	12	.....	18	7	3	.....
Juvenile Delinquents Act (Adults).....	174	102	30	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370	19	.....	269	23	1	10	9	3	.....
Livestock Pedigree Act.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Lord's Day Act.....	5	128	6	6	.....	.....	14	2	.....	.....	.....	161	20	3	85	6	.....	37	8	2	.....
Meat and Canned Foods Act.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	3	.....	.....	113	4	.....	68	3	.....	28	2	4	.....
National Defence Act.....	10	.....	.....	5	40	31	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	21	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Northwest Territories Act.....	402	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	402	402	21	.....	311	1	.....	46	9	1	.....
Old Age Pensions Act.....	7	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	513	57	32	47	394	194	16	34	.....	6	4	1,297	212	39	391	53	1	414	75	37	.....























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**Report of the**

**ROYAL CANADIAN  
MOUNTED POLICE**



**Fiscal Year Ended  
March 31, 1955**

**Price 25c**





**C a n a d a**



**Report of the**

**ROYAL CANADIAN  
MOUNTED POLICE**

**Fiscal Year Ended**

**March 31, 1955**

**Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., O.A., DSP.  
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery  
Ottawa, 1955**





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To His Excellency The Right Honourable Vincent Massey, P.C., C.H., Governor  
General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to submit to Your Excellency the Report  
of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1955.

Respectfully submitted,

STUART S. GARSON,  
*Minister of Justice and Minister in Control of the  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.*





ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

OTTAWA, April 30, 1955.

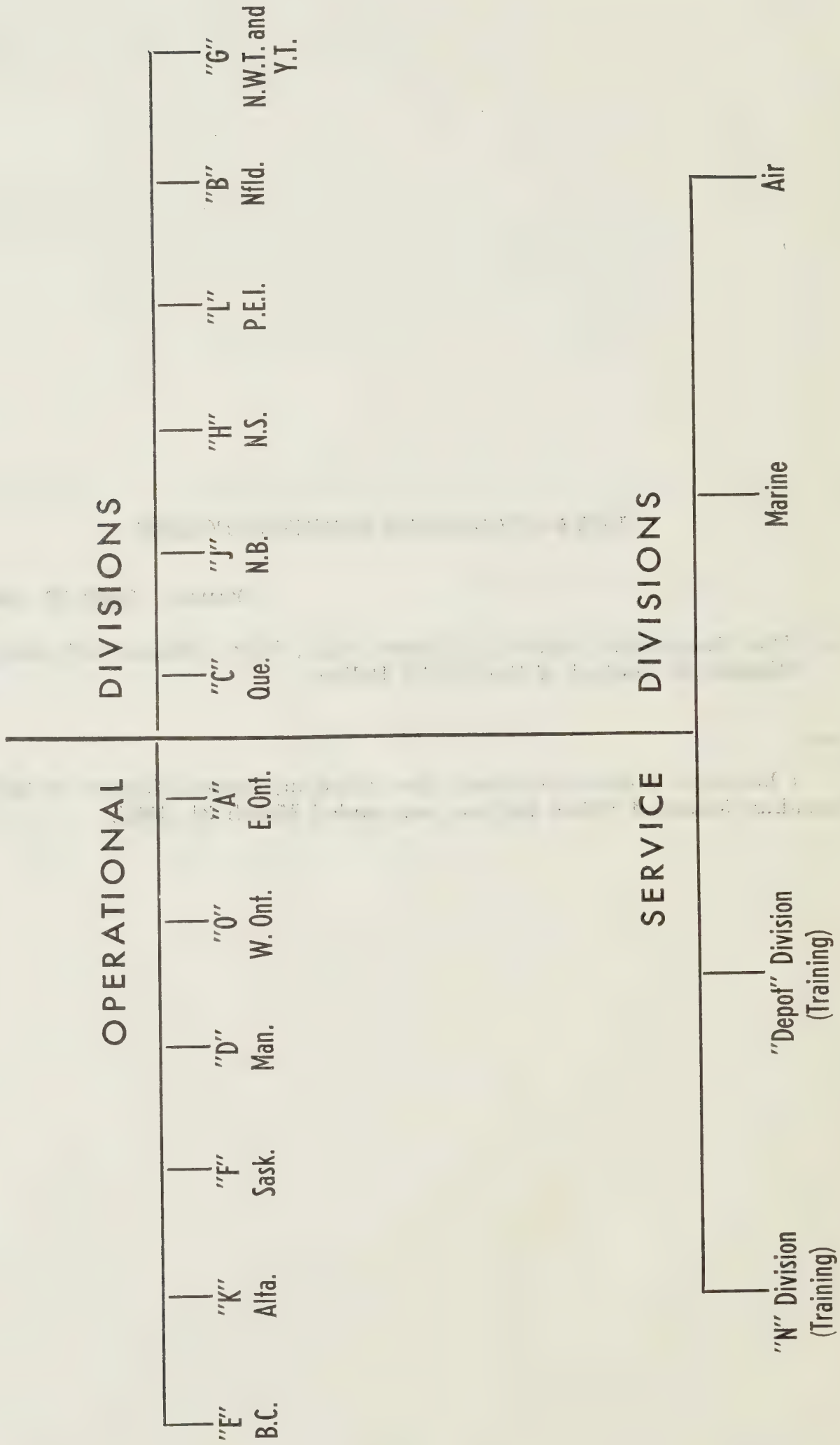
To: The Honourable Stuart S. Garson, Q.C., M.P., Minister of Justice and  
Minister in Control of the R.C.M. Police.

SIR:

I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report of the Royal  
Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1955.



HEADQUARTERS DIVISION



## Organization and Jurisdiction

### Organization

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police maintained seventeen police divisions throughout Canada at the end of the fiscal year as indicated in the organizational chart on page eight.

Of this number twelve land divisions, distributed as shown in Table I, dealt with crime in the provinces and territories.

The five remaining commands operated and were distributed as follows:

At Ottawa the general headquarters of the Force functioned as a division known as "Headquarters" Division. The chart on page ten outlines its organization.

"Depot" Division at Regina and "N" Division at Ottawa served as the two main training centres.

"Marine" and "Air" Divisions, both with headquarters at Ottawa, supported the operations of the Force by providing ships and aircraft from strategic bases across the country.

Table I—Police Divisions

Province or Territory	Divisional Symbol
British Columbia .....	"E"
Alberta .....	"K"
Saskatchewan .....	"F"
Manitoba .....	"D"
Ontario—	
Western portion .....	"O"
Eastern portion .....	"A"
Quebec .....	"C"
New Brunswick .....	"J"
Nova Scotia .....	"H"
Prince Edward Island .....	"L"
Newfoundland .....	"B"
Yukon and Northwest Territories .....	"G"

The organization of most divisions includes small commands known as sub-divisions each under divisional control. Sub-divisions comprise groups of small units, the detachments of the Force, that cover local areas under sub-divisional control.

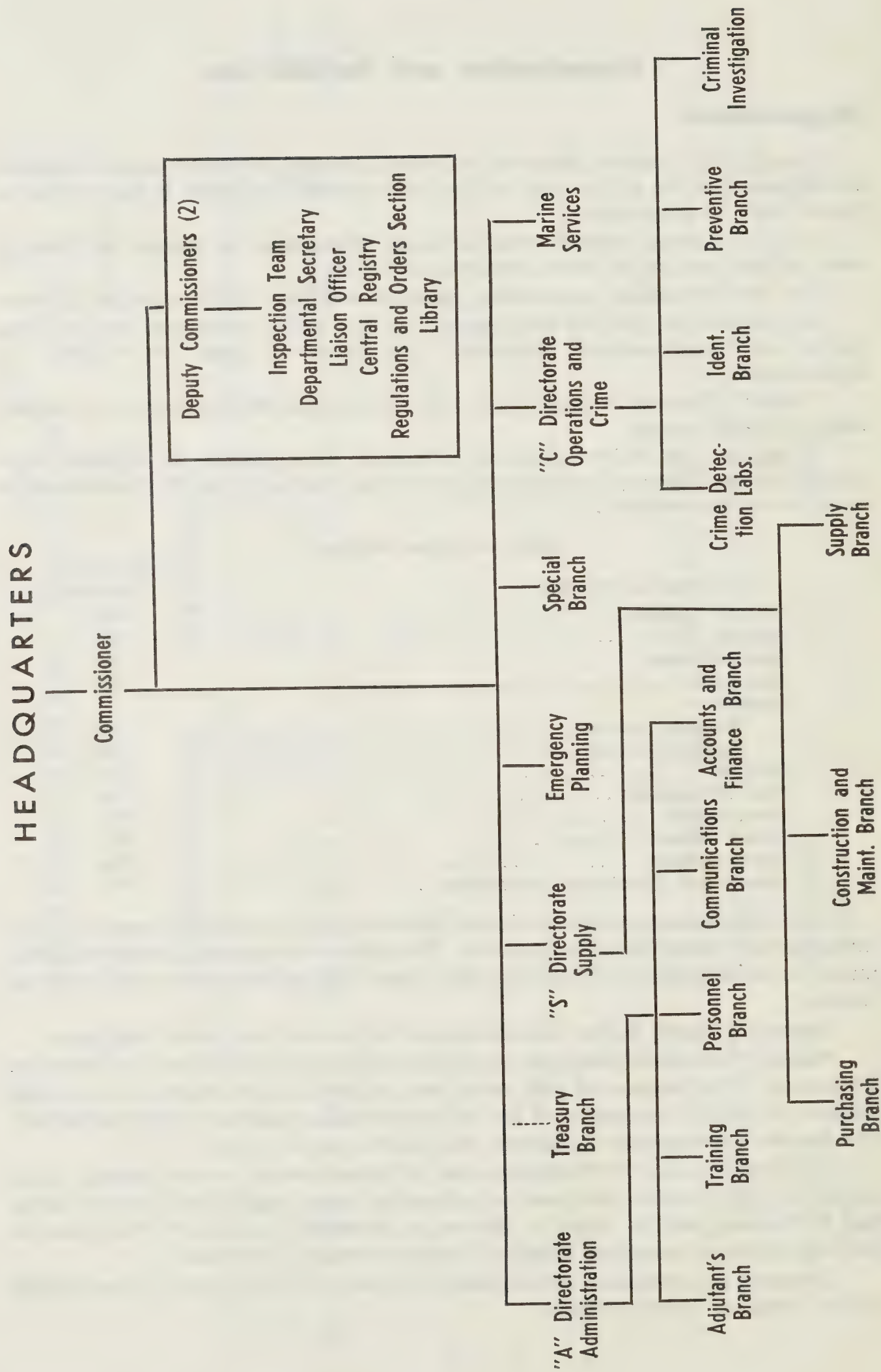
Several changes in the organization of divisions were made this year.

"Marine" Division Headquarters was transferred from Halifax to Ottawa in November. The purpose of this move was to give this Headquarters a central location so that the operation of the ships and boats could be better controlled. The former headquarters at Halifax was made a sub-division.

"A" Division and "O" Division areas in Ontario were re-distributed. As a result, in "A" Division two new sub-divisions were established, one at North Bay in October and the other at Ottawa in December, and, in "O" Division, a new sub-division came into being at London, Ontario, in October.

Two new sub-divisions were created in June at St. John's and Corner Brook in "B" Division, Newfoundland.





In British Columbia the Vancouver Sub-Division area was reduced in size and a sub-division opened in June at New Westminster. With the completion of indoctrination training of members taken over from the former B.C. Provincial Police, Fairmont Training Sub-Division at Vancouver was closed in March.

Minor changes were made in the distribution of detachments. At the end of the year there was a total of 613, a decrease of three from last year. The locations of detachments are given in Appendix "B".

## **Jurisdiction**

The jurisdiction of the Force was not extended during the year.

The Force is especially empowered to deal with all breaches of Federal Statutes in every province and territory in Canada.

As well, in all provinces except Ontario and Quebec the Force acts as the provincial police under agreements made between Canada and the Governments of the provinces concerned. In effect, this means that the Force is employed in these provinces to aid the administration of justice, to enforce the laws of the provincial legislatures, and to carry out such other police duties as are agreed upon between the parties involved.

In the Northwest and Yukon Territories the Force is the sole police body and has jurisdiction to investigate all categories of crime.

In Ontario and Quebec, which maintain their own provincial forces, investigations have been carried out under the Criminal Code in those instances where the local police has been unable to act in matters that are the direct concern of a federal government department or agency. In accordance with an existing agreement between the Provincial authorities, the Department of National Defence and the Force, the R.C.M. Police continues to accept responsibility for all police work including the enforcement of provincial statutes, at Petawawa Military Camp and Camp Borden Military area. A similar situation exists at the Six Nations, Muncey and adjacent Indian Reserves and at Point Pelee National Park in Ontario. The exception to this policy is the investigation of capital offences.

In the Province of Quebec the Force continues to investigate all Criminal Code offences involving theft or fraud where the offence occurs on or concerns Federal Government property. Crown Counsel appointed by the provincial authorities takes over after the cases have gone beyond the stage of preliminary hearing. Usually he is assisted by counsel nominated by the Federal Department to hold a "watching brief."

Negotiations are in progress towards a renewal of the agreement with the Province of Alberta which expires on May 31, 1955.

In 124 cities, municipal districts and towns in the provinces where provincial agreements exist, the Force acted as the municipal police. In three towns in Nova Scotia—Windsor, Pictou and Inverness—the Force assumed similar duties under the terms of the existing provincial agreement. A list of the municipalities policed appears in Appendix "B". The contract for the policing of the District of Matsqui, B.C., expired on December 31, 1954, and was not renewed by the municipality. For reasons of economy the Government decided this year that no new municipal commitments, other than those presently contracted for, should be taken on by the Force.

The rate per man per annum paid by provinces and municipalities for the services of a member of the Force, set in 1953, stands at \$2,000. This rate is under review by the Government, and it is expected that because of the rise in the operating expenditures of the Force, it will be increased in the coming year.



## **Crime**

The year's work under the Criminal Code and the Federal and Provincial Statutes reflects a 4 per cent increase over last year in the number of investigations recorded by the Force. Much of this increase is taken up by the additional investigations under the Provincial Statutes, mainly with violations of the Highway Traffic Acts of the Provinces concerned. The general increase of 4 per cent represents a total of 6,621 consisting of 1,017 Criminal Code, 644 Federal and 4,960 Provincial cases, which in turn disclose increases of 2, 1·9, and 6·1 per cent respectively.

From these figures the hopeful conclusion can be drawn that at most places where the Force has jurisdiction, and despite the rapidly growing population and the less buoyant employment conditions that prevailed in some areas, no serious criminal propensity has made itself felt this year. In fact, although the aggregate remains prominently high, the declining percentage increase in crime over the last five years seems to indicate a levelling-off trend. The exception is again with offences dealing with provisions of the Highway Traffic Acts. However, the Force in this time placed greater emphasis on highway traffic work, and the result has been salutary in that the number of fatal and non-fatal accidents has decreased by 11 and 8 per cent respectively.

In previous years the statistics dealing with Territorial Ordinances have been included under the five-year comparative summary of Federal Statutes. These Ordinances are now included under Provincial Statutes, without distinction, where they properly belong. So that a comparison could be made, the Ordinances have been included under Provincial Statutes for the year 1953-54 also. Further, a review of municipal by-law statistics has made it necessary this year to exclude them from the overall comparative survey of the Force's work for the reasons given in the section dealing with Municipal Laws.

Of a total of 169,770 investigations conducted, 50,488 resulted from offences under the Criminal Code. Federal Statutes accounted for 33,150 cases. The remaining 86,132 arose from infractions of Provincial Statutes. Investigation led to 121,963 prosecutions, from which 113,084 convictions, or 92·9 per cent, were registered. 2,982 cases, or 2·4 per cent, resulted in dismissals. Charges were withdrawn or otherwise disposed of in 4,020 instances, while 1,877 cases were awaiting trial at the year's end. Of the remaining investigations where prosecution did not ensue, 17,922 cases were handed over to various other Departments. There were 6,793 cases still under investigation at the end of the period under review. The remainder received disposition under captions such as "complainant declines to prosecute", "complaint unfounded" and "further investigation unwarranted."

### **Criminal Code**

The statistics under this caption represent the total number of infractions of the Criminal Code investigated by this Force. They do not include statistics compiled by other forces and are not, therefore, a complete reflection of criminal prosecutions with the exception of the Northwest and Yukon Territories. A record of the overall total of criminal offences committed in Canada

is compiled by the Criminal Statistics Division of the Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. This data appears in *The Canada Year Book* issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

The 50,488 investigations conducted under the Criminal Code indicate an increase over last year of 1,017, or 2 per cent. The five-year comparative summary, tabled below, outlines the incidence by provinces.

The year's total exceeds the five-year average by approximately 5,700 cases. This is due in part to the fact that the general enforcement of the Criminal Code in British Columbia and Newfoundland was not undertaken until August 1950; as a result the figures for these provinces during the fiscal year 1950-51 are incomplete. It is noteworthy, however, that the annual increase over the five-year period has been consistent, although the relatively smaller increase for the year under review may indicate a levelling off of the upward trend noted in the early post-war years.

**Table 2—Summary of Investigations Under The Criminal Code**

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	Average
British Columbia.....	3,762*	14,192	13,475	14,447	14,242	12,023
Alberta.....	8,214	8,317	9,277	9,902	9,244	8,991
Saskatchewan.....	5,475	5,499	6,036	6,583	6,673	6,053
Manitoba.....	3,566	3,621	3,961	4,148	4,675	3,994
Ontario.....	636	656	521	378	638	566
Quebec.....	477	236	268	255	360	319
New Brunswick.....	3,454	3,605	4,125	3,872	4,041	3,819
Nova Scotia.....	3,688	3,754	3,903	4,382	4,507	4,047
Prince Edward Island.....	613	591	698	667	697	653
Newfoundland.....	1,688*	3,024	3,521	3,691	4,293	3,243
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	881	1,148	1,124	1,146	1,118	1,083
Total.....	32,454	44,643	46,909	49,471	50,488	44,793

\* Incomplete figures for period under review.

*Principal offences against the person.*—The total of 7,900 cases investigated under this heading was a decrease from last year of 214, or 2·6 per cent (see Table 3).

**Table 3—Principal Offences Against The Person**

	1953-54	1954-55
Murder.....	46	45
Attempted Murder.....	7	14
Manslaughter.....	113	119
Driving whilst Intoxicated or Impaired.....	4,474	4,362
General Assaults.....	3,474	3,360
Total.....	8,114	7,900

The total of 45 murders committed was a decrease of 1 case. Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island were free from this type of offence, while



New Brunswick was the scene of 5 murder investigations in contrast to its clear record of the previous year. No significant change occurred in the murder rate elsewhere.

The summary, Table 4 below, does not include such allied offences as infanticide or concealment of birth. Nor does it include cases the circumstances of which clearly indicate manslaughter.

In addition to the investigations conducted into murders, eleven such offences committed during the previous period and carried forward were disposed of as follows: convicted—one; adjudged insane—two; the remaining charges were reduced to the lesser offence of manslaughter.

The 14 cases of attempted murder were exactly double the total of similar offences last year, while the 119 manslaughter investigations resulted in an increase of 6.

The allied offences under Section 285 of the Criminal Code, “driving whilst intoxicated” and “driving whilst ability is impaired”, totalling 4,362, decreased by 112 cases, or 2·5 per cent.

Table 4—Murder

Disposition	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W. and Y.T.	Total
Convicted.....								1		1
Acquitted.....				1				2		3
Changed or Reduced to Lesser Charge.....			2	2	2	2		1	1	10
Suicide.....			1	1	2		2	3		9
Insane.....			1		2	1	3	3		10
Awaiting Trial.....				1	2	2	1	2	1	9
Still under Investigation.....			2					1		3

The group under the heading “general assaults” decreased by 114 cases, or 3·3 per cent.

*Offences against property.*—The 19,895 investigations into crimes against property resulted in an increase of 522, or 2·7 per cent (see Table 5).

There were 181 cases of robbery with violence investigated, an increase of 31, or 20·7 per cent. The majority of these offences, 64·6 per cent, took place in the two western provinces of British Columbia and Alberta.

Cattle thefts totalled 289, an increase of 62, or 27·3 per cent. The three Prairie Provinces were the scene of 216 such cases.

The offences of breaking, entering and theft and shopbreaking aggregated 7,130, an increase of 600 cases, or 9·2 per cent. The highest incidence for this type of crime occurred in British Columbia and Alberta, where 3,039, or 42·6 per cent, of the total investigations were made.

12,095 investigations were made covering other thefts, including thefts of agricultural machinery, government property, grain, money and securities, motor vehicles, mail and thefts of a miscellaneous nature. This total constituted a decrease of 168. Theft of money and securities, motor cars and miscellaneous articles accounted for over 95 per cent of this total. Theft involving government property aggregated 226. A total of 3,575 convictions followed as a result of investigations into thefts.

**Table 5—Principal Offences Against Property**

	1953-54	1954-55
Robbery with Violence.....	150	181
Theft of Cattle.....	227	289
Breaking, Entering and Theft.....	6,530	7,130
Other Thefts.....	12,263	12,095
Safebreaking.....	203	200
	19,373	19,895

There was little change in the number of safebreakings, 200 offences being reported, as compared with 203 for the past year. The four Western provinces were the scene of 161 of these investigations. In all, 66 convictions for safebreaking were registered.

*Juvenile Crime.*—The total number of juveniles implicated in Criminal Code offences was 3,557, an increase of 18 over the previous year. The heaviest increases in this category took place in British Columbia and Nova Scotia, but were offset by corresponding decreases in Alberta and Saskatchewan. A steady decrease for the last three years is noted in New Brunswick.

Table 6 gives a five-year summary of the number of juveniles implicated in Criminal Code offences, as well as the number of offences under the Criminal Code committed by juveniles.

**Table 6—Number of Juveniles Implicated in Criminal Code Offences**

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	Average	Criminal Code Offences by Juveniles 1954-55
British Columbia.....		823	864	1,254	1,430	1,093	966
Alberta.....	445	360	312	464	285	373	190
Saskatchewan.....	556	466	356	408	299	417	194
Manitoba.....	374	333	353	405	437	380	363
New Brunswick.....	254	252	294	232	172	241	158
Nova Scotia.....	181	194	182	231	350	228	371
Prince Edward Island.....	29	47	7	18	20	24	13
Newfoundland.....		301	422	464	503	422	438
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....		36	37	63	61	49	41
Total.....	1,839	2,812	2,827	3,539	3,557	.....	2,734

### Crime Conditions in Doukhobor Communities

The volume of acts of incendiarism and violence was far less than last year. Five explosions took place on railway and power lines and three unexploded bombs were found. Four buildings were burned and attempts made on three others, one of the latter being the residence of the secretary of the local Co-ordinating Committee on Doukhobors in Nelson, B.C.



The policy of enforcing school attendance of children of the Sons of Freedom was continued. Proceeding under the Protection of Children Act, seventy-five truant children were handed over to the Provincial Welfare authorities to be placed in the institution at New Denver, B.C., where educational facilities were installed.

We have continued to supervise the guards stationed at schools and on railway bridges. On September 1, 1954, we assumed responsibility for the selection and placement of these men. Implementation of recommendations made to the Attorney General has resulted in a marked economy in this expenditure.

A number of conferences has been held during the year for the purpose of discussing policy and other matters relating to the Doukhobor problem. The Officer Commanding Nelson Sub-Division is a member of the Local Co-ordinating Committee sitting at Nelson, while the Officer Commanding "E" Division represents the Force on the Deputies Committee on Doukhobor Affairs, meeting in Victoria, B.C.

Federal Statutes

The total of 34,042 investigations made under 47 Federal Statutes represents an increase of 1.9 per cent or 648 cases more than last year. A five-year summary of these investigations appears in Table 7.

Registered convictions totalled 21,924 and another 3,506 cases were successfully concluded by being handed over to the Departments concerned. This represents 74.7 per cent of the total cases handled, with 864 awaiting trial and 1,825 still under investigation. As indicated in the classified summary of the disposition of all complaints investigated,\* the majority of the investigations were under the Indian Act, Income Tax Act, Customs Act, Excise Act, and the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, with a considerable amount of work also being done under the Canadian Wheat Board Act, Canada Shipping Act, and the Juvenile Delinquents Act.

The year saw a slight decrease in the number of cases under the Indian Act, a total of 8,964 being investigated with 8,533 convictions recorded. British Columbia, with its large Indian population, accounted for more than half of this number, but the situation generally remained normal.

Table 7—Summary of Investigations Under Federal Statutes

—	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1954-54	1954-55	Average
British Columbia.....	3,096*	8,194	7,715	7,052	7,095	6,630
Alberta.....	1,759	1,695	3,166	3,381	3,020	2,604
Saskatchewan.....	1,459	1,903	2,772	2,900	2,744	2,355
Manitoba.....	1,236	1,866	1,834	1,890	1,925	1,750
Ontario.....	5,772	7,126	6,701	6,893	7,522	6,803
Quebec.....	5,187	7,276	7,655	6,355	6,577	6,610
New Brunswick.....	819	953	1,054	904	713	888
Nova Scotia.....	1,371	1,133	1,346	1,022	1,085	1,191
Prince Edward Island.....	763	604	639	549	537	618
Newfoundland.....	316*	525	750	935	1,263	758
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	1,040	1,295	1,438	615	669	1,011
Total.....	22,818	32,570	35,070	32,506	33,150	31,223

\* Incomplete figures for period under review.

\*See Appendix "C".

Enforcement responsibility under Part VII of the Canada Shipping Act respecting lifesaving and fire-fighting equipment as well as the licensing of small vessels continued to reflect the increase in this type of work which has occurred in recent years. The number of checks and inspections was augmented considerably by the resumption during July, 1954, of the enforcement of the provisions with respect to fishing boats on the East Coast, excluding only the trap-boats of some 3,000 fishermen in Newfoundland. With the many thousands of fishing boats in operation this duty in itself is of extensive proportions.

The Force has continued to assist the Department of Transport in the matter of surveys, policing of regattas, and other duties, and there has been a very general increase in the amount of work performed in these fields. The program of enforcement continues primarily on an educational basis. It is the policy to first advise, then to warn, and subsequently to detain if the need arises. Prosecution action is taken only in the flagrant cases.

In the enforcement of the Migratory Birds Convention Act, a responsibility of the Force, it was found advisable to continue the posting of extra men in the James Bay area during the open shooting season on migrating water fowl to ensure that hunters complied with the provision of the Act. Extra patrols were also maintained on the St. Lawrence River below Quebec City during the Spring and Fall migration of the Snow Geese.

The Income Tax Act was the source of the greatest number of cases under any one Statute, with an increase of 2,102 over last year. Under this Act, a total of 10,829 investigations was made, with 7,347 convictions being recorded and 737 awaiting trial. These figures do not include the many thousands of inquiries made assisting the Taxation Division in locating taxpayers who had changed their address. Prosecutions of persons who had failed to file returns under the Act were handled, in the majority of cases, by members of the Force without appointment of counsel. The continuing increase in the volume of work under this Statute is indicated by the fact that prosecutions have risen steadily from 4,902 in 1951-52 to 7,472 in 1954-55.

Seizures made under the Customs Act during the year totalled 1,912, a decrease of 288 from the previous year. This was mainly due to the decrease in the smuggling of cigarettes, the quantity seized during the year being only half of the quantity seized during 1953-54. This decline in cigarette smuggling is also reflected in a 41 per cent reduction in the number of seizures made in Quebec where 76 men, who were engaged in the organized smuggling of cigarettes during 1952-53, were brought before the courts on charges of conspiracy. To date, only nine of these cases have been disposed of, with eight convictions being registered and one case dismissed.

The following comparative summary is of interest:

—	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
Cigarettes*..... No.	67,570	115,415	40,998	20,413
Vehicles..... No.	982	967	860	842
Vessels..... No.	152	138	158	117
Fines and Penalties Paid..... \$	171,941.99	193,217.19	135,296.26	110,795.21
Revenue from Sale of Seized Goods..... \$	118,811.68	192,214.76	123,881.21	49,235.55

\*NOTE.—Cigarettes shown by cartons (200 cigarettes per carton).



As in the past, the majority of seizures under the Customs Act (See Table 8) concerned small quantities of electrical appliances, radios, television sets, clothing, costume jewellery, automobile accessories and sports equipment, smuggled into Canada by individuals for their personal use.

Seizures made under the Excise Act (See Table 9) totalled 526 as compared with 482 for the previous year. Fifty-one seizures of Canadian raw leaf and manufactured tobacco were made, this being a normal average. However, the total quantity of 6,456 pounds of tobacco seized was only 51 per cent of the quantity seized during 1953-54. As usual, tobacco seizures were confined to the Province of Quebec.

As in previous years, the majority of Excise seizures concerned illicit stills, spirits, and wash. The number of complete stills seized was 28 less than last year, but there was a 26 per cent increase in the quantity of illicit spirits seized and over 100 per cent increase in the quantity of seized wash which totalled 36,169 gallons. Five particularly large distilling operations were uncovered in Quebec and one in Manitoba, and the extent of illicit distilling in these two provinces is indicated by the fact that within their boundaries, 41 per cent of the stills, 78 per cent of the illicit spirits and 93 per cent of the total gallons of beer and wash, were seized. Small pot stills were found in Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the Maritime Provinces.

**Table 8—Customs Seizures by Divisions**

Division	B	L	H	J	C	A	O	D	F	K	E	G	Total
Vessels.....	15	1	9	8	8	25	47	1	....	....	3	....	117
Autos.....	14	....	11	77	136	21	298	80	45	32	106	22	842
Beer.....	13	11	....	61	19	5	6	13	1	10	16	7	162
Rum.....	52	....	46	9	19	....	1	2	....	....	2	....	131
Assorted Liquors.....	87	11	41	18	47	....	14	5	4	4	23	8	262
Cigars.....	....	....	....	100	695	....	729	66	....	....	6	....	1,596
Cigarettes.....	96	58	164	697	18,604	52	425	47	11	37	214	8	20,413
Tobacco.....	18	....	1	33	7	....	39	2	....	4	5	....	109
Aircraft.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
SEIZURES.....	70	3	80	185	394	87	575	134	69	83	200	32	1,912

**Table 9—Excise Seizures by Divisions**

Division	B	L	H	J	C	A	O	D	F	K	E	G	Total
Autos.....	....	1	7	....	40	....	3	5	2	....	2	....	60
Beer and Wash.....	53	570	569	172	29,491	20	58	4,529	837	251	69	....	36,619
Illicit Spirits.....	2	36	101	....	1,199	56	39	232	123	35	22	....	1,845
Rum.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Assorted Liquors.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stills Complete.....	1	11	16	1	24	2	14	42	32	10	6	....	159
Stills Parts.....	2	4	4	....	7	2	8	10	5	10	4	....	56
Cigars.....	....	....	....	....	230	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	230
Cigarettes.....	....	....	....	....	58	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	59
Tobacco.....	....	....	....	....	6,346	110	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,456
SEIZURES.....	8	31	30	3	176	10	42	89	79	40	18	....	526

NOTE.—LIQUIDS— Shown in gallons.

CIGARETTES— Shown by cartons (200 cigarettes per carton).

TOBACCO— Shown in pounds.

The following is a comparative summary for a four-year period:

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
Seizures..... No.	435	413	482	526
Convictions..... No.	420	336	470	485
Stillis Seized..... No.	163	139	187	159
Tobacco..... lbs.	13,668	13,733	12,527	6,456
Spirits..... gals.	1,954	889	1,455	1,845
Fines and Penalties Paid..... \$	50,286.68	42,300.00	52,983.56	58,896.31
Revenue from Sale of Seized Goods..... \$	15,032.41	27,679.92	12,425.27	36,638.86

The volume of work handled under The Opium and Narcotic Drug Act continues at about the same level as in recent years. The falling off in arrests and convictions for this period does not necessarily indicate a reduction in the number of active addicts or a lessening in the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs. In British Columbia, for instance, where convictions are down approximately 25 per cent, this could be attributed in part to periodic flare-ups between narcotic syndicates attempting to gain control of the drug supply in the Vancouver area and in part to the fact that addicts and peddlers have become more cautious in the handling of narcotics. The three-year comparative summary of arrests and convictions follows:

	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
Arrests.....	444	507	391
Convictions.....	381	391	357

Heroin (Diacetylmorphine) continues to be the principal drug of addiction and in practically all cases investigated it is found to be the only drug passing through illicit channels. There appear to be ample quantities available in all major centers across Canada. Throughout the year supplies have in general reached the Canadian market through the Eastern U.S.A. Prices on the street range from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per one grain capsule, which may in fact contain only  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain of heroin.

Vancouver, where the greatest percentage of addicts and traffickers reside, remains the principal center of drug addiction in Canada. During the latter part of the year underworld violence broke out between rival factions in the illicit narcotic drug traffic in attempts to gain control of the local market. These flare-ups resulted in irregular supplies of heroin at street level, and recently culminated in the Alfy Pais gun whipping, the Danny Brent murder, the attempted murder of William Seminick, and the attempted murder of Jacob Lenhardt, alias Jack Stone.

Our Vancouver Drug Squad, employed strictly on the enforcement of this Act in the Vancouver area, consists of twenty men who work in close cooperation with the Vancouver City Police. The strength appears adequate to take care of the local situation and to cope with present conditions in that area.



A Special Committee of the Senate was appointed on February 24, 1955, to enquire into and report upon traffic in narcotic drugs in Canada and problems arising therefrom. The Commissioner and other members of this Force appeared before the Committee while the facilities and records of the Force were placed at its disposal.

On June 10, 1954, several amendments were made to the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, the chief of which, from an enforcement point of view, was the new provision in Section 4, which was aimed at the more important type of trafficker or distributor. This Section is of particular interest to enforcement agencies in view of the maximum penalty which has been increased from seven to fourteen years.

There is definitely no indication up to the present time of the existence of a narcotic problem so far as the youth of this country is concerned.

With the exception of one large seizure (18 ounces), Marihuana was encountered only on rare occasions and there is no evidence that this drug is being utilized to any great extent by addicts in Canada.

The provisions of Part X (A) of the Criminal Code dealing with habitual criminals were invoked in nine cases under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act during the year, with the result that three accused were committed to preventive detention and the other six cases are still before the Courts.

In addition to convictions under the O. & N.D Act, the criminal law of conspiracy was resorted to against persons who directed organized crime, but who did not participate in activities which constituted violations of this Act. Ten convictions were registered and a number are still before the Courts.

## **Provincial and Municipal Laws**

*Provincial Laws.*—As mentioned in the introduction to this part of the report, the comparative provincial statutes statistics in Table 10 include infractions of the Territorial Ordinances, which are referred to in the following summary without distinction as provincial investigations. In past reports the Ordinances were included under Federal Statute investigations.

Generally, the overall number of provincial investigations was greater by 6.1 per cent. There was a 12.3 per cent increase in the enforcement of the Acts dealing with highway traffic. The most notable rise was recorded in British Columbia where traffic offences increased by 28 per cent.

A general decrease of 3.5 per cent is noted under the Liquor Acts, the largest drop being 14 per cent in Alberta.

The remaining provincial statute investigations increased by 12 per cent.

In northwestern British Columbia, which lies between the Alaskan Panhandle and the Yukon, British Columbia Statutes were enforced by detachments in the Yukon Territory. The detachment at Fort Smith, N.W.T., carried out investigations under the Alberta Provincial Statutes in that part of Alberta adjacent to the Northwest Territory boundary.

*Highway Traffic Control.*—The statistics of highway traffic offences in Table 11 cover only the major headings in this field. They do not show the numerous investigations dealt with under the municipal by-laws, the great number of highway patrols made, nor the increasing number of vehicle checks carried out.

Certain new enforcement techniques were placed into effect during the year in conjunction with the stepped-up training program of personnel. A radar speed meter operated in Alberta for some months. The success of this unit in detecting speeding vehicles was such that a further number of these units will be placed into operation in British Columbia, the Prairie Provinces, and the Maritimes.

Table 10—Provincial Statutes

Province	Liquor Acts		Vehicle and Highway Traffic		Other Provincial Acts		Total Provincial Acts	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
British Columbia.....	5,952	6,152	10,787	13,810	753	934	17,492	20,896
Alberta.....	5,203	4,472	8,777	10,803	844	1,010	14,824	16,285
Saskatchewan.....	3,889	3,851	6,181	6,823	1,542	1,738	11,612	12,412
Manitoba.....	2,363	2,325	4,132	3,586	404	362	6,899	6,273
Ontario.....			30	68	8	18	38	86
Quebec.....						2		2
New Brunswick.....	3,314	3,100	6,616	5,286	272	185	10,202	8,571
Nova Scotia.....	6,990	6,946	5,190	6,415	528	471	12,708	13,832
Prince Edward Island.....	1,665	1,607	554	1,083	120	100	2,339	2,790
Newfoundland.....	1,451	1,213	1,934	1,798	785	1,082	4,170	4,093
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	543	589	182	177	163	126	888	892
Total.....	31,360	30,255	44,383	49,849	5,419	6,028	81,172	86,132
	38.7%	35.1%	54.7%	57.9%	6.6%	7%		

A camera mounted on a patrol car capable of photographing motor vehicles with the resulting exposed negative portraying the vehicle as well as indicating the speed, time, and date was tested in the Ottawa area, the Province of Manitoba, and is presently undergoing tests in British Columbia.

Table 11—Summary of Highway Traffic Offences

Province	Provincial Vehicle and Highway Traffic		Section 285 C.C.C. (Traffic)		Fatal Auto Accidents		Non-Fatal Auto Accidents		Total	
	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55	1953-54	1954-55
British Columbia.....	10,787	13,810	1,914	1,990	97	117	18,755	16,629	31,553	32,546
Alberta.....	8,777	10,803	888	839	200	166	8,003	7,129	17,868	18,937
Saskatchewan.....	6,181	6,823	820	688	110	71	7,888	5,979	14,999	13,561
Manitoba.....	4,132	3,586	392	397	68	76	4,550	4,581	9,142	8,640
New Brunswick.....	6,616	5,286	696	544	111	102	3,113	3,826	10,536	9,758
Nova Scotia.....	5,190	6,415	718	716	98	86	5,030	5,373	11,036	12,590
Prince Edward Island.....	554	1,083	219	256	13	10	479	453	1,265	1,802
Newfoundland.....	1,934	1,798	319	335	30	19	2,066	2,320	4,349	4,472
Northwest Territory and Yukon Territory.....	182	177	90	88	24	4	334	245	630	514
Total.....	44,353	49,781	6,056	5,853	751	651	50,218	46,535	101,378	102,820



Ghost cars in the form of unmarked patrol vehicles manned by plainclothes men operated with considerable success in several provinces. These cars work in conjunction with a regular highway patrol car staffed by uniformed personnel with the ghost car being in constant radio contact with the highway patrol unit. When an offence is noted by the ghost car, it is immediately reported to the highway patrol, along with a description of the offending vehicle, which is then intercepted by the patrol car and the appropriate action taken. Personnel of the ghost car rarely approach the driver of the offending vehicle, but they are available to give evidence in any ensuing prosecution if required. This system has had considerable success in curbing high speeds and dangerous driving practices, and has received favourable comment in the press of provinces where it has been employed.

Vehicular checks for mechanical defects continue to require a large number of man hours, particularly in the Maritime Provinces and in British Columbia. In British Columbia all school busses must pass a regular inspection and members of the Force who do this work have been specially trained to carry out these inspections.

A Traffic Committee composed of senior officers of the Force has been established on a permanent basis at Headquarters. This committee reviews all aspects of enforcement, equipment and training as well as acting as a clearing house for the dissemination of information of value related to traffic safety and enforcement.

*Municipal Laws.*—The statistics for the work done in the municipal field have not been included in the overall survey of crime in this report, for a new basis is presently being considered so that a fair, comparative analysis can be made in relation to the other criminal statistics presented by the Force.

A total of 40,859 cases was handled under municipal bylaws. In some instances municipalities have resorted to the Provincial Acts in enforcing traffic violations, and these are recorded under the appropriate table.

There is also a difference of procedure in towns using parking meters where voluntary penalties are paid. In some instances the voluntary penalties are collected by the R.C.M.P. and in other places the municipality appoints its own personnel to check the meters and collect the fines.

In the North the R.C.M.P. enforces bylaws for the municipalities of Whitehorse and Dawson in the Yukon, and in Yellowknife and Hay River in the Northwest Territories.

Table 12 indicates the number of investigations carried out in the municipal field for the year under review only.

**Table 12—Municipal Laws**

British Columbia .....	14,618
Alberta .....	7,655
Saskatchewan .....	11,226
Manitoba .....	6,195
New Brunswick .....	694
Nova Scotia .....	74
Prince Edward Island .....	43
Newfoundland .....	262
Northwest and Yukon Territories .....	92
	<hr/>
	40,859

# Other Investigations and Administrative Assistances

The term “Non-Criminal Investigations”, used in past reports, has been dropped this year for the less misleading and more inclusive term “Other Investigations”.

The work of the Force in these two categories comprised, generally speaking, (a) investigations conducted in behalf of federal, provincial, and municipal authorities, for the general public, other police forces, and British and foreign authorities, in which the Force did not have basic responsibility, (b) investigative assistances of a strictly non-criminal nature in which no breach of a statute was suspected, alleged, or intended, but where certain investigative procedures were necessarily brought into use, and (c) in the administrative control field, assistances in which there was no breach of a statute and no actual investigative work done. Specific examples of the work in each group may be found under the appropriate heading below.

Certain types of cases were reclassified this year for statistical purposes, but no actual increase in work took place in either group. In fact, as will be noted from the following three-year summary, the aggregate number of cases dropped by 10,428 below last year’s total:—

—	Other Investigations	Administrative Assistances	Totals
1952-53.....	151,785	81,019	232,804
1953-54.....	153,175	177,659	330,834
1954-55.....	193,779	126,627	320,406

It will be immediately apparent that the Force handles a great number of these cases. Since they cannot be termed police duties in the strict sense, par-

Table 13—Summary of Other Investigations

—	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	Average
British Columbia.....	8,741*	29,331	35,400	36,550	81,857	38,376
Alberta.....	18,333	17,184	21,280	22,816	21,269	20,176
Saskatchewan.....	12,039	12,757	14,997	15,389	20,966	15,230
Manitoba.....	13,917	13,922	13,701	13,601	12,690	13,566
Ontario.....	15,885	14,811	18,739	18,487	10,939	15,772
Quebec.....	7,193	7,829	11,256	11,316	8,601	9,239
New Brunswick.....	6,523	13,002	16,987	14,737	15,520	13,354
Nova Scotia.....	7,164	7,252	8,213	8,300	9,882	8,162
Prince Edward Island.....	854	910	912	854	2,375	1,181
Newfoundland.....	2,641*	6,314	8,360	9,362	7,474	6,830
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territories.....	1,105	1,344	1,904	1,763	2,206	1,664
Total.....	94,395	124,656	151,785	153,175	193,779	143,558

\* Incomplete figures for period under review.



ticularly many of those in the administrative control field, the Force is constantly endeavouring to reduce the volume of work carried out in these groups. This year is the first in which an appreciative drop has been noticed.

*Other Investigations.*—Table 13 indicates the incidence of other investigation on a five-year comparative basis. They included, among a great number of others, investigations having to do with missing persons, lost and found articles in which the suspicion of theft was absent, destitution, and the processing of visa applications and certain other security enquiries.

*Administrative Assistances.*—The incidence of administrative control work on a five-year comparative basis will be found in Table 14. Such tasks as supplying court orderlies, escorting of mental patients and prisoners, issuing of vehicle permits under the various highway traffic acts, conducting surveys for wildlife organizations, collecting amusement taxes, and issuing forest travel permits, as well as many others, fall in this group. In the Territories general welfare work among the Eskimo and Indian forms a large part of the assistances carried out in that area.

Table 14—Summary of Administrative Assistance

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	Average
British Columbia.....	697*	6,866	35,301	124,763	65,918	46,713
Alberta.....	11,126	9,580	10,797	12,761	14,867	11,826
Saskatchewan.....	3,776	2,929	2,756	3,004	3,799	3,253
Manitoba.....	1,730	2,893	1,953	1,832	1,839	2,049
Ontario.....	3,672	3,702	3,015	4,267	3,679	3,667
Quebec.....	3,077	4,112	4,841	5,186	6,407	4,725
New Brunswick.....	1,548	1,425	938	1,643	1,465	1,204
Nova Scotia.....	5,642	936	748	590	772	1,738
Prince Edward Island.....	353	323	415	525	759	475
Newfoundland.....	8*	21	98	51	1,776	391
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territories.....	21,418	19,035	20,157	23,037	25,346	21,799
Total.....	53,047	51,822	81,019	177,659	126,627	98,035

\* Incomplete figures for period under review.

## **Other Duties and Services**

### **Emergency Planning Branch and Special Branch**

The activities of these branches have kept up with the developments in their respective fields.

### **Federal Government Property and Security Arrangements**

The Force through the medium of the Canadian and British Columbia Corps of Commissionaires continued to provide protection to 123 Federal Government Buildings located in 21 major cities across Canada. The relationship between the Force and the two Corps of Commissionaires continued to be excellent.

The Protective Branch of "A" Division, Ottawa, had the responsibility for the protection of distinguished visitors and for the security of government buildings and property in the Ottawa area. The Branch was created on April 1, 1954, and establishes a better chain of command and responsibility and affords a much closer supervision over such operations.

Protective measures were undertaken for many distinguished visitors during the year including Her Majesty The Queen Mother; His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh; Sir Winston Churchill; and the Prime Ministers of Australia, Pakistan, Ceylon, France, Italy and Japan.

*Governor General's Troop.*—The Governor General's Troop was inspected by His Excellency The Right Honourable Vincent Massey, P.C., C.H., at Government House, on November 4, 1954. Afterwards, each member of the troop was presented to His Excellency.

### **Northern Work**

"G" Division of the Force polices the Northwest and Yukon Territories and is the only law enforcing body in the North, an area of 1,511,979 square miles with a widely scattered population of about 25,100 Indians, Eskimos and Whites.

In the southern portion of the Yukon Territory and at such places in the Northwest Territories as Fort Smith, Hay River and Yellowknife what might be termed the truly northern conditions of service have been generally overcome by the constant and rapid development of these areas and the use of modern equipment. In the more remote regions, conditions of service exist as they have been for many years, though with radio and aircraft facilities available complete isolation from one year to the next is a thing of the past.

Detachments in the North patrolled 754,783 miles this year. Of this total 58,957 were travelled by dog team, 77,872 by boats and 15,977 on foot. The dog team mileage is an impressive figure when consideration is given to the fact that only 30 of the 42 detachments used this mode of transportation. In the Eastern Arctic particularly travel by dog team is an arduous and hazardous task because of the short hours of daylight during the winter months, the extreme storms and cold weather experienced, and the rough-ice fields, tidal cracks, glaciers, and the rocky and rugged land encountered.



The administrative work in the Territories continued as in other years. In particular, the work pertaining to Eskimo welfare, which consists of paying family allowances, issuing rations for the relief of destitute Eskimos, registering vital statistics, placing Eskimos for employment with mining companies, defence establishments and other concerns, and arranging for their medical attention. One of the more interesting duties that the Force performs at Craig Harbour, Resolute Bay, and Herschel Island is that of operating trading posts for the local Eskimos where there are no regular traders. The actual trader at these posts is nominally one of the local Eskimos but their supervision is carried out by a member of the Force in behalf of the Department of Northern Affairs and Natural Resources. This involves taking in the Eskimo fur and other products such as sealskins, walrus ivory, soapstone and ivory handicrafts and, in turn, paying the Eskimos for these in suitable merchandise.

National Police Services

*Identification Work.*—There are now thirty-five identification sections operating throughout the divisions outside of Ottawa. These are staffed by members of the Force who are specially trained in this line of work. These particular sections are strategically located throughout the operational divisions so that the services of members may be readily available when called upon to gather evidence at the scenes of crimes.

The Identification Branch at Ottawa operates as a clearing house for all police forces, gaols and penitentiaries in Canada, in connection with criminal records, crime index information and fire arm registrations. This section also prepares and distributes the “Most Wanted Criminal Circulars” and the “Tire Tread Identification Book”. Fingerprints of a non-criminal nature are processed through this section and are returned to the contributor.

Table 15—Summary of Identification Work

Sections and Nature of Work	1953-54	1954-55
<i>Fingerprint Bureau “H.Q.” Ottawa</i>		
Fingerprint forms received—Criminal.....	69,954	76,606
Fingerprint forms received—Non-criminal.....	89,206	97,084
Total Fingerprint forms received.....	159,160	173,690
Identifications—Criminal.....	47,857	52,621
Identifications—Non-criminal.....	6,368	5,458
Active Files.....	452,391	537,737
Photographs received of persons under arrest or conviction.....	25,614	29,459
<i>Scenes of Crime</i>		
Fingerprint examinations made.....	2,645	2,934
Photography evidence and scenes recorded by.....	2,447	2,552
Reproductions for physical comparisons.....	325	284
Deceased persons fingerprinted.....	43	68
Persons fingerprinted for elimination or comparison.....	5,496	3,506
Prisoners fingerprinted on criminal charges.....	6,382	4,123
Prisoners photographed.....	6,086	5,125
Latent impressions identified—criminal.....	824	697
Latent impressions identified—non-criminal.....	1,354	1,312
Photostats made—general.....	87,444	102,667
Photographs made—general.....	177,537	181,733
Plans drawn.....	535	646
Unidentified photographic impressions to Ottawa for search or comparison..	230	194
Visits to court to give evidence:		
Fingerprint.....	104	90
Photography.....	558	714
Plan drawing.....	253	239
Physical comparisons.....	76	46

Table 15—Summary of Identification Work—*Conc.*

Sections and Nature of Work	1953-54	1954-55
<i>Crime Index</i>		
Known criminals added to index.....	2,010	2,621
Additional information on criminals indexed.....	868	1,220
Unsolved crimes reported.....	4,051	4,471
Suggested identifications.....	2,975	3,874
Confirmed identifications.....	829	785
Wanted persons received for notation.....	2,137	2,843
Wanted persons identified.....	1,119	1,397
Case histories of sex offenders supplied to Penitentiaries Branch.....	189	138
Central Document Filing System:		
Fraudulent cheques, indexed known and unsolved.....	2,682	3,625
Fraudulent cheques received unsolved cases.....	1,437	1,430
Fraudulent cheques identified, unsolved cases.....	909	1,041
Anonymous letters received.....	95	74
Anonymous letters identified.....	7	14
<i>Firearms Registration</i>		
Total weapons registered.....	349,643	359,324
Weapons transferred.....	6,530	7,298
Weapons destroyed.....	217	148
Enquiries involving weapons.....	5,974	6,595
Weapons identified.....	444	509
<i>Ticket of Leave</i>		
Released on Ticket of Leave during year.....	818	950
Total at large on licences.....	1,273	1,389
Sentences completed under licences.....	791	804
Licences revoked for failing to live up to conditions.....	15	10
Licences forfeited for conviction of indictable offences.....	28	29

The Crime Index Section continues to supply the police in the field with data of unsolved crimes and wanted or suspected persons. This section keeps an up-to-date record of the methods used by important criminals and operates as a clearing house in the international exchange of fingerprints with other official police agencies. The Fraudulent Cheque and Document Section records all unsolved cheque cases, extortion notes, anonymous writings and crank letters. These are compared with the writings of persons who are suspected or who have been at some time convicted of writing such documents.

The Force continues to be responsible for the enforcement of the provisions of the Ticket-of-Leave Act, an Act which authorizes the Governor-in-Council, under such conditions as he may deem fit, to grant a convict a licence to be at large in Canada during all or any part of his unsatisfied sentence of imprisonment.

*Crime Detection Laboratory.*—The volume of cases handled by the Crime Detection Laboratories at Regina, Saskatchewan and Ottawa, increased from 1,068 to 1,191. Members were required to be away attending court and on other duties a total of 1,027 man-days. During the year a review committee conducted a survey of the services performed by both our Laboratories. Dr. M. Cohen and Dr. D. S. Russell of the Division of Applied Chemistry constituted the Review Committee for the Eastern Regional Unit of the Ottawa Laboratory. Dean W. A. Riddell of Regina College, University of Saskatchewan, Professor J. W. T. Spinks, Dean of Graduate Studies, University of Saskatchewan, and Dr. C. A. Mitchell, Chief of the Animal Diseases Research Institute of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, constituted the Review Committee for the Western Regional Laboratory at Regina.

The Review Committee reports were complete and provided data for the future guidance of the two laboratories.



Table 16—Work Performed by the Crime Detection Laboratories

Subject	Total	Subject	Total
Serology.....	113	Spectroscopic.....	95
Toxicology.....	74	Chemical.....	98
Firearm Examinations.....	22	Physical.....	15
Bullet and Cartridge Case Examinations..	110	Writings.....	520
Shots and Powder Tests.....	7	Document Chemical Examinations....	12
Ballistics.....	3	Document Physical Examinations.....	56
Mechanical Investigations and Applied		Photography.....	454
Physies.....	2	X-Ray Diffraction.....	19
Restoration of Serial Numbers.....	18	Infrared Spectrophotometry.....	10
Examination of Tool Impressions.....	72	Interchange of Work between Labor-	
Physical Matching.....	22	atories.....	7
Hair, Fibre and Textile Examinations....	79	Cases to other Federal Laboratories....	5
		Cases to Provincial Pathologist.....	2

A Seminar dealing with “The Extraction and Purification of Toxicologically Important Drugs with Emphasis on Alkaloids” was held at Regina on March 20 and 21, 1954, and was commented on most favourably by the Review Committee. The Committee also recommended that this work continue. The scientific research section has commenced a series of tests to determine the effects of alcohol and barbiturates in varying amounts on driving skill and the value of clinical and psychophysical tests as evidence of impairment. Meetings of forensic societies and similar associations were attended both in Canada and the United States by members of the laboratories. We now have a representative membership in the Forensic Societies of Canada; the chemist in charge of the scientific research section is the secretary-treasurer for the Society and the officer in charge of the crime detection laboratories is a member of the executive committee.

**Publications**

The Force had the new Criminal Code printed in loose leaf form and this volume should be of great value to all members of the Force. It is planned at some future date to include certain selected federal statutes. For the lengthy and painstaking task of preparing the annotations and comments, this Force is greatly indebted to Mr. J. C. Martin, Q.C., and to the Criminal Law Section of the Department of Justice.

The *R.C.M.P. Gazette* circulation increased by 84 during the past year, bringing the total monthly distribution to 1,362 copies. The Crime Detection Laboratory News Letter and a monthly article on Traffic have now replaced less important items. 2,168 photographs were published in the Gazette during the past year. The weekly card index system has now reached a total of 1,446,688 cards in Canada.

The *R.C.M.P. Quarterly*, the official, general magazine of the Force, reached a paid-up circulation total of 10,237 copies of the last issue, a gain of 540 over the previous year. The Quarterly continues to maintain a satisfactory financial standing in spite of the increased cost of publication.

In the field of crime prevention, an illustrated booklet in the French and English languages was published, entitled “Crime in Your Community”. This booklet has been widely distributed throughout Canada. It invites the co-operation of the public in the prevention of crime and suggests security measures that merchants, businessmen and householders can take to reduce crime by guarding against it.

## Communications

The various mobile radio systems which have proven such a valuable aid to efficient police operations were further expanded and improved.

In "A" Division, where previously four radio cars were operated in conjunction with the Ottawa City Police network, a separate control station was put into operation to provide radio coverage to the Ottawa City and Lower Gaieneau Park areas. Seven additional police cars and six motorcycles were equipped with radio and the four previous radio cars were converted to operate into the control station. The equipment has proven particularly effective in controlling traffic and crowds during visits of important personages to the Capital area.

Radio equipment was purchased to provide better coverage of the Avalon and Burin Peninsulas in Newfoundland but because of legal difficulties in obtaining title to the site for the control station at St. John's, it was not possible to complete the installations during the year.

Thirty-five additional police automobiles were radio equipped to operate into existing networks with a geographic distribution as follows:—Ontario (Toronto)—3; Quebec—2; British Columbia—15; Nova Scotia—4; Alberta—8; Headquarters, Ottawa—2; Prince Edward Island—1.

In the three Prairie Provinces the mobile radio facilities of the Force were originally laid out as "two-way" networks. That is, all communications must either emanate from or be directed to the sub-divisional control stations and individual units in each system cannot intercommunicate directly. Because this feature seriously handicaps highway traffic control operations the design has in general been discarded by most police forces in favour of the modern "three-way" system, which does allow inter-unit communication.

Since a large proportion of the equipment making up the Prairie networks has been in service since 1947 and is in need of replacement it was decided to commence a conversion program to gradually change over the networks to comply with modern day practice.

The Calgary Sub-Division was converted and is now operating as a "three-way" system. Any of the old equipment still economically useable was transferred to other sub-divisions to act as spares and extensions to their present facilities. When the conversion program is complete the Prairie system would be on a par with the modern networks operated by the Force in the Maritimes and British Columbia.

The emergency radiotelegraph network has been used as the main mode of inter-Divisional telegraphic communications and an examination of the records reveals that approximately 90 per cent of the traffic has been passed over this system. It has been found necessary to make certain improvements to the existing facilities and in this connection a new outlet was added at Toronto. The system now services all Divisional Headquarters in the Force. A new radiotelegraph transmitter designed for remote control was purchased for the Victoria station and steps were taken to obtain a site for directional antennae to provide direct service with Headquarters, Ottawa.

In the far North small ship-to-shore radiotelephone units were installed in the vessels operated by the Force at Aklavik, Lake Harbour and Pond Inlet. The Detachments at Pond Inlet and Pangnirtung were also supplied with small radiotelephone units to provide communications with the nearest Department of Transport, Army, Air Force or Hudson's Bay Company land stations. With these in service a total of nine northern detachments and five vessels of the Force operating in the North will be equipped with radio.



Collection of Revenue

Moneys collected on behalf of federal, provincial, municipal and other authorities amounted to \$2,146,718.53, an increase of \$112,569.25 from the previous year. They were made up as follows:

<i>For the Federal Government:</i>	
Revenue—general .....	\$261,735.70
Fines .....	708,932.90
Costs .....	98,917.08
	<hr/>
	\$1,069,585.68
 <i>For the various Provincial Governments:</i>	
Revenue—general .....	\$381,770.67
Fines .....	327,488.77
Costs .....	30,198.30
	<hr/>
	\$ 739,457.74
 <i>For the various Municipal Authorities:</i>	
Revenue—general .....	\$ 1,116.00
Fines .....	308,766.52
Costs .....	21,030.29
	<hr/>
	\$ 330,912.81
<i>For Others:</i> .....	\$ 6,762.30
	<hr/>
	\$2,146,718.53

Police Dog Services

The work of the Dog Section showed an increase of approximately 16 per cent during the year. This can be attributed primarily to the greater number of liquor and excise searches and a slight increase in the number of searches for lost and missing persons. On the other hand, there has been a slight decline in the number of requests for tracking criminals and searching for articles. The following is a breakdown of the 989 cases Police Service Dogs worked on:

Tracking Criminals .....	20% of calls—42.5% successful
Lost and Missing Persons .....	20% of calls—28.2% successful
Search for Articles .....	6.4% of calls—51.7% successful
Excise and Liquor .....	53.6% of calls— 9.4% successful

Three new Masters were trained and added to the Section as replacements. Five dogs were struck off the strength of the Force and were replaced with new stock. Fifteen German Shepherds are in the field, and five dogs are undergoing training at the Sydney Kennels.

Kennel facilities and training equipment have been maintained with a number of improvements being made to add to the health and comfort of the dogs.

Efforts are being continued to further the breeding program, and dogs have been acquired that will prove suitable for this purpose.

Of the many cases this year in which dogs played a significant part, one occurred last January in British Columbia that had an unusual sidelight.

P.S.D. "Silver" was brought in to assist in locating the third member of a trio that had robbed the Royal Bank of Canada at Burnaby, B.C., of \$27,000.

"Silver" picked up a trail and began tracking in a southerly direction through the bush. After following this trail for approximately 500 yards, "Silver" nosed out a plastic travelling bag containing a large amount of money

and a Luger pistol, partially buried at the base of a stump. From this point the trail continued in a southerly direction for half a mile, veered in an easterly direction, and finally swung to the north for about a mile. The dog recovered a second bundle of money amounting to \$2,000.

The direction of the fugitive's flight had been relayed by the Dogmaster, via portable radio, to the various patrols. This resulted in his apprehension approximately ten minutes before "Silver" overtook him.

In recognition of her outstanding work the grateful officials of the Royal Bank of Canada presented "Silver" with an engraved silver collar. This is the first time that a Police Service Dog of the Force has been so honoured. The inscription on the collar reads, "Presented to 'Silver' for outstanding service January 13, 1955, the Royal Bank of Canada".

## "Marine" Division Services

As mentioned earlier the headquarters of the "Marine" Division was transferred to Ottawa in November. The former headquarters at Halifax was re-organized and made a sub-division. The object of this move was to give the "Marine" Division Headquarters a more central location so that the operations of all ships and boats could be better controlled.

Four types of ships were in use: Commissioner class, which are converted Bangor diesel minesweepers; Fort class motor launches; Detachment class patrol boats; and motor boats.

Their distribution at the end of the year was as follows:—

### Ships and Locations

Halifax, N.S.	Windsor, Ont.
R.C.M.P.S. <i>French</i> —Depot Ship	Patrol Boat <i>Tagish</i>
R.C.M.P.S. <i>MacBrien</i>	Saint John, N.B.
R.C.M.P.S. <i>Irvine</i>	Patrol Boat <i>Willow Bunch</i>
Grand Bank, Nfld.	Vancouver, B.C.
Motor Launch <i>Fort Pitt</i>	Patrol Boat <i>Little Bow</i>
Rimouski, P.Q.	Kenora, Ont.
Motor Launch <i>Fort Walsh</i>	Motor Boat <i>Kenora</i>
Halifax, N.S.	Fort Frances, Ont.
Patrol Boat <i>Big Bend</i>	Motor Boat <i>Fort Frances</i>
North Sydney, N.S.	Zeballos, B.C.
Patrol Boat <i>Brule</i>	M/L 1
Kingston, Ont.	Westview, B.C.
Patrol Boat <i>Carnduff</i>	M/L 2
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Ganges, B.C.
Patrol Boat <i>Chilcoot</i>	M/L 6
Kingston, Ont.	Campbell River, B.C.
Patrol Boat <i>Chilcoot II</i>	M/L 9
Sarnia, Ont.	Port Alice, B.C.
Patrol Boat <i>Cutknife</i>	M/L 10
Bagotville, P.Q.	Prince Rupert, B.C.
Patrol Boat <i>Grenfell</i>	M/L 15
Montreal, P. Q.	Port Alberni, B.C.
Patrol Boat <i>Moosomin</i>	M/L 16
Toronto, Ont.	Ocean Falls, B.C.
Patrol Boat <i>Shaunavon</i>	M/L 17
Yarmouth, N.S.	
Patrol Boat <i>Slideout</i>	

The commissioner class ships *Irvine* and *MacBrien* carried out extensive sea patrols along the coasts of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec. They logged a total of 30,395 miles. The



services of both ships were used whenever necessary to transfer stores and personnel to the more remote coastal regions of Newfoundland and Labrador.

In June, 1954, R.C.M.P. *Irvine* and Motor Launch *Fort Pitt* proceeded to St. Lawrence Harbour to assist the local detachment at the official opening of the new memorial hospital. The hospital was donated to the community of St. Lawrence by the United States Government in appreciation of the work carried out by the citizens of the community in rescuing crews of two American destroyers that had run ashore in a storm during World War II. The dedication service was attended by high ranking officers of both the United States and Canadian Navies and Government officials.

The *Irvine* took part in the search for the fishing vessel *Betsy Ann*, who, with two men aboard, was reported overdue at Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, in September, 1954. The *Betsy Ann* was found abandoned in a half-sunken condition with her dory missing. She was subsequently taken in tow by the *Irvine* to Glace Bay, Nova Scotia. The two missing fishermen had abandoned her and rowed ashore when she began to leak badly and they considered that no hope could be held for a salvage.

R.C.M.P.S. *MacBrien* was made available to the Department of National Health and Welfare (Indian Health Service) for the purpose of conveying four medical men and X-Ray equipment along the coast of Labrador and the Ungava Bay region to carry out T.B. and X-Ray surveys. The *MacBrien* patrolled 3,744 miles. Some 2,170 persons, Indians, Eskimos and Whites were X-Rayed and supplied with dental and medical treatment. The trip involved making about 34 different places of call and, to save time transporting and setting up the equipment off shore, all treatments were carried out on board the *MacBrien*. The weather was extremely unfavourable with numerous icebergs and thick fog being encountered along the coast. The task of locating some natives who were out fishing in outlying rivers and bays made it necessary for the *MacBrien* to steam about 285 miles in uncharted waters sometimes going as far inland as 12 to 38 miles. The amateur radio stations along the coast, known locally as "The Labrador Network", gave valuable assistance to the entire operation.

The Motor Launches *Fort Pitt* and *Fort Walsh* were on command to "B" and "C" Divisions respectively and logged combined mileage of 18,697 miles.

The *Fort Pitt* operated out of Grand Bank, Newfoundland, and co-operated with local land detachments in combating small-scale smuggling in the vicinity of the islands of St. Pierre Miquelon. Many seizures were made on shore through the efforts of the crew.

From Rimouski the *Fort Walsh* carried out patrols to Bagotville, P.Q., where crew members helped shore detachments searching sea-going vessels. This motor launch also assisted other land detachments along the St. Lawrence River. While at Summerside, P.E.I., en route to Halifax at the end of the season, the crew of the *Fort Walsh* carried out a search of the *S.S. Elna*, which resulted in the seizure of 42 bottles of spirits, 141 bottles of beer and 12,400 cigarettes.

Both the *Fort Pitt* and the *Fort Walsh* rendered numerous aids to the public and to fishing boats in distress.

Detachment class patrol boats maintained effective patrols throughout the Great Lakes and on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Together they logged about 36,700 miles. The number of pleasure craft on the Great Lakes is increasing. There are for example, some 2,000 licensed vessels of all types at the Port of Windsor, Ontario, and it is reported that, in 1954, 7,181 ships checked in at the customs ports at La Salle Riverside and Belle River, Ontario, on inward and outward cruises between Canada and the United States.



Patrol boat *Tagish* stationed at Windsor, Ont., was instrumental in effecting 38 seizures under the Customs Act. Patrol boat *Grenfell*, based at Bagotville, P.Q., carried out 231 searches under the same Act resulting in 42 seizures. Seizures by all patrol boats amounted to 133 individual cases.

The detachment class boats aided also in the enforcement of the Canada Shipping Act and the Migratory Birds Convention Act. They also performed many dragging operations, provided assistance to both pleasure and other water craft in distress, and policed and supervised regattas and other aquatic functions.

The program of new construction to give the Force an economical and serviceable fleet of ships to replace the present mostly obsolete craft is progressing steadily and will provide the best class of vessels available for the areas in which they are to operate.

For seagoing duties plans were prepared for a 165 foot twin-screw ship to replace the commissioner class Bangors. The building of the first of these is expected to commence early in 1955.

For inshore coastal patrols a single screw 60 foot patrol boat has been designed, and for the Great Lakes a 49 foot high-speed patrol boat. This year the first of the Great Lakes boats, *Chilcoat II*, was launched, and it is expected that two more will follow next year along with the first of the 60 footers.

In addition, two 92 foot vessels, one for the west coast, the other for Newfoundland, and one 48 foot single screw diesel patrol boat for operation on the south coast of Newfoundland should be ready for commissioning some time in 1955.

Seven new 35 foot general utility motor boats were placed into use along the northern Newfoundland and Labrador coasts, as well as two 40 foot class cargo boats for northern service.

It is expected that the replacement programme will be completed by 1960.

*Schooner St. Roch*.—On July 22, 1954, the R.C.M.P. Schooner *St. Roch* departed Halifax for Vancouver, B.C., by way of the Panama Canal. After an uneventful voyage she arrived at Vancouver on October 12, 1954. The next day the *St. Roch* was officially turned over to the City of Vancouver, her birthplace in 1928, by Supt. H. A. Larsen, F.R.G.S. The City plans to preserve the *St. Roch* on Kitsilano Point overlooking the sea. This would seem to be a fitting site for the renowned little ship that twice journeyed the treacherous northwest passage and twice circumnavigated the North American Continent. The *St. Roch* will also stand as a lasting tribute to the members of the Force who made up her crews.

## **“Air” Division Services**

Ten detachments and operational aircraft and one training aircraft were in use by “Air” Division at the end of the year. This is an increase of one detachment and one aircraft from last year. The detachment opened was at Churchill, Manitoba, and the new aircraft stationed at that point is an Otter, which so far has proven invaluable in assisting the Department of Northern Affairs and in the various operations of the Force in the northern District of Keewatin, N.W.T.

The aircraft in use are four Beavers, one Norseman and an Otter, all of which can be converted to wheels, floats or skis and which are ideal bush types; one Grumman Goose flying boat, which operates either on wheels or floats; one Stinson station wagon, used on wheels or skis in the southern prairie regions; two twin Beechcraft, used for general transportation duties, and one Cornell trainer.



The distribution of detachments and aircraft was as follows:

<i>Detachment</i>	<i>Aircraft</i>
Ottawa	Beechcraft & Cornell
Regina	Stinson
Edmonton	Beechcraft
Patricia Bay	Grumman Goose
Winnipeg	Beaver
Vancouver	Beaver
Fort Smith	Norseman
Prince Albert	Beaver
St. John's	Beaver
Churchill	Otter

A total of 5,328 hours were flown by all aircraft, including some 307 hours by the Cornell on training exercises. The air miles logged totalled 559,470, some 1,055,357 passenger miles.

The aircraft assisted the land force on many and varied occasions, from regular detachment inspections and investigations to air dropping anti-rabies serum to stem an outbreak among dogs along the Labrador coast. There were many flights of particular interest.

In February, the Otter based at Churchill played a primary role in the rescue of the crew of a U.S.A.F. stratojet which exploded at 35,000 feet over northern Saskatchewan. Three of the four members of the stricken craft parachuted to safety. The Otter was responsible in the rescue of two of these three after they had been located by air search and rescue teams. The third member, having been rescued by a civilian aircraft, was flown from Cumberland House to the hospital at The Pas, Manitoba. The remains of the fourth member of the crew were evacuated by the Otter from the scene of the wreckage.

In July, the Beaver CF-MPM, operating in the Sioux Narrows and Stormy Lake area of northern Ontario, was instrumental in obtaining evidence that resulted in the seizure of two aircraft and one car under the Customs and Excise Acts.

In April, the Beaver CF-FHW, based at Vancouver, B.C., transported three navy Frogmen to the Mara Lake district where they recovered two bodies and a truck from the lake.

Pilot training continued, and four co-pilots are presently undergoing training at Ottawa and Edmonton.

There were no flying accidents involving personal injury this year.

## Administration

*Strength*—The total strength of the Force on March 31, 1955, was six thousand, three hundred and twenty-six, which consists of the following classes of personnel:

(1) *Uniform Strength:*

Officers .....	133	
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables ....	4,366	
	<hr/>	4,499
Special Constables .....	392	
Civilians .....	485	
	<hr/>	877

(2) *Civil Servants:*

Permanent .....	154	
Temporary .....	796	
	<hr/>	950

Total .....		<hr/>	6,326
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This is a net increase from last year of 104, made up as follows: 79 uniformed members, 10 civilians, and 15 civil servants. The Reserve Force stands at 299, an increase of 9.

From a total of 907 interviewed by personnel officers, 278 recruits were engaged and 31 former members were re-engaged. The year before 466 recruits were taken on. Engagements and re-engagements were much less than the previous year's total of 481, through the necessary slowing down of recruiting owing to the establishment ceiling.

A detailed establishment for the Force has been worked out. This establishment makes provision for a rank structure and sufficient manpower for every position in the Force on a yearly basis. Careful selection and observance of sound career planning principles will ensure that the men best qualified are so placed that they can rise to positions of responsibility. Although this structure will increase the number of non-commissioned officers, more important than the size of the increase is the opportunity thus created to raise our supervisory and leadership standards.

Three commissioned officers, forty-six non-commissioned officers, eighteen constables and six special constables were retired to pension. Eight non-commissioned officers, three constables and five special constables died during this period.

Promotions affecting commissioned ranks took place as follows: one assistant commissioner promoted to deputy commissioner; two inspectors promoted to superintendent; six sub-inspectors promoted to inspector; and six non-commissioned officers received their commissions as sub-inspectors.

The employment of civil servants for clerical duties releases uniformed members of the Force for general police duties. At present there are 950 civil servants attached to the Force. Other civilian employees work in various special capacities and are deserving of much credit for the manner in which they have performed their work.

A recapitulation of the strength of the Force will be found in Table 17.



Table 17—Strength Recapitulation by Divisions and Provinces—31-3-55

	Commissioner	D/Commis- sioner	A/(omis- sioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	S/Inspectors	C/S/Major	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Snow Sedans
"HQ"	1	2	3	7	24	8		19	65	106	192	30	139	596					6	2		
"B"				1	2	1		3	8	25	115	1	5	161		1			36	3	7	
"L"					1			2	2	8	36		2	51					18		3	
"H"			1	1	3	1		6	17	39	144	6	15	233					94	1	17	
"J"				1	3	1		4	11	32	120	6	14	192		9			72	4	17	
"C"			1	1	4	1		4	18	45	187	22	30	312		2			89	4		
"N"				1		1	1	2	4	15	178	9	44	255	54				8	5		
"A"				1	2	1		3	17	39	186	10	25	284					51	3	1	
"O"			1	1	3	1		4	15	35	117	9	16	202					68	3	7	1
"D"			1	1	5			8	23	65	210	15	23	351		2			114	7	1	2
"Dpt"				1	3			5	10	19	259	22	58	377	145				10	7	5	
"F"			1	2	3	2		9	31	70	300	10	13	441		2			163	6		
"K"			1	2	7			9	36	86	336	28	39	544		2			190	10	8	1
"E"			1	3	9	1		18	54	133	647	30	56	952		4			252	26	9	
"G"																						
Division, N.W. Territories.				1	3			2	3	15	72	28	3	127			225		3	6		
Yukon Territory.					1				1	7	29	1	2	41			26		10	6		
"Marine" Division.				1	4			10	11	20	24	152		222					1	1		
"Air" Division.						1		4	8	2	6	13	1	35				11				
Totals.....	1	2	10	25	77	18	1	112	334	761	3,158	392	485	5,376	199	22	251	11	1,185	92	76	6
"Headquarters" Staff	1	2	2	7	16	4		17	60	88	147	28	133	505					6	2		
Newfoundland.....				1	3	1		3	9	25	121	2	5	170		1		1	36	3	7	
Prince Edward Island.					1			2	2	8	36		2	51					18		3	
Nova Scotia.....			1	1	6	1		15	25	49	163	130	15	406		9			95	2	17	
New Brunswick.				1	4	1		4	11	34	134	10	14	213		1			72	4	17	
Quebec.....				1	5			4	18	47	193	26	30	325					89	4		
Ontario.....			1	1	8		1	12	42	101	483	42	86	786	54			2	132	9		1
Manitoba.....			1	1	5	1		8	25	61	224	18	23	367				2	109	7	5	2
Saskatchewan.....			1	1	7	3		16	44	95	506	34	78	677	145	2		2	173	13	1	2
Alberta.....			1	1	7	1		10	36	87	353	29	39	565		3		1	190	10	8	1
British Columbia.....			1	3	10	1		20	57	138	675	44	56	1,005		4		2	252	26	9	
Northwest Territories.					2			1	2	11	65	26	2	1,009			225	1	3	6		
Yukon Territory.....				1	1				1	7	30	1	2	42			26		10	6		
On Command—Spl. Duty Abroad..			1		2				2	10	28	2		45								
Totals.....	1	2	10	25	77	18	1	112	334	761	3,158	392	485	5,376	199	22	251	11	1,185	92	76	6

Table 18—Rates of pay for the Force on March 31, 1955

Rank and Grades	Pay per Month		Scale per Annum	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Commissioner.....	1,458	33	17,500	00
Deputy Commissioner.....	1,000	00	12,000	00
Assistant Commissioners.....	770	00	9,240	00
Superintendents (1st year).....	616	00	7,392	00
Superintendents (2nd year).....	643	00	7,716	00
Superintendents (3rd year).....	671	00	8,052	00
Inspectors (1st year).....	539	00	6,468	00
Inspectors (2nd year).....	566	00	6,792	00
Inspectors (3rd year).....	594	00	7,128	00
Sub-Inspectors.....	517	00	6,204	00
Corps Sergeant-Major.....	443	00	5,316	00
Sergeant-Major and Staff Sergeant upon promotion or appointment to acting rank.....	408	00	4,896	00
Sergeant-Major and Staff Sergeant upon confirmation in rank.....	418	00	5,016	00
Sergeant-Major and Staff Sergeant upon completion of one year of service in confirmed rank.....	428	00	5,136	00
Sergeant upon promotion or appointment to acting rank.....	369	00	4,428	00
Sergeant upon confirmation in rank.....	379	00	4,548	00
Sergeant upon completion of one year of service in confirmed rank.....	389	00	4,668	00
Corporal upon promotion or appointment to acting rank.....	335	00	4,020	00
Corporal upon confirmation in rank.....	347	00	4,164	00
Constable 1st Class (6th year) (Discretionary).....	320	00	3,840	00
Constable 1st Class (5th year).....	310	00	3,720	00
Constable 1st Class (4th year).....	290	00	3,480	00
Constable 1st Class (3rd year).....	280	00	3,360	00
Constable 1st Class (2nd year).....	266	00	3,192	00
Constable 1st Class (1st year).....	254	00	3,048	00
Constable 2nd Class.....	230	00	2,760	00
Constable 3rd Class.....	203	00	2,436	00
Special Constables and Civilians (Under Part VII of the R.C.M.P. Act)....	At rates authorized by the Minister.			

*Pay.*—There was no change in 1954. Table 18 shows the existing rates of pay.

*Discipline.*—A high level of discipline was constantly striven for, and few breaches of the Force's regulations occurred.

*Health and Insurance.*—A decrease of four and one-half percent took place in the number of days lost through sickness. The health of the members was generally good. Eleven deaths occurred. The Department of Veterans Affairs continued to look after the Force's medical, dental and hospital requirements in a satisfactory manner.

The group insurance plan which came into effect January 1, 1953 now has an enrolment of three thousand, three hundred and sixty-two, an increase of 142 during the past year. Further, 83 per cent of the recruits engaged in the Force since April 1, 1954 have applied to take advantage of this group insurance coverage. Nine claims were paid during the year.

*Bands.*—The Bands at Ottawa and Regina played one hundred and thirty-three engagements which included twenty-two appearances by the dance orchestras. Many functions were participated in and school and summer concerts given.

Total strength of the bands is sixty-six which includes one special constable and two reserve constables, all under the direction of the supervisor of music.



Sixteen members passed examinations of the Royal Conservatory of Music, Toronto. 15904, Cst. D. L. Clarke of "HQ" Division obtained his A.R.C.T.

*Training.*—The following is the recapitulation of the over-all training for the fiscal year. This also includes training which was conducted apart from the training centres.

#### *Regular Training*

Completed recruit training and posted to field duty . . . .	376
Received full training in equitation (recruits) . . . . .	205
Indoctrination of ex-B.C.P.P. . . . .	23
Refresher of in-service members . . . . .	268
Canadian Police College graduates . . . . .	93
Marine personnel . . . . .	21

#### *Specialized Training*

Identification Branch training . . . . .	24
Special Branch training . . . . .	38
Preventive Service training . . . . .	169
Customs Port Procedure . . . . .	16
Fire Prevention . . . . .	2
Traffic Law Enforcement (Northwestern University) . . . .	8
Traffic Control (training under RCMP sponsorship) . . . .	30
Motorcycle training . . . . .	6
Gas and Gas Equipment . . . . .	215
Advanced training for members of Northern Service . . . .	24
Firearms—Camp Borden . . . . .	3
Air Survival Course . . . . .	2
Security . . . . .	2
Training of Instructors in Methods of Teaching . . . . .	60
R.C.M.P. Provost Company . . . . .	96

#### *University Training*

(a) Full-time attendance	
Law . . . . .	2
Commerce . . . . .	1
Science . . . . .	2
(b) Night classes	
Science . . . . .	5

There are at present 232 members undergoing recruit training, 51 members undergoing advanced training, and 30 members undergoing straight equitation training.

The duration of the Canadian Police College has been reduced from thirteen to ten weeks. This did not result in the reduction of the syllabus-content, but made the course more concentrated. The course has been modified to include intensified group discussions on a syndicate system on topics allied to police work. To render this system tangible, each member is required to prepare during the term one essay, which in principle is a thesis, on a selected topic. The accent on examinations at the conclusion of the course has been replaced by an interim system of examinations on a weekly basis. The first experiment with this system with Canadian Police College No. 25 is proving practicable and encouraging.

Recruit training also underwent several changes during the year. Equitation was integrated with Part I training, making the duration of the initial period of training a minimum of six months. It was intended to send the trainee

to the field for a period of at least one year before commencing the more advanced Part II training, since it is felt that the practical experience gained in the field during this intervening period will provide a greater appreciation of the second part training. However, the necessary increment in the over-all establishment to provide this practical field experience without interfering with normal duties, is lacking and consequently application of this plan has been held in abeyance. In the meantime, Part II recruit training follows immediately after completion of Part I, for a further period of eight weeks.

Many members have undergone advanced training of various types during the year, ranging from short Traffic Courses conducted by the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, to full time participation in several Canadian universities where selected members are enrolled in Law, Commerce and Science Faculties. During the winter months instructors at both Training Divisions attended night school classes in teaching methods, conducted under the sponsorship of the Teachers' Colleges at Moose Jaw and Ottawa.

Qualifying for their revolver marksmanship badges were 1,311 members; this number includes four members of the Reserve Force and 14 special constables. 752 members also qualified for their rifle marksmanship badges.

Keen interest was again shown in service rifle competitions. A good representation from the Force qualified at various Provincial Rifle Association meets for places on teams taking part in the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Meet at Connaught Ranges, Ottawa, in August 1954. Three members, Sergeant C. C. Wilson, "A" Division, Sergeant J. H. Blais, and S/Constable R. Doucet, "C" Division, shot with the Canadian rifle team at the National Rifle Association Meet at Bisley, England, in 1954, and three won places on the team that is to represent Canada at Bisley in 1955. The three qualifying for 1955 are Inspector J. A. F. Young, "H" Division, Sergeant J. H. Blais, "C" Division, and Sergeant E. C. Armstrong, "H.Q." Division.

*Horses and Sleigh Dogs.*—There are 199 horses, 54 at "N" Division, 77 at "Depot" Division, and 68 at the breeding station at Fort Walsh, Sask. This is an increase of six over last year's total. As it becomes more difficult to purchase suitable saddle horses it is necessary to breed and raise more at Fort Walsh. Attention is being given to a long term breeding plan and much help has been received from officials of the Department of Agriculture and from Professor Grant MacEwan of Calgary.

There are 251 sleigh dogs for use in northern areas.

*Honours, Awards and Commendations.*—The R.C.M.P. Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was awarded to 121 members: eighteen officers, eighty-six non-commissioned officers and constables, four special constables and thirteen ex-members.

Thirty-nine classes were held in First Aid. The following awards were obtained: 374 certificates; 155 vouchers; 63 medallions; 167 labels; 15 new instructor's certificates and 5 renewals. 1954 saw a substantial increase in the number of classes held and the number of awards received. Generally speaking, First Aid work within the Force was carried on with a fresh vigor.

In recognition of their contribution in time and effort to the advancement of First Aid, the following promotions and admissions to the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem were sanctioned: as Officer Brother—Insp. G. H. Prime of "HQ" Division and Insp. A. S. McNeil of "Depot" Division; as Serving Brother—10732 S/Sgt. J. Sixsmith and 10518 Sgt. D. G. Chater of "F" Division; and 11933 Sgt. J. A. E. Lacasse of "C" Division.

11889 Cpl. A. R. Foster of "E" Division was granted a parchment Certificate by the Royal Canadian Humane Society in recognition of his action in wading into treacherous quicksand at Crescent Beach, B.C., to rescue Edward Luke, mired in the path of incoming tide, in January 5, 1954.



## Supply

*General Supplies and Equipment.*—The procurement of general supplies of clothing, kit and other equipment for the Force throughout the year was satisfactory. Supplies were of good quality and, due chiefly to the continued weakness in the wool market, the price of clothing and kit remained about the same as in the previous two years. Deliveries were excellent and the quantities of clothing and kit remaining undelivered at the end of the fiscal year were the lowest on record.

As mentioned in the previous report a revolving fund was established to provide funds for the purchase of materials sold by the Force to manufacturers for making up the various articles of uniform required. The fund is managed in the same manner as in the case of revolving funds which have been established for other departments in recent years. Purchases of materials are charged to the fund and remittances received from the manufacturers are credited to it.

No difficulty has been experienced in the operation of this fund and it is believed that the new method will facilitate the procurement of cloth, etc., and eliminate difficulties which were experienced in previous years due to the fact that it was frequently necessary to delay the awarding of contracts until materials could be purchased. This resulted in great difficulties in securing completion of contracts before the end of the fiscal year.

The Force purchased 60 additional units of motor transport at an average net cost of \$2,100 each and replaced 429 old vehicles at an average net cost of \$1,315 each. The mileage of the cars replaced decreased slightly and averaged 69,940 miles compared to 72,300 miles in the previous fiscal year. On the whole, the service obtained from the fleet of cars owned by the Force was satisfactory in all respects.

A concerted effort is being made to replace the large number of old and worn typewriters on distribution throughout the Force, all of which are from 20 to 30 years old and have served beyond their period of endurance. Some 300 units were replaced during the fiscal year 1954-55 and it is hoped to replace an additional 400 during 1955-56.

Books and publications for reference purposes, subscriptions to technical periodicals and newspapers for use of the crime detection laboratories, various division libraries and the headquarters reference library have been obtained or arranged for.

All Divisions, with the exception of Headquarters, have been supplied with the new Smith and Wesson .38 special military and police revolver, replacing the .45 calibre Colt formerly used. It is hoped that Headquarters may be supplied with the new weapon during 1955-56.

*Uniform.*—The poplin shirt introduced last year is proving quite satisfactory.

It was mentioned last year that a new parka was being tried out at outlying detachments to determine its suitability. A regimental parka of blue grenfell cloth has now been adopted for issue principally in the Northwest Territories and Yukon. It is trimmed with yellow and blue braid on the cuffs and around the bottom. The front is of zipper and button-closure type. It carries the R.C.M.P. cloth shoulder flashes on each arm below the shoulder seam and the badge of the Force, embroidered in silk worsted on the left breast.

*Quarters.*—The sum of \$3,505,998 was voted for new construction during 1954-55 but only approximately 40% of the building program planned was completed by the end of the fiscal year.

At Regina the new "C" Block which was started in 1953-54 was completed and occupied. The replacement of water mains and sewers was completed. Plans for a new "B" Block and mess cafeteria were completed and tenders will be called early in the fiscal year 1955-56.

Buildings started in 1953-54 were completed during 1954-55 at Alberton, P.E.I., Glace Bay and Kentville, N.S., Churchill, Man., Moose Factory, Ont. and Fort Smith, N.W.T.

Detachment quarters were built at Newcastle, N.B., Tisdale, Sask., Arctic Red River and Cape Christian, N.W.T., Alexis Creek, Osoyoos, Port Edward and Red Pass, B.C. Garages were built at Truro, N.S. and Whitehorse, Y.T. An aeroplane hangar was constructed at Fort Smith, N.W.T. as was a storage building at Rockcliffe, Ont.

Detachment buildings were purchased at Cheticamp and Liverpool, N.S., also at Cornwall and Windsor, Ont.

Officers' quarters were purchased at St. John's, Nfld., Toronto, Ont., Prince Albert and North Battleford, Sask., Chilliwack, Kamloops and Prince George, B.C.

It was mentioned last year that a plan had been selected for buildings in Newfoundland some of which would be erected at Battle Harbour, Cartwright, Hopedale and Nain on the Labrador coast. It was found, however, that the cost of construction was prohibitive and another plan had to be selected. A suitable plan has now been developed by the Department of Public Works and it is hoped that construction will be proceeded with this year.

Arrangements were completed for the acquisition of the property known as Chorley Park in Toronto, Ont., from the Department of National Defence with control to pass to this Force at the beginning of the fiscal year 1955-56. This property will be used as divisional headquarters for "O" Division.

Rental continues to be the major source of supply for quarters of all types, and there has been an increase in expenditure for this purpose over the previous year of approximately \$33,000. The portion of this increase, attributable to higher prices, is \$24,426, an increase in rental rates of approximately 7%.

Fire damages were sustained during the year at Enderby, B.C. and Tatamagouche, N.S. At Enderby the building rented as office and cell room was completely destroyed by a fire which originated in an adjoining pool room on November 7, 1954. At Tatamagouche minor fire damage was experienced in the rented quarters. This fire originated in an adjacent garage on November 29, 1954.



## Conclusion

There have now been completed establishment tables covering all regular positions within the Force by rank and duty. The setting up of these tables has not only brought to light and removed anomalies in our rank structure but it has also provided a more solid foundation for career planning.

In addition to the position establishment, provision has also been made for a training increment of sufficient size to permit of an intake to counterbalance normal wastage. I requested as well an operational increment which would allow me some latitude in reinforcing police divisions when the seasonal workload is heavy or when special duties arise, and as well to compensate in some degree for time lost through leave and sickness. This operational increment was not approved, but I am to resubmit the proposal later.

For some time it has been evident that the R.C.M. Police Act should be revised and brought up-to-date. In particular it seems clear that steps should be taken to simplify the provisions regarding pensions and to strengthen and modernize those having to do with discipline. There is also a need for rearranging the organizational setup of the force, having in mind the growing number of specialists and civilian staff required by present-day conditions. Accordingly, attention has been given to the preliminary steps necessary in seeking a revision of the Act, and much progress has been made.

There has been a good deal of pressure for the Force to again train a Musical Ride. It was not possible to do this in 1954 nor have I been able to plan for a Ride in 1955. The effort that goes into training and producing this display is not generally understood and many enquiries, particularly from the United States, are based upon the assumption that a Ride is available at all times. Actually three months intensive training is called for. Added to this there is approximately another three months for presentations of the display. This means that for something like a six months' period some forty men and two officers are engaged. The Ride is a most popular feature, and I should like to be able to train and provide one each year, doing the training and accepting engagements in the West one year and in the East the next. However, it is only possible to detail men for such an unusual duty if this can be done without affecting the more basic responsibilities of the Force, and it was largely this consideration which led me to seek your approval to discontinue the Ride in 1954 and again in 1955.

The Organization and Methods Division of the Civil Service Commission has completed a study of our supply and stores accounting methods and has made detailed recommendations on how our procedures may be streamlined with a view to greater efficiency and economy. Steps to implement these recommendations are under way.

My 1953 report mentioned the setting up of an Inspection Team. Since that time the Team has been operating as a regular element of the Force. It is headed by a deputy commissioner and comprises an inspector, a senior non-commissioned officer and a constable clerk; it will be necessary to add a staff auditor later. Personnel sufficient for two complete teams are used, alternating between selected Headquarters jobs and inspectional duties. The result is that a Team member spends about one-half his time on the road and the balance of the year at a Headquarters position. The Team has already proven its value and I am satisfied it has not only permitted us to reduce certain types of clerical work but it has also tended to increase efficiency in the field.

In April I accompanied a patrol travelling by dog team from Coppermine to Bathurst Inlet and another one from Bathurst Inlet to Cambridge Bay. In all, twelve days were spent on the trail. I was able as well to visit a number of detachments by air whilst in the North. In June and July I was given special leave and proceeded to England as Commandant of the Canadian Rifle Team.

It is again a pleasure to express the appreciation of the Force to the various departments of government that have cooperated with us so well throughout the year. It is also a pleasure to acknowledge the consideration that has been shown to the Force in the provinces and municipalities where we are under contract to carry out provincial and municipal duties.

Much help has been received from special consultants, on a variety of subjects of interest to the Force and to them I express my thanks. We have continued to enjoy good relationships with other law-enforcement bodies in Canada and in other countries; we maintain membership and an active link with both the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the International Criminal Police Commission. I must in particular refer to the excellent and useful liaison which we have with Law Officers of the United States, notably the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Federal Narcotics Bureau. I would be remiss if I did not here acknowledge the understanding and cooperation shown by members of the press, radio, and other public information mediums in covering the work of the Force.

Finally, I must again say how grateful I am to all personnel of the Force, including Civil Servants, Civilian Employees and Reserve members, for the manner in which they continue to carry out their work, for their enthusiasm and interest, and for their readiness to place the Service ahead of their personal convenience.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

L. H. NICHOLSON,  
Commissioner.



## Appendices

A—Interesting Cases and Events.

B—Lists of Detachments and Municipalities policed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as of March 31, 1955.

C—Classified Summary of Offences Investigated under the Federal Statutes.

### Appendix A

Selected from the medley of cases and events that occurred this year, the following are included in this report because it is felt that each illustrates certain features of the Force's work that may be of interest to the public and other police forces.

#### *Fred Hossell, Winnipeg, Manitoba—False Pretences.*

Fred Hossell, a heavy-set, fatherly-looking man of 68, first came to Winnipeg in August, 1953. He opened a small shop on Portage Avenue and began selling a variety of patent gadgets.

At the same time he advertised in local newspapers, along the lines of, "Wanted—a man with \$1,000—steady wages and employment". When applicants were interviewed they were favourably impressed. Hossell was an exceptionally good conversationalist and his manners imparted good breeding and education.

In strictest confidence, he would tell these people that he was working on an invention that would revolutionize the world supply of electric power: a radio-actively powered turbine that would permit the generation of electricity at the very place where it was required. He would go on to tell his listeners that he was afraid that someone would steal his secret, but that he had no money to patent this invention and didn't dare trust anyone.

On the strength of these representations, and after being shown a few tubes of so-called radio-active material, and other equipment, many people loaned Hossell money to patent his invention and to further his experiments. In return they were to receive a percentage of the profits and a percentage of Canadian, U.S. and United Kingdom patents. Each, thinking that he was the only one Hossell had confided in, was given a signed contract to this effect.

As time went on Hossell met more people and conceived new ideas. He told of having invented a radio-active flashlight battery. A crudely constructed model was demonstrated. It gave off a brilliant light and was said to have twice the life of the conventional cell. Furthermore, it could be manufactured for very little as it would contain nothing more than radio-activated sand.

Here again a number of people were induced into investing various amounts of money, usually a few hundred dollars, or whatever they had on hand. They were to share in profits, have a percentage of the patent rights, and were made to understand that they were the only ones that had been allowed to invest in or share this secret.

A Winnipeg manufacturer, so impressed with this battery, converted the entire second floor of his factory into a shop where it could be produced on a commercial scale. Nearly two thousand dollars were spent in cell casings, packing boxes and other equipment.

When these casings had been filled with sand, Hossell came over to "charge" them. A tray full of the casings was slid under a lead-lined box, over which Hossell had placed a number of plaster of paris containers, said to have radio-active qualities which would give life to the batteries. After being "exposed" for a few minutes the batteries were withdrawn and tested. Two or three of them lighted while the others had no life at all. Hossell was unable to explain this failure. However, he had sufficiently impressed his investor. He was given more money to further his experiments, and for the time being production was stopped.

Some few months later Hossell confided that he had invented a machine that would turn water into gasoline. He demonstrated a small working model, mostly concealed behind lead plates to protect the onlookers from dangerous radio-activity, and gave each a small sample of the liquid produced.

One of the more skeptical had this tested and was told that it was a good number two grade of ordinary gasoline. Convinced that Hossell indeed had a practical invention, two people decided to form a partnership with him and manufacture this product on a commercial basis. A company was then formed, the "R.C.H. Company", duly registered under the Manitoba Companies Act.

Hossell then said that a thirty-foot trailer would have to house the gas-making machine and the two investors went ahead with construction. He then had them put together a number of pipes and gadgets into the trailer. At the same time he kept getting odd sums of money from them for the patenting of this invention and for the furtherance of his experiments.

There was then a number of delays, and Hossell never got around to finishing this machine. He had accidentally discovered a way of operating an ordinary electric motor by radio-activity, and so his interests were diverted. This motor impressed his investors, and their attention too was diverted, and they put more money into the new project.

The motor, perhaps more than anything else, served to convince people that Hossell was indeed a brilliant man; that there was no limit to what he could do; and that they should therefore invest everything they had while they had the opportunity. Each had been given to understand that all of these secrets were known only to himself, Hossell and perhaps one or two others.

Hossell's motor, a small electric model, was mounted on a two by six inch plank, about two feet long. The top of this was covered with a lead plate and the underpart with a foam rubber cushion. The motor was at one end and two glass jars at the other. Hossell would move these jars about and the motor would start turning. The skeptical were invited to lift the apparatus off the table. Upon doing so, they found no trace of wires or batteries. It was something that none of them could explain.

There was no end to what this man could seemingly do and this was even more markedly demonstrated when he told of having found a way to extract gold from sand. Furthermore, that there was considerable gold in districts surrounding Winnipeg and that his machine could recover it without difficulty.

He had a small working model of this "recovery machine" in his shop and asked a nearby farmer to bring in a pailful of sand from a sand pit near his farm. A few pounds were passed through this machine and a sizeable nugget of gold recovered. It was explained that the secret of the machine was a "mercury-pot", having radio-active qualities. The sand was passed over a small container of ordinary mercury, and the gold drawn into the mercury by two radio-active tubes concealed inside this container. After a certain



amount of sand had been processed, the mercury was emptied into an ordinary chamois, squeezed through and the residue boiled away until only gold remained. Some of the people concerned had samples of the gold tested and were told that it was quite pure.

Hossell so impressed people with this machine that three separate companies were formed, each group feeling that it was the only one that knew of this invention. In each case the companies were duly registered and a legal partnership formed. Hossell was given the sum of \$2,500 by the investors of each company. Legal agreements were drawn up before lawyers and the companies registered under the Manitoba Companies Act. Elaborate machines were installed, electrically operated and capable of processing large quantities of sand. In one case over 200 yards were hauled into a farmer's yard.

Hossell was present when these machines were first put into operation and demonstrated how he recovered the gold from the "mercury-pot". As time went on he would call around and collect the mercury residue, take it to his shop for final distillation and then tell his "partners" just how much he had recovered in gold. They were given receipts for so many ounces, and told that he would sell it all when a certain quantity had been accumulated.

As time went on and Hossell failed to sell his gold, investors became suspicious. He told them, however, that his buyer, an Oriental from the United States, had failed to appear, and that it would only be a short time until he found other means of disposing of the gold.

While these machines were in operation, some of them for more than a year, Hossell was almost continually getting more money from the people involved. In some cases he charged as much as \$1,100 for one of these mercury-pot machines.

There came a time when investors had enough excuses for the delay and threatened dissolution of partnerships unless Hossell produced returns. Not to be outdone, he came out with what was undoubtedly his greatest "invention" of all. A machine that could make gold.

Once again radio-activity was the secret. The machine was a wooden box, about two feet long and eighteen inches high and wide. The inside was encircled with a number of upright tubes, filled with some substance, and referred to as "shields", to protect the operator from dangerous rays. Inside of these was another row of larger tubes, said to contain a secret radio-active material. Within this enclosure was placed a tray full of small plaster of paris cups, filled with a secret mixture of ingredients.

Hossell would fill and seal these plaster of paris cups at his shop and deliver a number of them to machine owners. They would place them in their machine and leave them for about twenty hours and then remove and break them open. In each they would find a small gold pellet. Hossell would call again, pick these up and give them another batch for processing. At the beginning he would pay them for the gold, but as time went on he would give receipts for whatever they had produced.

These machines sold for \$750 each, Hossell retaining a half interest and sharing equally in profits. Purchasers were told that they would get as much as \$350 a month income from the machine. Having been shown how much they could produce, some people bought a second machine. They had received very little actual cash returns, but according to the receipts Hossell gave them, they were accumulating a considerable quantity of gold.

One customer showed so much interest in the machines that Hossell confided in him. He told him that there were altogether sixteen of these machines in existence, and let him purchase half interest in each. They were to install the machines in a building and have them all in operation at the same time.



However, about this time, during the summer of 1954, Hossell's activities, in part, had come to the attention of the Force. Since everything he did was in strictest secrecy, very little could be learned. Enquiries finally revealed that he had lived in Alberta before his arrival in Winnipeg. A request for investigation at that point, together with a check of records at Ottawa proved fruitful, in that it was disclosed that this man had a long record for fraud and false pretences, and that about two years previously he had been active in swindling people in Alberta.

On September 28, 1954, one of the people known to be involved with Hossell was interviewed. After being told of Hossell's record and past activities, he told the police of having invested a considerable amount of money in the recovery and gold-making devices.

Since it was suspected that Hossell might leave Winnipeg, further enquiries were conducted that evening and instructions obtained from the Attorney-General's department for the laying of charges. It was thought advisable to have one of the "investors" prefer the charge.

However, the victims were reluctant when it came to actually complaining or taking action against Hossell. Their embarrassment forced them to avoid publicity. They were shocked at the realization that they had been swindled out of their money, entire life savings in some instances. Some had even borrowed on insurance policies and other securities.

One of the victims finally decided to prefer charges for obtaining money by false pretences under section 405 of the Criminal Code. Hossell was arrested on September 30, and remanded in custody, bail being set at \$20,000.

Subsequent investigation disclosed that his entire operations had been fraudulent. No less than fourteen people had been victimized. A total of over \$31,000 had been taken from them. All were interviewed and statements obtained. Some had lost as much as \$5,700 in actual cash; a few had worked on Hossell's projects for nearly two years, giving him all their money and, as a result, losing their entire life savings and businesses.

Thirteen "gold-making" machines were recovered: seven "recovery" machines and numerous other gadgets, used to impress his victims. No trace of the gas-making or the radio-active turbine was found. Examination of the radio-active batteries disclosed three small conventional cells concealed inside his working models. His radio active motor, mounted on the wooden stand, was found to have two small invisible prongs protruding through the foam rubber cushion underneath. In turn, these connected with metal slats, concealed beneath the oilcloth on the table on which it was demonstrated, and these in turn were connected to a regular electric outlet. One of the moveable jars contained a magnet that would raise a small concealed metal plate, inside the wooden base, and this would form a connection and the motor would thus be started.

Evidence was found that Hossell had purchased a considerable quantity of fine gold. Some of this was placed in the mercury that he used in the "mercury-pots" in his recovery machines. This mixture would then be squeezed through a chamois and most of the gold retained. Subsequent distillation or evaporation of the mercury would leave the gold exposed. In other words, Hossell supplied machine owners with the mercury, impregnated with gold, and they themselves could evaporate this mixture and extract gold.

The "gold-making" machines were equally simple. Victims were handed plaster of paris cups said to contain a secret mixture of ingredients, while in fact they contained a small gold pellet. Placing these in the machines did nothing whatsoever to change them since it was found that the so-called radio-active tubes contained nothing more than ordinary sand or table salt. Thus, Hossell delivered gold pellets enclosed in the small cakes and collected them a



day or two later. Needless to say, a small quantity of pellets would be sufficient to keep a machine going indefinitely. When arrested Hossell declined to make any statement other than to say that all the money he had collected "had gone back into the business". He had kept receipts, account books, and other records, also a daily diary. From these it was possible to account for a large amount of the money invested. The rest may have been used for sundry expenses. A thorough search of his premises, his safety deposit box, and other places failed to disclose any money.

Enquiries conducted in Alberta revealed that Hossell had been quite active there for two years and had obtained no less than \$25,000 with ideas such as radio-active poultry feeds, gold-finding schemes and other fraudulent machines. Again, fearing publicity and feeling quite embarrassed, none had reported the matter to the police.

A total of fifteen charges for obtaining money by false pretences were subsequently preferred against Hossell. He appeared before Police Magistrate D. G. Potter in provincial court, Winnipeg, on November 17, 1954, and pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to three years, concurrent on each charge.

In passing sentence Magistrate Potter remarked that, because of the hardship imposed on many of his victims, he felt that this was one of the most despicable and callous crimes he had ever listened to, and that, had it not been for Hossell's advanced age, he would have given him a much more severe sentence.

*Mike Tokar—Breaking, Entering and Theft, Percival, Saskatchewan*

On August 27, 1954, the members of the R.C.M.P. detachment at Broadview, Saskatchewan, were called to the hamlet of Percival, seven miles east, to investigate a breaking, entering and theft at the Co-Operative Store. Sometime during the night the store's McCaskey safe had been blown open. Cash amounting to \$421 had been stolen from the safe and from the store, a greyish trench coat, leather jacket, light weight cloth jacket, a pair of leather gloves and a man's wrist watch.

Entry had been gained in a common manner, by breaking a rear window and unlatching it. The safe had been blown by running in nitro-glycerine around the edge of the door, commonly referred to as the outside shot method. This square box safe was in one corner of the office section of the store with the safe door opening onto the outside wall. It was noted that there were no marks on the wall, which indicated that the door, when blown, had not swung past a right angle to the safe. From this, the investigators presumed that this was the work of an experienced safeblower. Further, he had left no fingerprints.

Outside, under the broken window in the mud caused by the heavy rain during the night, were footprints bearing a strange tread resembling a very finely patterned rubber. This had the police puzzled. The suggestion was offered that perhaps socks could have been used over leather shoes in an attempt to hide the shoe prints. Tests were made that verified this contention.

It was then that the police recalled other offences committed in the Province of Manitoba in which socks had been used in this way. A well-known Winnipeg safeblower, Mike Tokar, was suspected in those cases. Owing to the peculiar pattern caused by the socks over the boots, these tracks were easily identified from other footprints and were followed all over the hamlet to several cars that had been searched with a flashlight taken from one. It was fairly obvious that one person was responsible and it appeared that he had been looking for a car in which to make his getaway. The socks used over the boots were later found discarded, as well as a handkerchief encasing a rolled ball of Fels-Naptha soap used for soaping up the safe door.



The task of interviewing the manager and staff of the store, farmers, section men, train crews, and bus drivers, and conducting enquiries in the adjacent towns began.

A farmer recalled seeing a solitary man standing beside the road on No. 1 highway at a small, lonely service station, located half a mile east of Percival, at four in the morning of August 27. He was shining a flashlight down the road. As the farmer approached him, the man veered away from the road, but not before the farmer saw the coat the stranger was wearing. It answered the description of the trench coat stolen from the store.

The manager of the Co-Operative remembered that a strange man entered the store at about five o'clock the afternoon of the robbery, purchased a soft drink, wandered around the store while drinking it, and then left. Before leaving he asked where the bus stopped for Winnipeg. When he went outside, he watched the manager through the window cash in the till and place the books and money in the safe. The manager could not identify the stranger from among the 130 photographs shown to him, but his wife and daughter, separately, picked out the picture of Mike Tokar as the stranger. The lady clerk in the store also picked out his photo as being similar to the stranger who had visited the store.

The police were then fortunate in locating the bus driver who had made the morning run east on the Trans-Canada on the Friday morning. He stated that he had picked up a lone passenger at about four o'clock in the morning at the small service station east of Percival. He experienced no difficulty in identifying his passenger from the multitude of photographs, and picked out Mike Tokar. The driver said that the passenger had tendered a \$5 bill in payment for his fare from Percival to Griswold, Manitoba, where he alighted. The \$5 bill was the only one he had handled during this trip, and he produced it for the use of the police. The bill had one small corner torn from it.

On an off chance that this bill could have been stolen from the Co-operative, the police returned to the store. They found that the debris caused by the offence, along with all the usual waste and rubble of the day's business, had been cleaned up and was piled into four large boxes. A tedious examination of all this waste began and finally out of the jumbled mass of papers and sweepings the missing corner of the five dollar bill was discovered. The piece was so small that it barely contained the small corner figure "5" that appears in the top corners on the face of the old type five dollar banknotes.

The corner of the banknote was handed over to the crime detection laboratory at Regina, which already had the \$5 bill, and from examinations made there it was possible to show that the corner "matched" the banknote.

In view of this and the other evidence obtained a charge was laid against Mike Tokar for breaking, entering and theft under section 460 of the Criminal Code. A warrant was issued for his arrest. He was finally located in Winnipeg on September 18 and arrested on this warrant. Substantiating the weight of evidence gathered against Tokar was the fact that when he was arraigned in court on this case his counsel declined to oppose the case, and Tokar dismissed him.

At the time of this offence, Mike Tokar was on bail awaiting trial on a previous breaking and entering and theft in the province of Manitoba. He was finally tried for the Manitoba offence and on November 2, 1954, was sentenced to a term of six years in Stony Mountain Penitentiary.

#### *Gerald Roy Fiander, et al, North Sydney, N.S.—Robbery with Violence*

North Sydney is a busy sea-port on Cape Breton Island, at the eastern extremity of Nova Scotia. Fishing vessels, coastal freighters and ocean going ships are to be seen on its bustling waterfront. Here, too, ferries commence



their daily trips to Newfoundland, traversing Cabot Strait, a fifty mile expanse of salt water connecting the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the Atlantic. One hundred miles west of North Sydney the Strait of Canso separates Cape Breton Island from mainland Nova Scotia. Traffic is transported across the half-mile-wide Strait by ferries operating on a one hour schedule between Port Hawkesbury on the Cape Breton side of the Strait and Mulgrave on the opposite shore. During busy seasons the service is more frequent but has not proved adequate and is soon to be displaced by a newly constructed Causeway. However, the bottleneck created by the Strait is occasionally used by the police to set up an effective roadblock. A case illustrating this occurred during the late Spring of 1954 when an elderly resident of North Sydney was beaten and robbed of his life's savings.

Clarence Fiander, a retired boat captain, who operated a small tobacco and confectionery shop on one of the town's side streets, opened for business as usual at 7:00 o'clock on the evening of May 19. Shortly afterwards, his teen-aged son, Gerald, and a companion, William Banfield, of the same age, sauntered into the shop. After ordering soft drinks the two young men occupied themselves playing a pin-ball machine. Meanwhile, the elder Fiander turned his attention to the arrangement of goods on the shelves of his little shop.

As he was doing this, Banfield, armed with a home-made blackjack, crept up behind the elderly man and struck him violently on the back of the neck, fully expecting to see him crumple to the floor. Instead, the old man turned and fought back. But it was an unequal struggle and Mr. Fiander was eventually beaten into submission. Banfield then dragged him into a back room and quickly went through his pockets. He then fled through the front door of the shop where the son, Gerald Fiander, had posted himself to warn his companion if anyone approached.

Dazed and severely injured, it was some time before Mr. Fiander was able to summon help. Later, from a hospital bed, he provided Chief Louis Clarke of the North Sydney Town Police with particulars of the robbery including the amazing fact that he had been carrying almost \$15,000 in cash on his person. The whole amount was missing.

An immediate investigation failed to locate any trace of the culprits but a promising lead was turned up with the discovery that James Rahey, a taxi-driver of dubious reputation was missing from his usual haunts. Suspecting that Rahey might be implicated and that his taxi could have been used to provide the means of escape, Chief Clarke then called upon the local R.C.M. Police Detachment for assistance. Further investigation strengthened the Chief's suspicions. Information was received that shortly after the robbery, Rahey had been seen driving his car at a high rate of speed in the direction of Port Hawkesbury.

As soon as the facts could be assembled, North Sydney Detachment notified Sub-Division Headquarters at Sydney. An urgent bulletin was immediately broadcast by police radio to all Detachments on Cape Breton Island, special patrols were detailed, and Port Hawkesbury Detachment was instructed to set up a check point at the Strait in an effort to prevent any attempted escape to the mainland.

As the minutes passed with no reports of the car and its occupants, fears mounted that the precious time lost in conducting the preliminary investigation had been used to advantage by the thieves to make good their escape. Finally, however, a radio patrol car reported that Rahey had been intercepted about fifty miles from Port Hawkesbury speeding in the direction of North Sydney.



Rahey was alone. Questioned, he admitted that he had been hired by Fiander and Banfield to drive them to Port Hawkesbury, but he denied that he was involved in the offence. Questioned further concerning the whereabouts of his passengers, Rahey replied that they had asked him to let them out of his taxi when they neared Port Hawkesbury. At the same time they had paid him \$500 for the trip.

Rahey agreed to point out the place where he had dropped the two youths, and led the police to a sparsely populated district about four miles east of Port Hawkesbury.

There was no sign of the fugitives. Dense woods and swamp bordered the highway in this area and heavy rain added to the difficulties of conducting a search. The police would have been faced with an impossible task had it not been for the assistance of a Police Service Dog which was brought to the scene. His keen nose soon indicated the presence of fresh scent on a path leading away from the highway into the woods.

After following the path some distance the dog indicated that the trail branched off into the woods. His increasing eagerness signified to his Master that they were closing in on their quarry. Within another quarter of a mile they overtook the two fugitives.

Banfield made no further attempt to escape but when Fiander failed to heed the Dog Master's warning to stop, the dog was commanded to attack. As the dog approached, Fiander apparently realized the futility of attempting further fight and came to a halt. As trained, the dog did not follow up the attack but stood alert and ready for action if needed.

Wet, cold, and dejected, Banfield and Fiander admitted their guilt and handed over \$13,766.61. At the same time they informed the police that the rest of the stolen money was concealed near their hiding place in the woods. The police dog was allowed to search "off leash" and once again demonstrated his value by leading to the recovery of an additional \$500. This was found in swampy ground almost completely covered with mud.

Banfield and Fiander needed no encouragement to tell their stories. As suspected, Rahey was implicated. In fact, Rahey had prompted Fiander to commit the crime. He had urged him to obtain a suitable accomplice and promised to drive them to Montreal where they could hide until the "heat was off". Their immediate objective was to cross the Strait before an alarm could be raised. In an attempt to accomplish this, Rahey drove recklessly and arrived at Port Hawkesbury in record breaking time only to discover that their escape was blocked. Realizing that their capture would only be a matter of time, Rahey got rid of his two passengers as quickly as possible with another promise that he would pick them up later when the "coast was clear".

At their subsequent trial, Banfield and Fiander pleaded guilty to a charge of robbery with violence and each was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. Although Rahey pleaded not guilty to a similar charge, he too was convicted and received the same sentence.

As a sidelight to this case it is interesting to note that the victim, Mr. Fiander, had been robbed on a previous occasion of \$12,000 of the identical money stolen in this instance. Fortunately for him, his savings were recovered on both occasions.

#### *G. Beland, et al—Toronto, Ont., Opium & Narcotic Drug Act*

During the latter part of May, 1953, Gerald Beland was released from Kingston Penitentiary where he had served a substantial term of imprisonment for infractions of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. Beland remained dormant until October when he again came to the attention of the police. It was learned that while he was in prison, Beland had traded ideas with other drug traffickers,



had finally adopted what he considered to be a foolproof distribution method and had announced that he would soon be in business. He had also boasted that he would never be apprehended again and would eventually control the output of illicit narcotics in the city of Toronto.

Beland's method of operation was not new to the narcotic trade. He arranged to have criminal associates, not necessarily drug addicts, take all the risks of the actual handling of the narcotics while he himself controlled their actions and the profits. The problem facing the police was to obtain sufficient evidence to support their knowledge of his activities.

After considerable investigation it was felt that a member of the Force should approach one of Beland's distributors and eventually transact business with Beland direct. However, as the members of the narcotic detail in the city of Toronto were well known to the individuals concerned, all of whom were extremely cautious about making sales to strange male addicts, this action was ruled out. The Toronto City Police were then contacted with a view to having one of their policewomen pose as a drug addict and attempt to make purchases of illicit narcotics.

Policewoman Dorothy Lea, who had been with the morality division of the department for approximately three years, was chosen for this role. A short time was spent with her concocting a plausible story to present to the prospective narcotic distributors regarding her background and other habits. It was finally decided that she should pose under the assumed name of Pearl Johnston, a drug addict-prostitute from Winnipeg who had recently become addicted and had bought drugs direct from a well known distributor there. She was made aware of the descriptions of different persons, certain slang phrases and criminal hang-outs in Winnipeg in the event that she was questioned. Her first assignment was to buy off a less cautious distributor than Beland. This attempt was made for two reasons, one being to gain confidence in herself, the other to create a background should she require "references" at a later date.

On the afternoon of November 4, 1953, Policewoman Lea tried her hand at posing as a drug addict by calling a man named Arnold Gray, a handler of narcotics whose number had been supplied by an informer and who was known to be particularly lax about serving women whether he knew them or not. She had a very short conversation, during which she told him that she had just arrived in town from Winnipeg and that he had been recommended to her by a girlfriend. Gray asked her to come direct to his house.

Policewoman Lea visited his residence, where she remained briefly, and when she came out, she had several capsules of narcotics. She had also had a startling experience. Upon entering Gray's house Lea was confronted by a woman from Winnipeg. This woman cross-examined her regarding the persons and places she knew in Winnipeg. Policewoman Lea was quite taken back by meeting this woman from the city she was supposed to have just left, but in spite of her surprise she gave a convincing story and passed the test because the woman told Gray that Lea was all right. After producing the money and getting the drugs Lea was then invited to remain and talk about the old home town, but she wisely declined by saying that she had a cab waiting. Gray asked her whether she was known to the police or had a criminal record. She assured him she wasn't known to the police and had no record. Gray then advised her to be careful and not to mingle with known addicts.

With this near chance of being tripped up safely behind her, Policewoman Lea made several more purchases from Gray in order to build up a reputation which Beland could check on later if he so desired.



On her second last visit, she was again met with a very touchy situation. She placed a telephone call to Gray and he advised her that he felt his place was being watched by the police and under no circumstances was she to come near his house. He told her further that if she was not known to the police it was better that they never be seen together. He asked her where she was and then told her to proceed to a certain restaurant where she would be contacted by a woman.

Policewoman Lea relayed this message to the other investigating members who felt that Gray was probably referring to the same woman previously met by Lea. She therefore kept the appointment, and much to her surprise, as well as to the other members keeping undercover surveillance, a very well known drug addict-prostitute by the name of Marion Kilgallen appeared on the scene. Lea had had dealings before with Kilgallen on other matters while working with the morality division of the City Force, and her great fear now was that Kilgallen would recognize her.

Kilgallen went directly to Lea and asked her if her name was Pearl Johnston, and Lea replied that it was. Kilgallen then commenced to tell Lea of the suspicions she and Gray had about being watched. Lea, wishing to cut the conversation short before Kilgallen realized that they had previously met on other grounds, gave Kilgallen to understand that she wanted quick service in the event that the police were around and should see them together. She handed Kilgallen the money and was then hurried outside where she was shown the narcotics hidden in a dark doorway concealed in a cigarette package.

Kilgallen then hailed a passing cab for Lea, and before the cab pulled out put her head in the window and warned Lea to lock all the doors of the cab in case the police tried to stop her. Lea showed quick presence of mind during the transaction by leading Kilgallen into the belief that she was equally concerned over the police.

One more transaction took place after this when it was decided not to push Lea's luck too far in the event that Kilgallen might be more alert at another time.

A few days were allowed to elapse. Then it became known that Beland could be contacted at a local hotel where he would talk business with addicts. However, under no circumstances would he serve them direct. He also made it known that he would not speak of narcotics to any male addict whom he had not actually served time with in the penitentiary.

On the evening of November 10, 1953, it was decided Lea should make her first acquaintance with Beland. She proceeded to the hotel he frequented and after sitting in the ladies beverage room for a short time she made enquiries from a waiter regarding Beland and was soon introduced.

Lea related her background and connections to Beland. She told him that she understood he was a much more reliable person whose source of supply could be counted on, and in view of this, she would like to do all her business with him.

This approach seemed to please Beland, yet in spite of her flattery, he proved to be a little wary and advised her to remain where she was until he returned. He would give the situation some thought.

He returned shortly accompanied by a man by the name of Frank Gardiner and asked her how many capsules she wanted. Lea said she wanted three and attempted to give Beland two ten dollar bills in marked money. He quickly declined this offer and requested that she get her money changed into one dollar bills. He told her the reason for this. He would not take chances for fear of being found in possession of marked



money, and all his customers changed their money before he accepted it. Lea changed her money. Lea, Beland and Gardiner left the hotel and walked to a spot within a few feet of where members of the Toronto City Police and the Force were stationed. Following further conversation, Lea handed Beland eighteen one dollar bills. He then directed Gardiner to take her to a cache of narcotics.

Gardiner and Lea began walking. Talkative, Gardiner told Lea that he had met Beland in the penitentiary, and indicated that although he was helping Beland in the distribution of narcotics, he did not care for the idea of taking all the chances while Beland was getting all the profits. He seemed quite pleased at meeting her and made her promise to contact him the following evening. They walked a considerable distance. He finally stopped and pointed to an object on a lawn. Lea picked up a fingerstall and examined it. When she was satisfied that it contained the correct number of capsules she and Gardiner parted company.

Policewoman Lea made several more purchases from Gardiner. Each time he met her he became more and more interested in her welfare. He was continually propositioning her to leave Toronto with him, and he felt quite sure that they would do very well together. Lea repeatedly tried to push Gardiner's attentions to one side in order to do business with Beland, but he was insistent and proved to be a definite stumbling block in the entire investigation.

As each move made by Lea was kept under constant surveillance by other investigating members, an opportunity soon presented itself to scare Gardiner from the scene for a while. Shortly after Lea, along with a number of other known drug addicts, made a purchase of narcotics from Gardiner on November 14, 1953, he was observed meeting Beland in a small restaurant. They sat in a booth for a considerable time during which Beland counted some money and wrote on a piece of paper. As they left the restaurant, they were both stopped and searched. Among other things, Beland was in possession of a ten dollar bill that had been paid to Gardiner by Lea in a previous transaction. The small piece of paper on which Beland had been writing was found on the floor beneath the bench where they had been sitting. Although it was not known what meaning the figures on the paper had at that time, the note was kept on file for possible future use.

On this occasion also Gardiner was cautioned regarding his association with drug addicts and warned about what might happen if he continued. Beland stated that he had just happened to meet Gardiner, and that he had no idea Gardiner had anything to do with narcotics. He also said that he had only been in town a matter of days and was on his way to Marathon, Ontario. He quite obviously figured he had successfully outsmarted the police by staying in the background and that his part in the narcotic traffic was unknown.

The following day Lea again met Gardiner, but he would not do business with her. He told her what had happened the previous evening and said that he was going to quit before he became implicated with the law. He mentioned how Beland figured that he had misled the police, but that he was not too sure who had misled who. Gardiner also told Lea that he and Beland had been figuring up the day's receipts just before they had been searched and that they had been fortunate enough in throwing away the record they had made.

In view of the fact that Gardiner went out of business, it appeared to be an opportune time to again contact Beland before he employed the services of another peddler. The following day Lea conveniently managed to meet Beland



on the street. He told her of the trouble he had with Gardiner getting scared off and said that he would try and serve her later the same evening. However, he requested that she pay for any purchase of narcotics in advance, and both went to a restaurant where he instructed her to have the bills changed.

Later the same evening Beland was contacted but began giving Lea excuses. After two attempts, she demanded service or she would not do any more business with him. Beland tried to reason with her but when he saw she was not going to be stalled any longer and that there was a possibility of losing a good customer, he told her he would take care of her requirements himself. He asked her to wait on a small verandah and watch out for the police.

A short time later he returned with five capsules wrapped in tinfoil in his mouth and told her to put them in her mouth in case the police were around. He had taken a big chance in selling her these narcotics direct he said, and it was only because she was such a good customer that he had done it. He then arranged a "meet" for the following day, at a local tavern, where he would introduce her to his new distributor.

Policewoman Lea kept the appointment. Beland appeared with his common-law-wife, Patricia Julien. When the introductions were over, Beland took the money Lea gave him, had it changed at the bar and instructed Julien to give Lea the narcotics.

Beland made it very definite at this time that he did not intend to sell any more narcotics direct as he and Gardiner had renewed association. Gardiner was desirous of selling narcotics to Lea and as again he became a hindrance to the investigation by his annoying advances, it was considered that the investigation be stopped for a short while in order to give Lea a well deserved and much needed rest from the difficult and trying task she had undertaken.

During this rest period the situation on the street appeared to change slightly. Beland was still controlling the major output of illicit narcotics on the streets of Toronto but was continually having disagreements with his hirelings who, as a result, were changing rapidly. Policewoman Lea remained off the street for approximately two weeks before making a reappearance.

At this time a man named Harry Kyle was actively engaged in the distribution of narcotics for Beland and Gardiner. After viewing a photograph of Kyle, and under close surveillance of other investigating members, Lea proceeded to a restaurant where Kyle usually met his customers. She contacted Kyle direct and asked him if he happened to know either Beland or Gardiner. He told her he knew of Beland but knew Gardiner quite well. She then asked if he knew where she could locate them. He said Gardiner had been in the restaurant earlier and enquired if he could do anything for her. She told him she didn't think so as she wanted to "score". Kyle immediately became interested and stated he was working for Gardiner and could sell any amount of narcotics to her. He then accompanied her to another restaurant where Lea was told to wait.

Kyle returned shortly and after collecting the money, handed her six capsules. During their conversation Kyle indicated he had just been released from the penitentiary a few days ago and that he had met Gardiner in the "big house". He was very boastful about his nefarious activities and it was quite obvious he was trying to impress Policewoman Lea. He took sadistic delight in relating how he and his gang had beaten an elderly city policeman until he went blind and stated if a similar opportunity presented itself again, he would gladly take part. Before she left he wrote his name and the time of appointment for the following day on a small piece of paper and handed it to her, reminding her not to forget. The next day Lea kept her appointment and once again she was confronted by Gardiner.



He stated that he heard she was back in town and had been very anxious to see her. Kyle transacted his business with Lea while Gardiner looked on. When it came time for her to make payment, Gardiner took most of the money, explaining that Kyle only received one dollar for each capsule and the other five was for himself and Beland. He told her that he would be looking after the business himself and that Kyle was finished.

Kyle made his final and last appointment for the same evening and advised Policewoman Lea that if she could not keep the appointment to telephone him. He again wrote his telephone number on a piece of paper and handed it to her. Then, out of the blue, Kyle commented that it would be funny if she was a lady cop. When Lea indignantly asked him what he was driving at, both he and Gardiner laughed it off as a big joke. She then also joined them in their hilarity, but it had been an uncomfortable moment. Once again the investigation ceased with Policewoman Lea breaking her appointment.

Afterwards, each time she made an appearance on the street, Gardiner would immediately make a nuisance of himself by endeavouring to force his attentions and business upon her, but as there had already been sufficient purchases made and as further deals would have been purposeless, he was not encouraged. Subsequently it was apparent that no further evidence could be gained regarding Beland's activities as he had gradually faded into the background and was controlling the business from a long range. No arrests were made at this time. Investigations were continued with a view to having Policewoman Lea make purchases from other distributors should the opportunity arise.

About one month later Beland again came to the fore by financing another penitentiary associate named Emery Gratton. By arrangement, Policewoman Lea made another appearance to conveniently meet Beland. He would make no more deals direct and told her that Gratton was looking after the street business and was quite willing to handle new customers. Her introduction to Gratton was facilitated by an addict who appeared helpful. She stated that Beland could vouch for her, but Gratton did not seem interested in background so long as she had the ready cash. As a result, Lea purchased three capsules and then made arrangements to meet him the following day.

She kept her appointment but Gratton did not appear. Later the same day she met Beland. Gratton, he said, had left town with the total cash and unsold merchandise. He told her that he had taken such a great loss through untrustworthy assistants that he was forced out of business for the time being.

A few days following this incident, information was received to the effect that Beland and Gardiner had been discussing certain customers with their distributors and much to their surprise it was learned that this tall, dark, female addict by the name of Pearl Johnston, from Winnipeg, had made purchases from each of them and then disappeared until a new distributor went into business. They did not suspect her of being a police member, but Beland suspected that she might be a police informant. They began questioning different drug addicts about her identity, and although they could all remember seeing her, none could remember ever seeing her take an injection of narcotics. No one could seem to recall seeing her on the street except to "score". Beland and Gardiner then made it known that when she was seen again, she should be examined for hypo needle marks before making any further sales of narcotics to her.

In view of this information, it was considered dangerous to have Policewoman Lea appear on the streets any longer in an undercover capacity. The investigation was definitely terminated and appropriate charges were laid.

Gratton was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and fined five hundred dollars and in default of payment, an additional six months. Gray received two years and six months plus a fine of five hundred dollars and in default of payment six additional months. Marion Kilgallen was sentenced to nine months imprisonment and fined two hundred dollars and in default three months additional. All three pleaded guilty on charges of selling narcotics contrary to the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. Gardiner was sentenced to five years' imprisonment with a fine of two hundred dollars and in default, one additional month. Julien received two years less a day imprisonment with a fine of two hundred dollars and one additional month in default of payment of fine. Kyle was sentenced to two years imprisonment, fined two hundred dollars and in default one additional month. The three entered pleas of guilty.

Beland was sentenced to five years imprisonment, fined two hundred dollars and in default of payment an additional three months imprisonment for selling narcotics to which he had pleaded guilty. He was also charged with being an habitual criminal. He was found guilty on this count and was sentenced to an indeterminate length of imprisonment, which will be reviewed every three years. On both sentences Beland applied for leave to appeal to the Ontario Court of Appeal. The appeal was dismissed.



## Appendix B

### List of Detachments and Municipalities policed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as of March 31, 1955.

#### Ontario

##### "A" Division

Headquarters: *Ottawa*  
Sub-Divisions: *North Bay*  
*Ottawa*

##### Detachments

Amos	Maniwaki	Pembroke
Brockville	Moose Factory	Sault Ste Marie
Cornwall	North Bay	South Porcupine
Kirkland Lake	Noranda	Sudbury
Kingston	Ottawa Town Station	Val D'Or
Manitowaning		

#### Newfoundland

##### "B" Division

Headquarters: *St. John's*  
Sub-Divisions: *Corner Brook*  
*St. John's*

##### Detachments

Baie Verte	Deer Lake	Nain
Battle Harbour	Fogo	Placentia
Bell Island	Ferryland	Port Saunders
Bonavista	Gander	Red Bay
Bonne Bay	Glovertown	Springdale
Botwood	Goose Bay	St. Anthony
Buchans	Grand Bank	Stephenville
Burgeo	Grand Falls	Stephenville Crossing
Burin	Hampden	St. George's
Cartwright	Harbour Breton	St. John's
Channel	Harbour Grace	St. Lawrence
Clareville	Hopedale	Twillingate
Corner Brook	Lewisporte	Whitbourne

#### Quebec

##### "C" Division

Headquarters: *Montreal*  
Sub-Divisions: *Montreal*  
*Quebec*

##### Detachments

Bedford	Joliette	Rock Island
Bersimis	Knowlton	St. Georges de Beauce
Camp Valcartier	Lacolle	St. Jean
Caughnawaga	Megantic	St. Jerome
Chicoutimi	Montmagny	Seven Islands
Coaticook	Quebec	Sherbrooke
Drummondville	Restigouche	St. Regis
Granby	Rimouski	Three Rivers
Hemmingford	Riviere-du-Loup	Valleyfield
Huntingdon	Roberval	

**Manitoba****"D" Division****Headquarters: *Winnipeg*****Sub-Divisions: *Brandon******Dauphin******Winnipeg******Detachments***

Amaranth  
 Arborg  
 Ashern  
 Beausejour  
 Berens River  
 Bisset  
 Boissevain  
 Brandon  
 Camp Shilo  
 Carberry  
 Carman  
 Charleswood  
 Churchill  
 Crystal City  
 Dauphin  
 Deloraine  
 Elphinstone  
 Emerson  
 Ethelbert  
 Flin Flon  
 Fort Frances, Ont.  
 Fort Garry  
 Fort William, Ont.

Gimli  
 Gladstone  
 Gretna  
 Hamiota  
 Headingly  
 Hodgson  
 Kenora, Ont.  
 Killarney  
 Kississing  
 Lac du Bonnet  
 Lynn Lake  
 Manitou  
 McCreary  
 Melita  
 Minnedosa  
 Morden  
 Morris  
 Nipigon, Ont.  
 Norway House  
 Oakbank  
 Oak Point  
 Portage la Prairie  
 Reston

Roblin  
 Rossburn  
 Russell  
 St. Rose du Lac  
 Selkirk  
 Shoal Lake  
 Snow Lake  
 Souris  
 Sprague  
 Steinbach  
 Swan River  
 Teulon  
 The Pas  
 Treherne  
 Tuxedo  
 Virden  
 Wabowden  
 Wasagaming  
 Whitemouth  
 Winnipeg  
 Winnipegosis  
 Winnipeg Beach



## British Columbia

### "E" Division

Headquarters: *Victoria*

Sub-Divisions: *Chilliwack*

*Fairmont*

*Kamloops*

*Nelson*

*New Westminster*

*Prince George*

*Prince Rupert*

*Vancouver*

*Victoria*

### Detachments

Abbotsford	Golden	Port Edward
Agassiz	Grand Forks	Port Hardy
Alberni	Greenwood	Powell River
Alert Bay	Haney	Prince George
Alexis Creek	Hazelton	Prince Rupert
Armstrong	Hope	Princeton
Ashcroft	Invermere	Qualicum Beach
Atlin	Kamloops	Queen Charlotte
Bella Coola	Kaslo	Quesnel
Blue River	Kelowna	Red Pass
Boston Bar	Keremeos	Revelstoke
Bralorne	Kimberley	Richmond
Burnaby	Kitimat	Rossland
Burns Lake	Ladysmith	Salmo
Campbell River	Lake Cowichan	Salmon Arm
Castlegar	Langley	Sechelt
Chase	Lillooet	Shawnigan Lake
Chemainus	Lumby	Sicamous
Chilliwack City	Lytton	Sidney
Chilliwack Municipal	McBride	Smithers
Clinton	Maillardville	Sooke
Cloverdale	Masset	Spences Bridge
Colwood	Merritt	Squamish
Copper Mountain	Mission	Stewart
Courtenay	Nakusp	Sumas
Cranbrook	Nanaimo	Summerland
Crescent Valley	Natal	Telegraph Creek
Creston	Nelson	Terrace
Dawson Creek	New Denver	Trail
Duncan	New Westminster	Ucluelet
Enderby	North Vancouver	Union Bay
Essondale	Ocean Falls	University
Falkland	Oliver	Vancouver
Fernie	100 Mile House	Vanderhoof
Field	Osoyoos	Vernon
Fort Nelson	Parksville	Victoria
Fort St. James	Penticton	Wells
Fort St. John	Port Alberni	Westview
Fruitvale	Port Alice	Williams Lake
Ganges	Port Coquitlam	Zeballos
Gibsons Landing		

## Saskatchewan

### "F" Division

Headquarters: *Regina*

Sub-Divisions: *North Battleford*

*Prince Albert*

*Regina*

*Saskatoon*

*Swift Current*

*Yorkton*

#### Detachments

Assiniboia	Ile a la Crosse	Porcupine Plain
Avonlea	Imperial	Prince Albert
Balcarres	Indian Head	Punnichy
Bengough	Ituna	Radisson
Biggar	Kamsack	Radville
Big River	Kelvington	Regina Town Station
Broadview	Kerrobert	Rosetown
Cabri	Kindersley	Rose Valley
Canora	Kipling	Rosthern
Carlyle	Kyle	St. Walburg
Carnduff	La Ronge	Saskatoon
Carrot River	Langenburg	Shaunavon
Climax	Lanigan	Shellbrook
Consul	Leader	Spiritwood
Craik	Leask	Stony Rapids
Cumberland House	Lloydminster	Strasbourg
Cutknife	Loon Lake	Sturgis
Delisle	Maidstone	Swift Current
Elbow	Maple Creek	Tisdale
Esterhazy	Meadow Lake	Torquay
Estevan	Melfort	Unity
Eston	Melville	Uranium City
Fillmore	Milestone	Val Marie
Foam Lake	Moose Jaw	Vonda
Fort Qu'Appelle	Moosomin	Wadena
Fox Valley	Morse	Wakaw
Glaslyn	Mossbank	Waskesiu
Goodsoil	Naicam	Watrous
Gravelbourg	Nipawin	Weyburn
Green Lake	North Battleford	Wilkie
Gull Lake	North Portal	Willow Bunch
Hafford	Onion Lake	Wood Mountain
Hanley	Outlook	Yorkton
Hudson Bay	Pelly	Young
Humboldt	Ponteix	



## North West and Yukon Territories

### "G" Division

**Headquarters:** *Ottawa*

**Sub-Divisions:** *Aklavik*

*Fort Smith*

*Whitehorse*

#### *Detachments*

Aklavik	Fort Smith	Port Radium
Alexandra Fiord	Frobisher Bay	Providence
Arctic Red River	Good Hope	Rae
Baker Lake	Haines Junction	Reliance
Cambridge Bay	Hay River	Resolute Bay
Cape Christian	Herschel Island	Resolution
Carmacks	Lake Harbour	Sachs Harbour
Chesterfield Inlet	Liard	Simpson
Coppermine	Mayo	Spence Bay
Craig Harbour	Norman	Teslin
Dawson	Old Crow	Tuktoyaktuk
Eskimo Point	Pangnirtung	Watson Lake
Fort Chimo, Que.	Pond Inlet	Whitehorse
Fort McPherson	Port Harrison, Que.	Yellowknife

## Nova Scotia

### "H" Division

**Headquarters:** *Halifax*

**Sub-Divisions:** *Halifax*

*Sydney*

*Truro*

#### *Detachments*

Amherst	Halifax	Port Hood
Antigonish	Ingonish Beach	Pugwash
Arichat	Inverness	Sheet Harbour
Baddeck	Kentville	Shelburne
Barrington Passage	Liverpool	Sherbrooke
Bridgetown	Lunenburg	Shubenacadie
Bridgewater	Meteghan River	Springhill
Chester	New Glasgow	St. Peters
Cheticamp	New Waterford	Sydney
Dartmouth	North Sydney	Tatamagouche
Digby	Parrsboro	Truro
Eskasoni	Pictou	Windsor
Glace Bay	Port Hawkesbury	Yarmouth
Guysboro		

## New Brunswick "J" Division

**Headquarters: *Fredericton***

**Sub-Divisions: *Fredericton*  
*Moncton***

### *Detachments*

Alberta	Grand Falls	St. George
Bathurst	Grand Manan	St. John
Buctouche	Jacquet River	St. Leonard
Campbellton	McAdam	St. Quentin
Campbellton Town Det.	Minto	St. Stephen
Caraquet	Moncton	St. Stephen Town Det.
Chatham Town Det.	Newcastle	Sackville
Chipman	Newcastle Town Det.	Shediac
Dalhousie	Perth	Shippegan
Doaktown	Petitcodiac	Sussex
East Florenceville	Plaster Rock	Sussex Town Det.
Edmundston	Port Elgin	Tabusintac
Fredericton	Richibucto	Tracadie
Gagetown	St. Andrews Town Det.	Woodstock

## Alberta "K" Division

**Headquarters: *Edmonton***

**Sub-Divisions: *Calgary*  
*Edmonton*  
*Lethbridge*  
*Peace River*  
*Red Deer***

### *Detachments*

Andrew	Fort McMurray	Picture Butte
Athabaska	Fort Vermilion	Pincher Creek
Banff	Gleichen	Ponoka
Barons	Grande Prairie	Provost
Bashaw	Hanna	Red Deer
Bassano	Hardisty	Redwater
Beaver Lodge	High Prairie	Rocky Mountain House
Blairmore	High River	Ryley
Bonnyville	Hilda	Slave Lake
Breton	Innisfail	Smoky Lake
Brooks	Irricana	Spirit River
Calgary	Jasper	St. Albert
Camrose	Lac la Biche	St. Paul
Canmore	Lamont	Stettler
Cardston	Leduc	Stony Plain
Claresholm	Lethbridge	Strathmore
Cochrane	Magrath	Taber
Coronation	Manning	Three Hills
Coutts	Manyberries	Trouchu
Crossfield	Mayerthorpe	Two Hills
Derwent	McLennan	Vauxhall
Drumheller	Medicine Hat	Vegreville
East Coulee	Mercoal	Vermilion
Edmonton	Nanton	Viking
Edson	Nordegg	Vulcan
Entwistle	Okotoks	Wainwright
Fairview	Olds	Waterton Park
Foremost	Oyen	Westlock
Fort Chipewyan	Peace River	Wetaskiwin
Fort MacLeod		



**Prince Edward Island****"L" Division****Headquarters: Charlottetown***Detachments*Alberton  
BordenCharlottetown  
MontagueSouris  
Summerside**"N" Division****Ottawa, Ont.****Ontario****"O" Division****Headquarters: Toronto****Sub-Division: London***Detachments*Belleville  
Camp Borden  
Cobourg  
Fort Erie  
HamiltonKitchener  
Leamington  
London  
Muncey  
Niagara Falls  
OhswekenOrillia  
Owen Sound  
Sarnia  
Toronto Town Station  
Walpole Island  
Windsor**"Depot" Division****Regina, Saskatchewan***Detachments*

Fort Walsh

# Cities and Towns Policed by R.C.M.P.

By Provinces, March 31, 1955

## Prince Edward Island

Gravelbourg

Hudson Bay

Humboldt

Indian Head

Kamsack

Kindersley

Leader

Lloydminster

Maple Creek

Meadow Lake

Melfort

Melville

Moosomin

North Battleford

Outlook

Radville

Rosetown

Shaunavon

Tisdale

Wakaw

Watrous

Weyburn

Wilkie

Yorkton

## British Columbia

Alberni, City of

Armstrong, City of

Burnaby, District of

Chilliwack, City of

Chilliwack, Twp. of

Courtenay, City of

Cowichan, Dist. of North

Cranbrook, City of

Duncan, City of

Enderby, City of

Fernie, City of

Grand Forks, City of

Greenwood, City of

Kamloops, City of

Kaslo, City of

Kelowna, City of

Kent, District of

Kimberley, City of

Kitimat, District of

Ladysmith, City of

Langley, District of

Maple Ridge, District of

Merritt, City of

Nanaimo, City of

Peachland, District of

Penticton, City of

Pitt Meadows, District of

Port Alberni, City of

Port Coquitlam, City of

Prince George, City of

Prince Rupert, City of

Revelstoke, City of

Richmond, District of

Rossland, City of

Salmon Arm, District of

Salmon Arm, City of

Spallumcheen, District of

Sumas, District of

Summerland, District of

Surrey, Munic. of

Trail, City of

Vancouver, City of North

Vancouver, Dist. of North

Vernon, City of

## New Brunswick

Campbellton

Chatham

Dalhousie

Newcastle

St. Andrews

St. Stephen

Sussex

## Nova Scotia

Pictou

Windsor

Inverness

## Manitoba

Beausejour

Carberry

Carman

Charleswood

Dauphin

Flin Flon

Gimli

Killarney

Lynn Lake

Manitou

Melita

Minnedosa

Portage la Prairie

Russell

Selkirk

Swan River

Tuxedo

Virden

Winnipeg Beach

## Saskatchewan

Assiniboia

Biggar

Canora

Craik

Delisle

Eston

Foam Lake

## Alberta

Brooks

Camrose

Claresholm

Drumheller

Gleichen

Grande Prairie

High River

Innisfail

Macleod

Nanton

Okotoks

Olds

Peace River

Red Deer

Stettler

St. Albert

St. Paul

Three Hills

Vegreville

Vermilion

Wetaskiwin





Migratory Birds Convention Act...	1	3	3	23	1	137	5	2	5	179	5	4	6	5	50	89	8	11	1	.....	.....	179	
National Defence Act...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	20	1	.....	.....	23	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	23	
Northwest Territories Act...	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	
Old Age Persons Act...	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act...	.....	42	104	342	1	357	56	35	177	1,164	439	60	25	23	361	203	10	33	2	.....	2	1,164	
Penitentiaries Act...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2		
Post Office Act...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	19	.....	1	2	23	9	1	3	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	23		
Precious Metals Marketing Act...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1		
Railway Act...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	171	.....	.....	1	173	139	25	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173		
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act...	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
Excise Tax Act...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
Ticket of Leave Act...	1	.....	.....	40	.....	2	.....	.....	3	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	31	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	
Tobacco Restraint Act...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
Transport Act...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	84	.....	.....	.....	85	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	
Unemployment Insurance Act...	.....	1	1	.....	.....	223	1	.....	9	243	35	182	15	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	243	
Vehicular Traffic on Dominion Property Act...	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Weights and Measures Act...	9	1	1	37	.....	828	5	.....	7	938	2	.....	.....	.....	889	21	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	938	
War Veterans Allowance Act...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
War Service Grants Act...	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
Totals.....	23	3,644	559	3,423	8	1,251	21,214	359	864	1,805	33,150	7,095	3,020	2,744	1,925	7,522	6,577	713	1,085	537	1,263	669	33,150











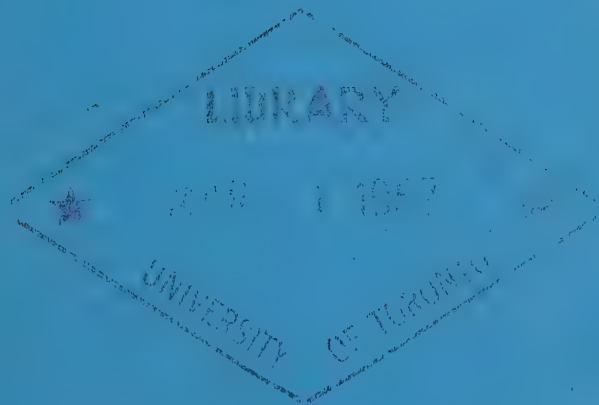
Canada



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Report of the

**ROYAL CANADIAN  
MOUNTED POLICE**



**Fiscal Year Ended**

**March 31, 1956**

**Price 25c**





**C a n a d a**



**Report of the**

**ROYAL CANADIAN  
MOUNTED POLICE**

**Fiscal Year Ended**

**March 31, 1956**

**Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., O.A., DSP.  
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery  
Ottawa, 1957**





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To His Excellency The Right Honourable Vincent Massey, P.C., C.H., Governor  
General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to submit to Your Excellency the Report  
of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the Year ended March 31, 1956.  
Respectfully submitted,

STUART S. GARSON,

*Minister of Justice and Minister in Control of the  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.*





ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

OTTAWA, April 30, 1956.

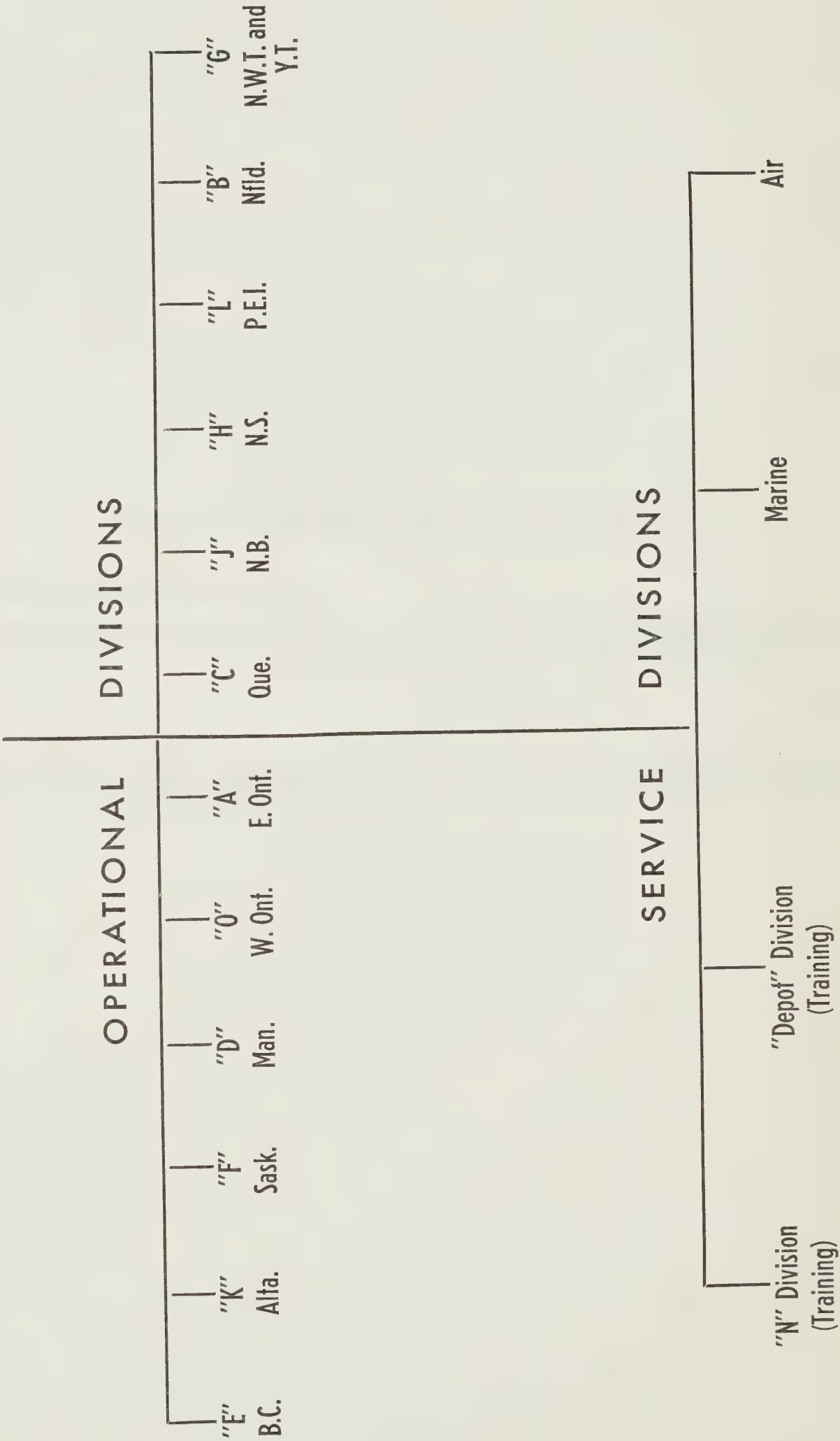
To: The Honourable Stuart S. Garson, Q.C., M.P., Minister of Justice and  
Minister in Control of the R.C.M. Police.

SIR:

I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report of the Royal  
Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1956.



HEADQUARTERS DIVISION



# **Royal Canadian Mounted Police**

## **Organization and Jurisdiction**

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force is maintained and operated by authority of the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act*, chapter 241 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952. The Act prescribes the general limits of the police powers of the Force and sets out other terms that form the basis of its operations and administration.

Last year's report made reference to the fact that preliminary steps were being taken towards a revision of the Act, especially to those sections dealing with pensions, disciplinary measures and the status of specialists and civilians. No revision to the Act has been made this year but certain minor amendments of an urgent nature and dealing with pensions are now before Parliament while the preparation of a complete draft revision is still receiving attention.

Authorized under, and supplementing, the provisions of the Act, the R.C.M.P. Rules and Regulations, passed by Order-in-Council, deal in more detail with the internal management of the Force. Certain amendments were obtained that dealt with the wearing of long service medal clasps, the paying of northern transportation expenses, and the setting up of cash allowances in lieu of rations at certain Northern posts.

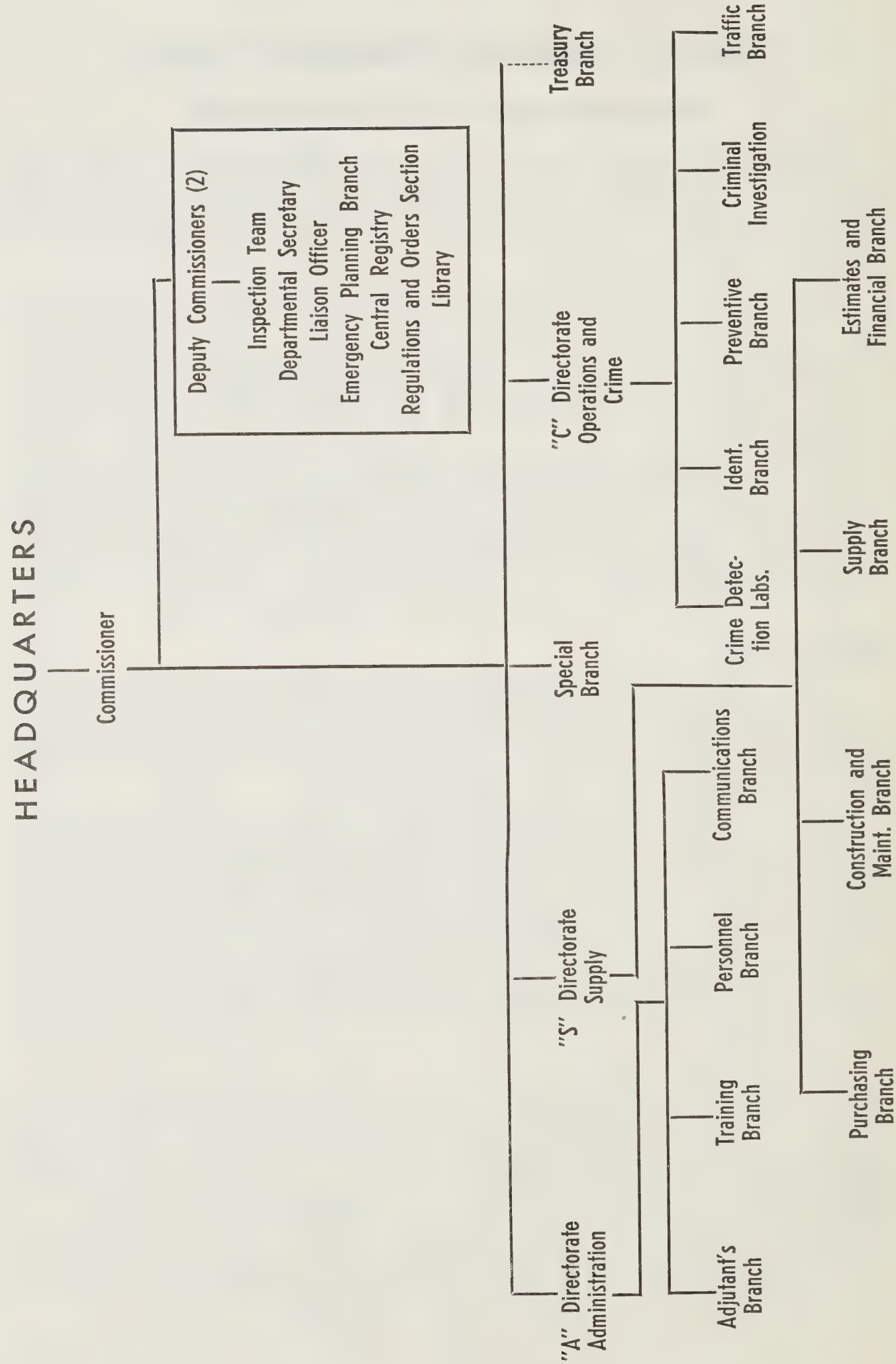
### **Jurisdiction**

The jurisdiction of the Force remained unchanged. Under authority of the Act the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is empowered to deal with all breaches of the Federal Statutes of Canada in every province and territory. In the Northwest and Yukon Territories, where the Force is in fact the only police body, jurisdiction extends to all categories of crime.

In the Provinces the policing agreements remained in effect between the Federal Government and the Governments of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The Force therefore acted in these eight Provinces as the provincial police, and was employed in aiding the administration of justice, enforcing the laws of the provincial legislatures, and in carrying out other police duties that were agreed upon by the parties concerned. These provincial policing arrangements have been in continual existence since 1928 in Saskatchewan, 1950 in British Columbia and Newfoundland, and since 1932 in the other Provinces.

In Ontario and Quebec, where the Provincial Governments maintain separate police forces, the R.C.M.P. continued to investigate crime only in those instances in which a federal government department or agency was involved and where the local police had been unable to act. In Ontario in the military areas of Petawawa and Camp Borden, and at the Six Nations, Muncey and adjacent Indian Reserves and at Point Pelee National Park, the Force was responsible for all police work except the investigation of capital offences. The military establishments at Picton and Barriefield, which includes the Royal Military College, are to be added in April of this year.





In the municipal field the Force had under separate contract 125 cities, municipal districts, and towns in the Provinces where policing agreements exist. The locations of the municipalities in this group are listed in Appendix "A". Three towns were policed under the terms of the Nova Scotia provincial agreement—Windsor, Pictou, and Inverness, and in the North the municipalities of Whitehorse and Dawson in the Yukon Territory and Yellowknife and Hay River in the Northwest Territories come under the jurisdiction of the Force.

The amount per man per annum paid by the municipalities under contract was increased from \$2,000 to \$2,360 on June 1, 1955. Under the terms of the contracts the rate is now adjustable yearly and municipalities pay forty per cent of the average cost per member of maintaining and operating the Force during each fiscal year. The municipalities also pay police car mileage at the rate of nine cents per mile for each mile travelled in excess of 3,100 per annum, and provide or pay in lieu of providing furnished office and jail cell accommodation and, when required, garage facilities.

## Organization

No major organizational changes were introduced. Seventeen police divisions were maintained throughout Canada. Of these, twelve operational land divisions, distributed as shown in the chart on page eight, dealt with crime in the provinces and territories within the prescribed limits of jurisdiction.

The five remaining commands operated and were distributed as follows: At Ottawa the general headquarters of the Force functioned as "Headquarters" Division. The chart on page ten outlines its organization.

With their headquarters at Ottawa, "Marine" and "Air" Divisions supported the operations of the Force by providing ships and aircraft from strategically based detachments across the country. "Depot" Division at Regina and "N" Division at Ottawa served as the main training centres of the Force.

Divisions are broken down into sub-divisions, which are smaller commands directly under divisional control. Sub-divisions in turn control the detachments of the Force, basic units that cover local areas and are directly under sub-divisional supervision.

Winnipeg Sub-Division was divided in January into the Winnipeg and Winnipeg City Sub-Divisions. It is believed that this further sub-dividing will provide a better chain of command and responsibility and will establish a more efficient enforcement position for the Force than has prevailed before in this concentrated area.

Old Crow detachment was transferred from Whitehorse to Aklavik Sub-Division command while a new detachment has been opened at Great Whale River in Northern Quebec. The possibility of establishing a summer post at Carcross is also being looked into.

In British Columbia new industrial development extended over the whole range of the Province's economy bringing a demand on government services including the police. In many areas detachments were strengthened and re-located to meet enforcement requirements. As a result of the activity in the Prince George district and along the Hart highway a temporary mobile detachment was established.

Three new detachments were opened in Alberta. Drayton Valley, a thriving community that has mushroomed as a result of the activity in the Pembina oilfields in the last few years, was established in June. In the northern part of the Province at Hinton, the centre of a newly developed pulp industry, a detachment was opened in March, and in the same month one at Valleyview, which is located on a highway recently constructed through muskeg



and bushland and which connects with the Alaska Highway, cutting the distance between Edmonton and the Peace River country by approximately seventy-five miles. A complete shutdown in the coal-mining area of Nordegg led to the closing of the detachment there in September; the policing of this area is now done from Rocky Mountain House Detachment.

In Ontario two new detachments were opened in the North Bay Sub-Division, one at Hearst and the other at Parry Sound. The need for these detachments became apparent shortly after the creation of this Sub-Division late in 1954.

Other minor changes were made in the distribution of detachments. For statistical purposes the ten "Air" Division Detachments are included for the first time this year in the total number of 628 detachments shown as operating at the end of the year. Therefore, the actual gain in the number of detachments over the figure reported last year at this time is only five. The location of all detachments of the Force will be found in Appendix "A".

## **Crime**

An increase of 4 per cent is revealed in the total number of investigations carried out by the Force this year. Offences under the Criminal Code decreased 0.9 per cent, or by 454, the increases being in investigations under the Federal and Provincial Statutes.

It is difficult to say definitely what percentage of the increases in Federal and Provincial Statutes is due to the emphasis in enforcement measures. It is evident, however, that the increase in Provincial Statutes at least is due to better enforcement, and this also prevails to a lesser degree in Federal Statutes investigations, so that the recorded percentage increase of 7.4 for Federal Statutes and 5.5 for Provincial Statutes gives no cause for alarm. Of the 166,794 cases concluded this year 92.2 per cent were done so successfully, while in cases where charges were laid convictions ensued in 118,134 cases or 94.4 per cent.

The granting of liquor privileges to Indians in some of the Provinces has not been observedly detrimental to their well-being although there was a slight overall rise in the number of convictions for intoxication. The pattern in each province concerned has been an immediate increase in intoxication followed by a lessening with the course of time.

## **Criminal Code**

These statistics represent only cases investigated by this Force. They do not reflect the complete Canadian picture, as they omit investigations made by provincial and municipal police forces. The complete statistical records are compiled by the Bureau of Statistics and published in *The Canada Year Book*.

Investigations of Criminal Code offences totalled 50,034, a drop of 454 cases. The decrease is noticed in all the Provinces other than British Columbia and Nova Scotia, both of which experienced a slight increase. It is the first such decrease since 1951 so that the levelling off noticeable last year has continued into a falling rate this year.

A total of 26,845 charges were laid under the Criminal Code resulting in 23,491 convictions, 1,473 withdrawals and 1,881 dismissals.

Table 1—Summary of Investigations Under The Criminal Code

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	Average
British Columbia.....	14,192	13,475	14,447	14,242	14,890	14,249
Alberta.....	8,317	9,277	9,902	9,244	9,159	9,180
Saskatchewan.....	5,499	6,036	6,583	6,673	5,859	6,130
Manitoba.....	3,621	3,961	4,148	4,675	4,126	4,106
Ontario.....	656	521	378	638	447	528
Quebec.....	236	268	255	360	345	293
New Brunswick.....	3,605	4,125	3,872	4,041	3,995	3,928
Nova Scotia.....	3,754	3,903	4,382	4,507	4,668	4,243
Prince Edward Island.....	591	698	667	697	673	665
Newfoundland.....	3,024	3,521	3,691	4,293	5,066	3,919
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	1,148	1,124	1,146	1,118	806	1,068
Total.....	44,643	46,909	49,471	50,488	50,034	48,309

*Principal Offences Against the Person.*—The number of cases in this category rose slightly by 40, being entirely attributable to an increase in the number of “Driving While Intoxicated or Impaired” and “General Assaults”.

Table 2—Principal Offences Against the Person

	1954-55	1955-56
Murder.....	45	29
Attempted Murder.....	14	12
Manslaughter.....	119	38
Driving Whilst Intoxicated or Impaired.....	4,362	4,433
General Assaults.....	3,360	3,428
Total.....	7,900	7,940

The number of murder investigations dropped from 45 to 29 cases with Newfoundland being the only Province free of this crime. Actually, there were 33 persons killed but in one case where 5 persons were murdered only one charge was laid. Seven are awaiting trial while one case is still under investigation.

The disposition of 12 murder investigations carried over from last year is shown herewith:

Convicted .....	4
Reduced to lesser charges .....	2
Adjudged Insane .....	1
Acquitted .....	5



Table 3—Murder

Disposition	Nfld.	Man.	B.C.	Y.T. and N.W.T.	Sask.	N.S.	N.B.	Alta.	P.E.I.	Total
Convicted.....								1		1
Acquitted.....			2	1			1			4
Changed or reduced to lesser charges.....		2	2		1	1	3		1	10
Suicide.....		1			1			3		5
Insane.....										
Awaiting Trial.....			3		3		1	1		8
Still Under Investigation....								1		1
		3	7	1	5	1	5	6	1	29

*Offences Against Property.*—This type of crime showed a decrease for the second consecutive year, there being 19,213 investigations, a drop of 672 cases or 3.4 per cent. The decrease was chiefly in cases of breaking, entering and theft, although safebreakings rose by 36 cases.

Robbery with violence showed a decrease of 32 cases while cattle thefts dropped by 26.

Table 4—Principal Offences Against Property

	1954-55	1955-56
Robbery with Violence.....	181	149
Theft of Cattle.....	289	263
Breaking, Entering and Theft.....	7,130	6,654
Other Thefts.....	12,095	11,911
Safebreaking.....	200	236
Total.....	19,895	19,213

In relation to cases of breaking and entering the four Western Provinces accounted for 69.7 per cent of the total cases while cattle thefts were naturally most prevalent in the West. Convictions were obtained against 77 cattle thieves with 28 cases being still under investigation.

While there is a lowering in the number of general thefts by 184 cases the total figure of 11,911 thefts is still high with the majority of cases involving thefts of money and securities.

*Juvenile Crime.*—There were 3,513 juveniles involved in 2,551 offences during the year for a decrease of 44 juveniles and 183 offences. This is the first decrease since 1953-54. An 8.1 per cent rise in delinquency occurred over the past five years. There was a large increase between 1952 and 1953, which is only now showing recession.

From Table 5 it will be seen that despite a decrease this year there are still too many youthful offenders in British Columbia while New Brunswick has shown a steady decrease over the past three years. There is also an alarming rate of delinquency in Newfoundland.

Table 5—Number of Juveniles Implicated in Criminal Code Offences

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	Average	Criminal Code Offences by Juveniles 1955-56
British Columbia.....	823	864	1,254	1,430	1,268	1,129	773
Alberta.....	360	312	464	285	201	324	161
Saskatchewan.....	466	356	408	299	361	378	252
Manitoba.....	333	353	405	437	445	395	350
New Brunswick.....	252	294	232	172	170	224	111
Nova Scotia.....	194	182	231	350	314	254	271
Prince Edward Island.....	47	7	18	20	16	22	24
Newfoundland.....	301	422	464	503	694	477	582
Northwest Territories and Yukon....	36	37	63	61	44	48	27
Total.....	2,812	2,827	3,539	3,557	3,513	3,250	2,551

*Crime Conditions in Doukhobor Communities.*—Cases of violence and incendiarism among the Doukhobors have again shown a very encouraging decline from previous years. Two explosions caused minor damage to railway lines and four buildings were destroyed by fire. These six depredations for 1955 contrast very favourably with the fifteen in 1954 and fifty-nine in 1953. The decline in acts of violence and incendiarism is believed to be partially attributable to an increase in the number of law-abiding Doukhobors in British Columbia.

The school attendance enforcement program is being continued under the guidance of the local co-ordinating committee in Nelson and the Deputy Minister's Committee in Victoria. The children of school age who have been placed in care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare at the New Denver Institution by the court for habitual truancy under the Protection of Children Act at present number eighty-four. They are reported to be making excellent progress in their school work and are happy, well-behaved and co-operative. The encouraging results of this enforcement program have made it necessary to increase the accommodation at the New Denver Institution and to add classrooms to some of the district schools. Approximately ninety-two Sons of Freedom children are known to be attending local schools voluntarily.

This Force continues to supervise the school guards and there has been a considerable reduction in the cost of this undertaking during the past year. In 1953, the amount expended for school guards was \$138,857, being reduced in 1955 to \$64,022. The cost for this protection is borne by the Province.

## Federal Statutes

With 35,589 cases being recorded, an increase of 2,439 cases or 7.4 per cent is shown; 21,952 convictions were obtained and 3,620 cases were handed over to the various Departments concerned. This increase is due to additional prosecutions under the Income Tax Act and to the greater efforts made in respect to enforcement of the Customs Act and the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.

The Canada Wheat Board Act and Unemployment Insurance Act show the sharpest declines from a combined total of 728 last year to 122 this year.



Charges were laid under 52 Acts, but in some of these only a few charges were laid. There were ten Acts under which only one charge was laid this year; 31,514 or 88.5 per cent of the Federal Statute cases dealt with fell under the Customs, Excise, Income Tax, Indian and Opium and Narcotic Drug Acts.

The summary contained in Table 6 indicates that the bulk of the cases under these Statutes originated in Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec in that order, this being attributable to the larger populations of those Provinces.

**Table 6—Summary of Investigations Under Federal Statutes**

—	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	Average
British Columbia.....	8,194	7,715	7,052	7,095	8,074	7,628
Alberta.....	1,695	3,166	3,381	3,020	2,713	2,795
Saskatchewan.....	1,903	2,772	2,900	2,744	2,184	2,501
Manitoba.....	1,866	1,834	1,890	1,925	1,901	1,883
Ontario.....	7,126	6,701	6,893	7,522	9,056	7,460
Quebec.....	7,276	7,655	6,355	6,577	7,477	7,068
New Brunswick.....	953	1,054	904	713	836	892
Nova Scotia.....	1,133	1,346	1,022	1,085	1,018	1,121
Prince Edward Island.....	604	639	549	537	509	568
Newfoundland.....	525	750	935	1,263	1,118	918
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	1,295	1,438	615	669	703	944
Total.....	32,570	35,070	32,506	33,150	35,589	33,777

Enforcement of the Canada Shipping Act was substantially expanded on a continued educational and warning basis. One noticeable gain is reflected in the fact that licenses for motor boats under ten tons and exceeding ten horsepower far surpassed any previous year. In the Province of Quebec alone over one-half the licenses issued since this legislation was established some years ago were issued during 1955.

It is hoped the Canada Shipping Act will shortly be amended by extending the definition of "Minor Waters" to include all inland waters as well as coastal waters for three miles offshore. This will enable more efficient enforcement and give far greater protection to the general public.

There is a growing problem in respect to the operation of small boats chiefly by relatively inexperienced operators. This is evinced by the fact that 24,358 boats were inspected and 7,882 warnings issued, with 16 convictions being registered by the courts for flagrant breaches of the regulations. Prosecutions are entered only as a last resort, since the main object in this type of work is to avert tragedy and bring about sane observance of the "rules of the road" on the waterways.

The Migratory Birds Convention Act was enforced by means of special patrols in the areas where there are large flocks of migrating birds. Special patrols were made to the James Bay and lower St. Lawrence River areas during the migration periods as in past years. The work of the Force over the years has been chiefly educational. There were only 137 cases prosecuted this year.

The number of prosecutions under the Income Tax Act increased to 9,315, which was 1,843 cases greater than last year, the larger proportion of these being handled by members of the Force without Counsel. The work of the Force in this regard is limited by the number of cases which can be handled by the courts without over-burdening the dockets, so that there is always a considerable backlog of cases awaiting prosecution. In addition, many thousands of taxpayers are located who have failed to keep the Department informed of their address changes.

The 1,799 Customs seizures effected reflects a decrease of 113 seizures, or 5.9 per cent, but the fines and penalties imposed decreased only 3.6 per cent. This comparison of pecuniary penalties does not include some \$31,850 in Criminal Code fines imposed in cases of "conspiracy" arising out of the Customs Act. The comparative summary outlining Customs seizures is as follows:

	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Cigarettes*.....	115,415	40,998	20,413	14,483
Vehicles.....	967	860	842	679
Vessels.....	138	158	117	137
Fines and Penalties Imposed.....	\$203,727.02	\$131,065.42	\$110,781.80	\$106,845.45
Fines and Penalties Paid.....	\$193,217.19	\$135,296.26	\$110,795.21	\$103,668.49
Revenue from Sale of Seized Goods.....	\$192,214.76	\$123,881.21	\$ 49,235.55	\$ 51,665.67

\*NOTE.—Cigarettes shown by cartons (200 cigarettes per carton).

Commercialized smuggling of cigarettes fell 29 per cent in the year to a new low of 14,483 cartons. Sixty-four persons were prosecuted for conspiracy to smuggle these cigarettes, and this had the effect of breaking up organized gangs who were trafficking in this commodity. The smuggling of oleomargarine into Quebec Province has about disappeared.

To offset this the quantity of assorted spirits seized is the highest for the past fifteen years with 551 gallons being smuggled in from ocean type ships. There is no indication of any resumption of the rum-running traffic of the 1920's and 30's.

Widespread smuggling and illegal entry of radio and television equipment for personal use was evident this year with 690 cases being investigated. Also investigated were 140 cases of smuggling of pistols and revolvers, a large number of weapons being seized.

Once again an attempt was made to smuggle stolen high-priced cars into Canada from the United States with the result that ten cars valued at \$45,000 were seized and the organized gang of nine men convicted and sentenced for conspiracy. The conspiracy sections of the Criminal Code remain a potent weapon against these organized gangs of smugglers.

Table 7—Customs Seizures by Divisions

Division	B	L	H	J	C	A	O	D	F	K	E	G	Total
Vessels.....	18	....	12	7	25	7	57	4	....	....	7	....	137
Autos.....	10	1	13	45	119	16	210	98	33	51	74	9	679
Beer.....	11	....	....	9	4	....	12	9	....	10	13	1	69
Rum.....	6	....	13	36	24	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	86
Assorted Liquors....	199	1	27	26	201	1	45	9	1	4	36	1	551
Cigars.....	....	....	....	740	827	129	58	....	....	....	10	....	1,764
Cigarettes.....	197	....	238	303	13,225	24	308	29	3	15	134	7	14,483
Tobacco.....	2	....	....	32	111	....	2	3	....	2	....	....	152
Aircraft.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	1	1	....	6
SEIZURES.....	56	2	78	109	388	100	520	184	66	111	172	13	1,799



Table 8—Excise Seizures by Divisions

Division	B	L	H	J	C	A	O	D	F	K	E	G	Total
Autos.....		3	7		49	2		6		3	1		71
Beer and Wash.....	25	734	581		16,239	50	88	5,113	732	212	475		24,249
Illicit Spirits.....	1	59	39		1,995	6	25	413	80	29	31		2,678
Rum.....													
Assorted Liquors.....							11						11
Still's Compl.....	3	14	15		41		14	31	32	7	4		161
Still's Parts.....		6	1		1		5	9	8	8	2		40
Cigars.....													
Cigarettes.....			280	40	31								351
Tobacco.....					18,312	6	65						18,383
SEIZURES.....	3	33	38	1	205	8	51	88	60	32	12		531

NOTE.—Liquids—shown in gallons.  
Cigarettes—by cartons (200 cig's. per carton).  
Tobacco—shown in pounds.

There was a slight increase in seizures under the Excise Act with some indication of increased semi-commercial distilling operations. There is a definite increase in the illicit traffic in Canadian cut and raw leaf tobacco. The seizure of 18,383 pounds of tobacco is triple that seized last year and is the highest amount for the past five years. All but 65 pounds was seized in Quebec.

The following is a comparative summary for a four year period under the Excise Act:

	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Seizures.....	413	482	526	531
Convictions.....	336	470	485	503
Still's Seized.....	139	187	159	161
Spirits (Gals.).....	889	1,455	1,845	2,678
Tobacco (Lbs.).....	13,733	12,527	6,456	18,383
Fines and Penalties Imposed.....	\$ 49,575.00	\$ 65,283.76	\$ 67,693.36	\$ 71,000.00
Fines and Penalties Paid.....	\$ 42,300.00	\$ 52,983.56	\$ 58,896.31	\$ 60,026.00
Revenue from Sale of Seized Goods.....	\$ 27,679.92	\$ 12,425.27	\$ 36,638.86	\$ 23,348.85

The volume of work under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act has risen considerably, as will be seen from the following three-year comparative summary:

	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	Increase
Arrests.....	507	391	512	30.9%
Convictions.....	391	357	453	26.8%

It is evident there is an ample world supply of illicit drugs available to those who have the purchase price, these sources being outside Canada. Enforcement efforts reached a new high this year. The attempts to reach sources of supply have been more successful and of the 512 persons arrested, 117 were charged under the trafficking sections of the Act. Bulk seizures of heroin jumped from 25.5 ounces last year to 565 ounces this year, while seizures of marihuana rose from 24.5 ounces to 64 ounces, plus the seizure of an additional 365 cigarettes containing marihuana. A syndicate of four persons was apprehended for distributing this marihuana.

A large seizure of heroin was made from a French merchant seaman at Montreal before it could be smuggled into Canada with an additional large seizure being made in Toronto from a syndicate which smuggled the drug in from Europe. This latter seizure entailed a considerable amount of work and expense with members shadowing the accused principals across Europe.

Whenever possible charges of being an habitual criminal or conspiracy charges were laid against persons found to be directing organized narcotic rings in the hope of driving these individuals out of the narcotic trade. Heroin remains the principal drug of addiction. There is no indication of any narcotic problem among the youth of the country.

Though the R.C.M. Police and large City Police Forces continue and indeed intensify their efforts to keep the illegal drug traffic under control in Canada, it becomes more and more apparent that enforcement alone will never provide a satisfactory remedy. While there is an addict market there will be criminals to supply it and the jailing of addicts and addict-peddlers seldom cures these unhappy people of the drug habit. This Force feels that the root of the problem could be attacked with real hope of success by compulsorily quarantining all addicts, treating them and releasing them under careful parole arrangements only when there is real promise of cure and rehabilitation.

## Provincial and Municipal Laws

The comparative Provincial Statutes contained in Table 9 include infractions of the Territorial Ordinances. Investigations rose by 4,767 cases or 5.5 per cent, the increase being mainly in traffic offences. In fact, 59 per cent of all investigations under Provincial Statutes were for traffic offences and 34.3 per cent for liquor offences. Nova Scotia shows the largest decrease in this group with an overall 41 per cent, with Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island all showing declines in liquor cases. Alberta, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia show decreases in traffic investigations whereas in New Brunswick this type almost doubled.

*Highway Traffic Control.*—Table 10 contains a two-year comparative table for the major traffic offences. In the overall picture the work of the Force in traffic matters increased 7.7 per cent with traffic offences under the Criminal Code going up by 6.8 per cent. Fatal auto accidents rose by 125, or 19.2 per cent whereas non-fatal accidents fell by 4,688 or 10.1 per cent; 149,000 warnings were issued. The traffic enforcement problem grows, necessitating special training tactics, greater numbers of personnel, and the purchase of considerable expensive equipment.

*Municipal Laws.*—The cases recorded in Table 11 arise from work done by detachments established in municipalities under contract.

A total of 43,747 cases were handled under the bylaws, this being an increase of 2,888 over last year.



Table 9—Provincial Statutes

	Liquor Acts		Vehicle and Highway Traffic		Other Provincial Acts		Total Provincial Acts	
	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56
British Columbia.....	6,152	6,969	13,810	16,784	934	1,757	20,896	25,510
Alberta.....	4,472	4,858	10,803	9,761	1,010	766	16,285	15,385
Saskatchewan.....	3,851	3,623	6,823	6,022	1,738	1,508	12,412	11,153
Manitoba.....	2,325	2,098	3,586	3,894	362	310	6,273	6,302
Ontario.....			68	80	18	11	86	91
Quebec.....					2	1	2	1
New Brunswick.....	3,100	3,592	5,286	9,788	185	157	8,571	13,537
Nova Scotia.....	6,946	6,186	6,415	3,793	471	505	13,832	10,484
Prince Edward Island.....	1,607	1,599	1,083	1,390	100	104	2,790	3,093
Newfoundland.....	1,213	1,615	1,798	1,936	1,082	770	4,093	4,321
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	589	618	177	225	126	179	892	1,022
Total.....	30,255	31,158	49,849	53,673	6,028	6,068	86,132	90,899
	35.1%	34.3%	57.9%	59%	7%	6.7%		

Table 10—Summary of Highway Traffic Offences

Province	Provincial Vehicle and Highway Traffic		Section 285 Old C.C.C. Sections 221-225 New C.C.C.		Fatal Auto Accidents		Non-Fatal Auto Accidents		Total	
	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56
British Columbia.....	13,810	16,784	1,990	2,339	117	147	16,629	13,000	32,546	32,270
Alberta.....	10,803	9,761	839	888	166	172	7,129	7,179	18,937	18,000
Saskatchewan.....	6,823	6,022	688	500	71	100	5,979	5,634	13,561	12,256
Manitoba.....	3,586	3,894	397	360	76	75	4,581	4,251	8,640	8,580
New Brunswick.....	5,286	9,788	544	724	102	127	3,826	2,733	9,758	13,372
Nova Scotia.....	6,415	3,793	716	779	86	92	5,373	6,070	12,590	10,734
Prince Edward Island.....	1,083	1,390	256	154	10	16	453	432	1,802	1,992
Newfoundland.....	1,798	1,936	335	388	19	41	2,320	2,114	4,472	4,479
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	177	225	88	120	4	6	245	434	514	785
Total.....	49,781	53,593	5,853	6,252	651	776	46,535	41,847	102,820	102,448

Table 11—Municipal By-Laws

	1954-55	1955-56
British Columbia.....	14,618	20,840
Alberta.....	7,655	6,450
Saskatchewan.....	11,226	8,544
Manitoba.....	6,195	6,414
New Brunswick.....	694	1,155
Nova Scotia.....	74	3
Prince Edward Island.....	43	35
Newfoundland.....	262	229
Northwest and Yukon Territories.....	92	77
Total.....	40,859	43,747



## Other Investigations and Administrative Assistance

The work of the Force in these two groups comprised, generally speaking, work conducted on behalf of federal, provincial and municipal authorities, the general public, other police forces, and British and foreign authorities, in which this Force did not have basic responsibility.

Table 12—Summary of Other Investigations

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	Average
British Columbia.....	29,331	35,400	36,550	81,857	84,889	53,605
Alberta.....	17,184	21,280	22,816	21,269	22,463	21,002
Saskatchewan.....	12,757	14,997	15,389	20,966	17,403	16,302
Manitoba.....	13,922	13,701	13,601	12,690	13,199	13,423
Ontario.....	14,811	18,739	18,487	10,939	20,359	16,667
Quebec.....	7,829	11,256	11,316	8,601	10,566	9,914
New Brunswick.....	13,002	16,987	14,737	15,520	12,584	14,566
Nova Scotia.....	7,252	8,213	8,300	9,882	14,477	9,625
Prince Edward Island.....	910	912	854	2,375	2,539	1,518
Newfoundland.....	6,314	8,360	9,362	7,474	7,268	7,756
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territories.....	1,344	1,904	1,763	2,206	1,577	1,759
Total.....	124,656	151,785	153,175	193,779	207,324	166,144

Table 12, "Other Investigations", were cases where no breach of a statute was suspected, alleged or intended, but where certain police investigative procedures were necessarily brought into use. These investigations fall into two distinct categories:—

- (a) Enquiries where field work is entailed and frequently results in lengthy and widespread investigations. These cases consist mainly of security enquiries about applicants for engagement in any public service or about persons applying for remission, citizenship, pensions, licences and permits or destitution relief; locating missing persons for relatives, investigating accidents on land, air and water, and general conditions at Indian reserves, National Parks, bird sanctuaries, historic sites and other specific points.
- (b) Work of a preventive and protective nature mainly as an effort to control and educate the public in the matter of safeguarding life and property. This entails the inspection of licences, life-saving and fire-fighting equipment on small power boats, inspecting buildings (for provincial fire and safety regulations), explosive magazines, certain drug stores and hospitals, cars, trucks, buses, and various places of amusement; tending sick or injured animals; conducting anti-safe blowing and preventive service patrols and escorting mental patients or prisoners for other forces.

The volume of these two categories is up 13,545 or 7 per cent over the previous year. The largest individual increase is in Ontario, which jumped by 9,420 or 86 per cent. This is due mainly to inspections under the Canada Shipping Act.

Of the total of 207,324 cases recorded, 101,869 or 49 per cent fall in category (a) and consisted of actual investigations. The remaining 105,455 or 51 per cent were of a protective or preventive nature.

*Administrative Assistance.*—These duties are assistances given where no breach of a statute and no actual investigative or field work is necessary. They consist mainly of the collection of fees and taxes, issuing licences and permits, testing drivers and supplying information to the general public or other authorities, providing guards for customs, receiver-general, race track supervision, ticket-of-leave reporting, registering firearms, issuing certificates of character, issuing rations, recording lost and found articles, general welfare work and vital statistics amongst Eskimo and Indians. Assistances of this nature rose by 3.7 per cent or 4,762—the main increases being in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island due to sale of fishing licences.

**Table 13—Summary of Administrative Assistance**

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	Average
British Columbia.....	6,866	35,301	124,763	65,918	65,959	59,761
Alberta.....	9,580	10,797	12,761	14,867	12,537	12,108
Saskatchewan.....	2,929	2,756	3,004	3,799	3,162	3,130
Manitoba.....	2,893	1,953	1,832	1,839	2,823	2,268
Ontario.....	3,702	3,015	4,267	3,679	4,738	3,880
Quebec.....	4,112	4,841	5,186	6,407	8,334	5,776
New Brunswick.....	1,425	938	1,643	1,465	947	1,284
Nova Scotia.....	936	748	590	772	1,569	923
Prince Edward Island.....	323	415	525	759	1,874	779
Newfoundland.....	21	98	51	1,776	5,648	1,519
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territories.....	19,035	20,157	23,037	25,346	23,798	22,275
Total.....	51,822	81,019	177,659	126,627	131,389	113,703



## **Other Duties and Services**

### **Emergency Planning Branch and Special Branch**

In their respective fields the Emergency Planning Branch and Special Branch continued to keep abreast of activities.

### **Federal Government Property and Security Arrangements**

The Force, through the medium of the Canadian and British Columbia Corps of Commissionaires, continued to provide protection to seventy-six Government buildings and properties across Canada. This is a decrease of forty-seven buildings over the previous period. It is the policy that where buildings in Ottawa are occupied exclusively by one government department, the responsibility for administration of commissionaire services at such premises be transferred from the Force to the tenant department. This included all hospitals across Canada under the control of the Department of Veterans Affairs. The relationship between the Force and the two Corps of Commissionaires continued to be excellent.

Protective measures were undertaken by the Force for such distinguished visitors as Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, Admiral the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, the Right Honourable Sir Anthony Eden, the Right Honourable Selwyn Lloyd and the President of the Republic of Italy.

The Governor General's Troop continued to perform guard duties at Government House and Parliament Hill, Ottawa, and on November 16, 1955, the Troop, comprising twenty-eight members from "A" Division, was inspected by His Excellency the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, P.C., C.H., at Government House. This, the third annual inspection by the Governor General, was followed by a reception at which each member was presented to His Excellency.

### **Northern Work**

The Northwest and Yukon Territories, an area of 1,511,979 square miles with a widely scattered population of about 25,100 Indians, Eskimos and Whites, are policed by "G" Division of the Force.

The year had its historical sidelights in the North. It marked the first time that every detachment received fresh produce. It was also the first time all detachments were supplied with electric power.

What might be termed the traditionally northern conditions of service have been generally overcome in the southern portion of the Yukon Territory and at Fort Smith, Hay River and Yellowknife in the N.W.T. by the constant and rapid development of these areas and the use of modern equipment. In the more remote regions conditions of service exist as they have for many years. With radio and aircraft facilities available, however, complete isolation from one year to the next is a thing of the past.

Over one million patrol miles were covered this year, the highest on record. Of this total 59,163 miles were made by dog team, 78,405 by boat, 27,143 on foot, 53,055 by R.C.M.P. aircraft, 388,154 by motor vehicles, 362,508 by R.C.A.F. and commercial aircraft and 4,542 by snowmobile. When consideration is given to the fact that only about half of the northern detachments keep dogs, the figure for this particular mode of transportation is impressive. In the Eastern Arctic especially, travel by dogteam is accompanied by many discomforts and represents many weeks of arduous patrolling in all kinds of weather over rough terrain and jagged sea and river ice.

Though there are usually few crimes to be investigated, detachments throughout the North visited the camps and settlements in their districts, inhabited mostly by Indians and Eskimos. The administrative work in the Territories continued as in other years, particularly looking after the welfare of the Eskimo, which consists mostly of paying family allowances, issuing rations for the relief of destitute Eskimos, registering vital statistics, placing Eskimos for employment and arranging for their medical attention.

Members of the Force at Resolute Bay, Craig Harbour and Herschel Island operate trading posts for local Eskimos. The trader at these posts is nominally one of the Eskimos, and the members of the Force simply supervise the actual trading operations on behalf of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. The work involves taking in the Eskimo fur and other products such as sealskins, walrus ivory, soapstone and ivory handicrafts and, in turn, paying the Eskimo for these in suitable merchandise. This scheme has proved very successful and the natives in these districts are among the most prosperous in the Arctic.

## National Police Services

*Identification Work.*—Staffed by members of the Force who are specially trained, there are 40 identification sections operating throughout the divisions. The services of these members are made available to all police forces to gather evidence at the scenes of crimes.

The Identification Branch at Ottawa operates as a clearing house for all police forces, gaols and penitentiaries in Canada for fingerprint records, crime index data and firearms registration. A total of 177,203 fingerprints was received, an increase over the previous year of 3,513. Fingerprint identifications amounted to 59,409.

The Crime Index Section keeps an up-to-date record of the methods used by criminals and operates as a clearing house in the international exchange of fingerprints. The Fraudulent Cheque and Document Section keeps a record of all unsolved cheque cases, extortion notes, anonymous writings and crank letters. These are compared with the writings of persons who are suspected or who have been at some time convicted of writing such documents. In the last few years there has been a continual increase in the number of cases involving forged and raised cheques and money orders. This year a total of 4,385 fraudulent cheques were received with a face value of about \$450,000. There were 2,003 cheques received in the unsolved crime category and of these the authors were identified in 1,461 cases.



Table 14—Summary of Identification Work

Sections and Nature of Work	1954-55	1955-56
<i>Fingerprint Bureau "H.Q." Ottawa</i>		
Fingerprint forms received—Criminal.....	76,606	78,348
Fingerprint forms received—Non-criminal.....	97,084	99,855
Total fingerprint forms received.....	173,690	177,203
Identifications—Criminal.....	52,621	54,168
Identifications—Non-criminal.....	5,458	5,241
Active files.....	537,737	557,623
Photographs received of persons under arrest or conviction.....	29,459	29,871
<i>Scenes of Crime</i>		
Fingerprint examinations made.....	2,934	2,488
Photography evidence and scenes recorded by.....	2,552	2,716
Reproductions for physical comparisons.....	284	267
Deceased persons fingerprinted.....	68	54
Persons fingerprinted for elimination or comparison.....	3,506	13,684
Prisoners fingerprinted on criminal charges.....	4,123	4,325
Prisoners photographed.....	5,125	4,747
Latent impressions identified—criminal.....	697	295
Latent impressions identified—non-criminal.....	1,312	624
Photostats made—general.....	102,667	98,779
Photographs made—general.....	181,733	213,485
Plans drawn.....	646	629
Unidentified photographic Impressions to Ottawa for search or comparison.....	194	161
<i>Evidence Presented In Court</i>		
Fingerprint.....	90	97
Photography.....	714	675
Plan Drawing.....	239	294
Physical comparisons.....	46	59
<i>Crime Index</i>		
Known criminals added to index.....	2,621	3,723
Additional information on criminals indexed.....	1,220	1,324
Unsolved crimes reported.....	4,471	5,580
Suggested Identifications.....	3,874	4,552
Confirmed identifications.....	785	1,473
Wanted persons received for notation.....	2,843	4,037
Wanted persons identified.....	1,397	1,962
Case histories of sex offenders supplied to Penitentiaries Branch.....	138	192
<i>Fraudulent Cheque Section:</i>		
Total fraudulent cheques received.....	3,625	4,385
Received for identification.....	1,430	2,003
Identified.....	1,041	1,461
Received for indexing (authors known).....	2,195	2,382
Anonymous letters received.....	74	73
Letters identified.....	14	3
<i>Firearms Registration</i>		
Total weapons registered.....	359,324	368,822
Weapons transferred.....	7,298	8,353
Weapons destroyed.....	148	166
Enquiries involving weapons.....	6,595	6,943
Weapons identified.....	509	444
<i>Ticket of Leave</i>		
Released on Ticket of Leave during year.....	950	1,466
Total at large on licenses.....	1,389	2,014
Sentences completed under licenses.....	804	1,118
Licenses revoked for failing to live up to conditions.....	10	32
Licenses forfeited for conviction of indictable offences.....	29	46

The enforcement of the provisions of the Ticket-of-Leave Act continued to be the responsibility of the Force. This Act authorizes the Governor-in-Council, under such conditions as he may deem fit, to grant a convict a licence to be at large in Canada during all or any part of his unsatisfied sentence of imprisonment.

*Crime Detection Laboratories.*—The number of cases handled by the Laboratories at Regina and Ottawa decreased from 1,191 to 1,139 cases, this decrease being in the examination of ammunition and firearms, tool impressions and hairs and fibres. This is consistent with the overall decrease in cases under the Criminal Code. Members of the staff attended courts as witnesses 626 man days.

The Review Committee, consisting of Dr. M. Cohen and Dr. G. L. Osberg, made a survey of laboratory space requirements at Rockcliffe, Ontario, and drew attention to certain salary discrepancies. The Committee's comments and recommendations are receiving consideration. The Review Committee for the Regina Laboratory, comprising Dr. C. A. Mitchell and Dr. B. W. Currie, also made a survey and drew attention to new trends in synthetic compounds, also making recommendations in regard to staff. The Review Committee reports have proven of considerable value for future guidance.

Seminar Number Three dealing with recent advances in serology applicable in forensic work was held at Regina on May 7 and 8, 1955, being attended by a number of distinguished scientists and doctors and providing valuable data for future reference and guidance.

A series of tests to determine the effects of alcohol in varying amounts on automobile driving skill was completed at the Rockcliffe Laboratory under the direction of eminent authorities and the resulting information is being examined and correlated so that a report on the findings of the Committee may be compiled and issued.

Several new techniques were developed including nomograms written on the examination of oils, blood grouping and the alcodial scale of oxidation of alcohol in the body, the construction of an indented writing box for use by document examiners, and a refinement of the methods of determining mathematical factors involved in auto accidents.

Table 15—Work Performed by the Crime Detection Laboratories

Subject	Total	Subject	Total
Serological Examinations.....	142	Spectrographic.....	86
Toxicological Examinations.....	80	Chemical Examinations.....	105
Firearm Examinations.....	44	Physical Examinations.....	32
Bullet and Cartridge Case Examinations..	89	Writings.....	576
Shots and Powder Tests.....	23	Document Chemical Examinations.....	9
Ballistics.....	4	Document Physical Examinations.....	50
Mechanical Investigations and Applied		Photography.....	333
Physics.....	4	X-Ray Diffraction.....	31
Restoration of Serial Numbers.....	9	Infrared Spectrophotometry.....	26
Examination of Tool Impressions.....	42	*Ultra-violet Spectrophotometry.....	4
Physical Matching.....	15	Interchange of Work between Labo-	
Hair, Fibre and Textile Examinations....	61	ratories.....	6
		Cases to other Federal Laboratories....	3
		Cases to Provincial Pathologist.....	12

\*Reported for 3 months only.



## Publications

The *R.C.M.P. Gazette* circulation increased by 22 in the year with total monthly distribution being 1,384 copies. A total of 2,257,096 index cards were distributed to supplement the *Gazette*. Index cards cover such items as information on persons missing and wanted as well as details of subjects released from penitentiaries. Photographs appear on the reverse side and may be used for identification purposes. Two new sections "Cheque Passers" and "Identification News" have been included as being of proven interest to all police departments in the field.

Paid subscriptions to the *R.C.M.P. Quarterly* the official magazine of the force, increased by 417 subscribers and now total 10,654 copies. Increasing costs of publication have forced implementation of some changes but these do not detract from the content in any way. The cooperation from contributors is excellent.

The crime prevention booklet, "Crime In Your Community", was so well received that the number of copies printed fell far short of the demand. It is the intention, however, to publish a revised booklet next year covering additional subjects.

## Communications

The modernization of the mobile radio systems operated by the Force in the Prairie Provinces, begun during 1954-55, was carried farther with the completion in the Regina and Winnipeg districts. Nine sub-divisions now remain to be converted, and it is hoped to complete the project during the year 1956-57.

The police sub-division at North Battleford was supplied with a mobile radio system comprising a central control station at the sub-division headquarters, an automatic repeater station at Maidstone, and thirteen mobile radio units fitted to selected police cars. Complete radio coverage is now provided along the main highway from Lloydminster to Saskatoon.

The new radio control station which was started during the summer of 1954 at St. John's Newfoundland, was completed during the year under review and is providing a considerable extension of radio coverage to the Avalon and Burin Peninsulas.

A total of thirty-five additional police cars were equipped with radio throughout the Force with geographic distribution as follows: Ontario—9, Quebec—1, Manitoba—9, British Columbia—10, Saskatchewan—3, New Brunswick—1, Alberta—2.

In the far North small radiotelephone units were supplied for use in the police boats at Cambridge Bay, Eskimo Point and Port Harrison. These will be installed during the coming year.

## Police Dog Services

The assistance of the police service dogs was requested in 786 cases. Although this represents a 20 per cent reduction from previous statistics, it is noted that the need for the police service dog slackened considerably in winter, a fact that can no doubt be attributed to the very heavy fall of snow throughout Canada this year. The following represents a breakdown of the 786 cases and indicates an increase of 6.7 per cent in tracking criminals, a slight increase in searching for articles, and a decrease of 9 per cent in excise and liquor searches:

Tracking Criminals.....	26.7% of calls—31.4% successful.
Lost and Missing Persons...	20.3% of calls—12 % successful.
Searching for Articles.....	8.3% of calls—38.5% successful.
Excise and Liquor.....	44.7% of calls—10 % successful.



One dogmaster was returned to general police duties, and another member was trained to replace him. Two members are presently undergoing training as potential replacements.

Four dogs were struck off strength and replaced with new stock. Sixteen dogs were actively employed in the field, as indicated below, or were undergoing training at our Sydney Kennels:

British Columbia . . . . .	4	New Brunswick . . . . .	1
Alberta . . . . .	3	Nova Scotia . . . . .	2
Saskatchewan . . . . .	3	Newfoundland . . . . .	1
Manitoba . . . . .	2	In training . . . . .	7

The German Shepherd is favoured for use as a police service dog because it has proven adaptable to the requirements of the Force and, with one exception, the strength of the Section is made up of this breed.

A long-range breeding program designed to develop dogs with the disciplined aggressive qualities needed in this work has been started and four very fine young pups are ready to begin their initial training.

Of particular interest is the first case in which a police service dog of the Force was used underground. In the late afternoon of January 16, 1955, the dogmaster at Sydney kennels received a request for the police service dog to assist in finding three youths who were reported lost in an abandoned coal mine. The youths had apparently entered the coal mine in the morning of the same day and had not been seen thereafter; search parties had failed to locate them. Police Service Dog "Hap" was lowered about forty feet to the main tunnel and started searching. There were no lighting facilities in the mine and portable lamps had to be used. Bad air soon caused the lamps to go out. The many side tunnels added further difficulties to the search. "Hap" followed the main shaft for a quarter of a mile when he suddenly became interested in one of the side tunnels. Upon investigating this, the searchers found the youths huddled together completely lost and badly frightened.

## "Marine" Division Services

Ships of the "Marine" Division patrolled the East and West Coasts and the Great Lakes. Four classes of ships were operated: Commissioner Class, Fort Class Motor Launches, Detachment Class Patrol Boats, and Motor boats. At the end of the year the distribution of ships was as follows:

### Ships and Locations

Halifax, N.S.	Kingston, Ont.
R.C.M.P.S. <i>French</i> —Depot ship	Patrol Boat <i>Cutknife II</i>
R.C.M.P.S. <i>Irvine</i>	Harbour Breton, Nfld.
R.C.M.P.S. <i>MacBrien</i>	Patrol Boat <i>Burin</i>
Rimouski, P.Q.	Saint John, N.B.
Motor Launch <i>Fort Pitt</i>	Patrol Boat <i>Interceptor</i>
Grand Bank, Nfld.	Vancouver, B.C.
Motor Launch <i>Fort Walsh</i>	Patrol Boat <i>Little Bow</i>
Halifax, N.S.	Zeballos, B.C.
Patrol Boat <i>Big Bend</i>	Patrol Boat 1
Patrol Boat <i>Willow Bunch</i>	Westview, B.C.
North Sydney, N.S.	Patrol Boat 2
Patrol Boat <i>Brule</i>	Ganges, B.C.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Patrol Boat 6
Patrol Boat <i>Carnduff</i>	Campbell River, B.C.
	Patrol Boat 9



Ships and Locations—*Conc.*

Sarnia, Ont.	Port Alice, B.C.
Patrol Boat <i>Cutknife</i>	Patrol Boat 10
Bagotville, P.Q.	Prince Rupert, B.C.
Patrol Boat <i>Grenfell</i>	Patrol Boat 15
Montreal, P.Q.	Port Alberni, B.C.
Patrol Boat <i>Moosomin</i>	Patrol Boat 16
Toronto, Ont.	Ocean Falls, B.C.
Patrol Boat <i>Shaunavon</i>	Patrol Boat 17
Yarmouth, N.S.	Kenora, Ont.
Patrol Boat <i>Slideout</i>	Motor Boat <i>Kenora</i>
Windsor, Ont.	Fort Frances, Ont.
Patrol Boat <i>Tagish</i>	Motor Boat <i>Fort Frances</i>
Patrol Boat <i>Chilcoot II</i>	

The decision last year to transfer the "Marine" Division Headquarters from Halifax to Ottawa achieved its object of allowing a far better control of ships and personnel.

Commissioner Class Ships *Irvine* and *MacBrien*, working out of Halifax, ranged along the Quebec, Maritime and Newfoundland coastal waters and as far North as Labrador and Hudson Bay transferring personnel and stores to the more remote detachments, aiding vessels in distress, and providing other vital services. They logged a combined 33,748 miles.

In September R.C.M.P.S. *Irvine*, with R.C.M.P. Patrol Boat *Slideout*, attended the Nova Scotia Fisheries Exhibition at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia. The crew of these ships acted with the local authorities in controlling traffic and crowds during the water sport program along the waterfront. The *Irvine* was dressed overall from colours to sunset with gangway open for inspection of the ship by the public.

In June the *MacBrien* assisted officials of the Dominion Wildlife Branch in their survey of the bird sanctuaries along the North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Seven Islands and Badore Bay.

The *MacBrien* also provided transportation for members of the Indian Health Services Branch of the Department of National Health and Welfare, who carried out a T.B. survey during July and August among the natives living along the coast of Northern Quebec on Hudson Strait and Hudson Bay. The *MacBrien* acted as the mother ship for the survey party which used peterhead boats to visit the various camps and settlements. During this trip the weather and ice conditions encountered were bad. At Cape Manvers, Labrador, the *MacBrien* had to lay over for nine days due to heavily packed ice before proceeding North. With thirty-three Eskimos being brought out for hospitalization on board, living conditions for a time became strained. All patients could not be quartered in the minesweeping flat, and a canvas tent had to be put up on the after-deck. Water and other provisions were rationed, a necessity that was accepted cheerfully by everyone. The condition was relieved when the C.G.S. *Cornwallis* was contacted and took aboard some of the Eskimos and, later, when thirteen others were landed at Goose Bay. The patrol lasted forty-eight days and covered 4891.1 miles.

R.C.M.P. Motor Launch *Fort Pitt*, on command to "C" Division, carried out duties along the St. Lawrence River. She patrolled the North Shore as far East as Havre St. Pierre. A considerable part of the season was spent at the port of Bagotville, P.Q., by the *Fort Pitt* in searching seagoing vessels arriving from foreign ports to unload cargoes of bauxite. Approximately 203 searches of seagoing ships were made, which resulted in seizures amounting to 55,410 cigarettes and 387 quarts of spirits. The presence of an R.C.M.P. Ship at this port has done much in the past few years to lessen smuggling activities.



The Motor Launch *Fort Walsh*, on command to "B" Division, operated out of Grand Bank, Newfoundland. Patrols concentrated in the area of the French Islands of St. Pierre et Miquelon and the southern coast of Newfoundland, from Argentia to Port-aux-Basques. The services of this ship were made good use of in assisting local detachments on various duties and transporting mental patients and prisoners from outports to Argentia for passage to St. John's, Newfoundland. In August the *Fort Walsh* picked up a seriously ill woman from an isolated port in Fortune Bay and navigating through narrow, hazardous channels at night through thick fog with the aid of radar, brought her outside for emergency treatment.

Detachment Class Patrol Boats stationed on the East Coast and the Great Lakes logged a combined 46,276 miles on marine enforcement and preventive duties. On the Great Lakes 791 inspections under the Canada Shipping Act and 1,000 searches under the Migratory Birds Convention Act were carried out. Forty-five merchant vessels were searched under the Customs Act. Customs officials report an increase in the number of small pleasure craft checking inward and outward at ports between Canada and the United States and a greater number registered as required, which would indicate that the warnings given by the Force are proving effective. At the port of Windsor, Ontario, about 2,350 boats were licensed, and in the areas of Amherstburg, Lasalle, Windsor and Belle River, 12,962 pleasure craft checked inward and outward, an increase over last year of some 5,700.

Attention was given to the larger and faster vessels whose wash can be dangerous to small boats and can do considerable damage to the shoreline and to boats tied up alongside wharves. Co-operation was extended whenever possible to local police searching for ships overdue or in distress, and in dragging operations. Numerous regattas and marine parades were policed, including the Canadian National Exhibition Swim at Niagara-on-the-Lake and Toronto.

Patrol Boats operating along the West Coast logged a combined mileage of 55,115 miles and were closely allied with the land force in checking infractions of the Canada Shipping and Indian Acts, and Criminal Code, also assisting in maintaining law and order on Indian reservations, and visiting isolated fishery stations and lumber mills.

Following the construction program outlined in last year's report three new ships were accepted and placed into operation. The *Interceptor*, a sixty-five foot Patrol Boat of wooden construction, works out of Saint John, New Brunswick. *Cutknife II*, a forty-nine foot Patrol Boat also of wooden construction, is located at Kingston, Ontario, and the forty-eight foot single screw diesel Patrol Boat, the *Burin*, operates from the port of Harbour Breton, Newfoundland.

The *Victoria*, a ninety-two foot Patrol Boat of steel construction, was launched at Victoria in December. When fully completed she will be stationed at Victoria. Contracts have been awarded for the construction of a 165 foot ship of steel construction to replace the Commissioner class ship *MacBrien*, and for another forty-nine foot vessel.

The object of the program is to equip the Force with ships capable of giving the best all-round performance in the waters in which they are to operate.



## **“Air” Division Services**

At the end of the year ten detachments with operational aircraft and one training aircraft were in use by the “Air” Division. The only change involved the replacement of the Regina-based Stinson with a De Havilland “Beaver” and the transferring of the Stinson to Ottawa, where it is being used as a trainer. The Cornell trainer, having become obsolete, was turned over to Crown Assets for disposal.

The distribution of detachments and aircraft remains basically the same and is as follows:—

<i>Detachment</i>	<i>Aircraft</i>
Ottawa	Beechcraft & Stinson
Regina	D. H. Beaver
Edmonton	Beechcraft
Patricia Bay	Grumman Goose
Winnipeg	D. H. Beaver
Vancouver	D. H. Beaver
Fort Smith	Norseman
Prince Albert	D. H. Beaver
St. John's	D. H. Beaver
Churchill	D. H. Otter

A total of 6,402 hours were flown by the Division during which 635,403 air miles were logged on patrols and 1,210,415 passenger miles flown. In addition, a considerable amount of police freight was carried to remotely situated detachments. These aircraft, strategically based to best serve the land force in their hinterland duties, continued to assist in many of the various obligations for which the Force is responsible and carried out the usual complement of mercy and rescue flights. The new air detachment at Churchill has proven its worth and much assistance has been rendered in relation to Eskimo welfare in the Eastern Arctic by the DHC3 “Otter” aircraft based there. Over 600 flying hours were spent in the barren lands in the interests of the Eskimo, transporting R.C.M. Police and members of the Departments of Northern Affairs and National Health and Welfare to and from native camps. Patrols were made carrying X-ray survey parties, freighting relief supplies to destitute bands, conveying sick and injured to and from hospitals, and flying Eskimos from their camps to the X-ray centres and return.

An active training program for pilots and engineers continues to ensure the high standard of operations and maintenance. There were no flying accidents involving personal injury or loss of aircraft this year.

## Administration

*Strength.*—The total strength of the Force on March 31, 1956, was six thousand, three hundred and twenty-four, made up of the following classes of personnel:

(1) *Uniform Strength:*

Officers .....	144	
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables	4,425	
	<hr/>	4,569
Special Constables .....	362	
Civilians .....	481	
	<hr/>	843

(2) *Civil Servants:*

Permanent .....	149	
Temporary .....	763	
	<hr/>	912
 Total .....		<hr/> 6,324

This is a net decrease from last year of 2. There was an increase of 70 uniformed members, a decrease of 30 special constables, 4 employed civilians and 38 civil servants. The Reserve Force stands at 311, an increase of 12.

Recruiting was maintained at a consistent pace. There were 416 recruits engaged from a total of 799 applicants interviewed by personnel officers. This was an increase of 138 recruits over last year's total of 278. Twenty former members were re-engaged.

During the year 2 commissioned officers, 94 non-commissioned officers, 15 constables and 5 special constables were retired to pension. One officer, 3 non-commissioned officers and 4 constables died.

Promotions affecting commissioned ranks took place as follows: 2 superintendants promoted to acting assistant commissioner, 1 acting superintendent promoted to superintendent, 2 inspectors promoted to superintendent, 1 inspector promoted to acting superintendent, 11 sub-inspectors promoted to inspector and 14 non-commissioned officers promoted to sub-inspector.

A recapitulation of the strength of the Force will be found in Table 16.

*Horses and Sleigh Dogs.*—There are 207 horses, 61 at "N" Division, 71 at "Depot" Division, and 75 at the breeding station at Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan. This is an increase of 8 over last year's total. There are 283 sleigh dogs for use in the northern areas.

*Pay.*—There was no change in the pay of uniformed members. Table 17 shows the existing rates of pay.



Table 16—Strength Recapitulation by Divisions and Provinces

	Commissioner	D/Commis- sioner	A/Commis- sioner	Superintendents	Inspectors	S/Inspectors	C/S/Major	Staff Sergeant	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Snow Sedans	Ships	
"HQ" Division, Ont.	1	2	5	8	24	10	...	24	62	106	186	33	136	597	...	1	...	...	5	2	3	...	...	7
"B" Division, Nfld.	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	5	10	23	130	1	5	178	...	...	...	...	37	3	3	...	...	...
"L" Division, P.E.I.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	8	35	...	2	50	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	
"H" Division, N.S.	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	8	16	37	157	6	14	243	...	9	...	...	94	1	16	...	...	
"J" Division, N.B.	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	6	8	42	128	7	14	210	...	1	...	...	74	5	17	...	...	
"C" Division, Que.	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	6	14	54	184	30	31	326	...	...	...	...	90	3	...	...	...	
"N" Division, Ont.	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	4	14	136	10	43	213	...	...	...	...	8	5	...	...	...	
"A" Division, Ont.	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	6	14	37	215	10	21	308	...	...	...	...	55	2	7	...	...	
"O" Division, Ont.	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	5	17	39	129	12	20	228	...	...	...	...	68	1	1	...	...	
"D" Division, Man.	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	10	23	69	220	14	30	373	...	2	...	...	119	9	5	...	...	
"Dpt" Division, Sask.	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	4	10	19	154	19	59	269	...	...	...	...	10	7	...	...	...	
"F" Division, Sask.	...	...	1	...	5	1	...	14	29	82	297	8	12	450	...	...	...	...	166	6	1	...	...	
"K" Division, Alta.	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	13	31	93	371	25	37	580	...	...	...	...	192	11	11	...	...	
"E" Division, B.C.	...	...	1	...	12	3	...	31	48	138	660	27	52	975	...	...	...	...	255	28	10	...	...	
"G" Division, N.W. Territories.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
N.W. Territories.	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	2	23	67	27	3	128	...	...	261	...	4	5	...	...	16	
Yukon Territory.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	6	33	2	1	46	...	...	22	...	10	5	...	...	11	
"Marine" Division.	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	10	10	25	35	118	...	203	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	30	
"Air" Division.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	3	6	3	13	1	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Totals.....	1	2	11	26	83	21	...	158	306	821	3,140	362	481	5,412	207	23	283	12	1,206	94	74	6	72	
"Headquarters" Staff.	1	2	4	7	15	7	...	22	55	91	149	30	130	513	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	
Newfoundland.	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	5	11	23	130	4	5	183	...	1	...	...	37	3	...	...	...	
Prince Edward Island.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	8	35	...	2	50	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	
Nova Scotia.	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	17	22	52	184	106	14	404	...	9	...	...	95	2	16	...	...	
New Brunswick.	...	...	...	1	6	1	...	6	9	43	130	10	14	218	...	1	...	...	74	5	17	...	...	
Quebec.	...	...	...	2	5	1	...	6	14	59	196	33	31	347	...	...	...	...	90	3	...	...	...	
Ontario.	...	...	1	...	11	1	...	21	37	98	491	39	85	789	...	...	...	...	135	8	...	...	...	
Manitoba.	...	...	1	...	5	1	...	11	23	67	217	14	30	370	...	...	...	...	115	9	...	...	...	
Saskatchewan.	...	...	1	...	8	3	...	20	43	106	458	29	77	747	...	...	...	...	176	13	...	...	...	
Alberta.	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	14	31	95	371	27	37	586	...	...	...	...	192	11	...	...	...	
British Columbia.	...	...	1	...	13	3	...	33	51	145	663	39	52	1,003	...	...	...	...	255	28	...	...	...	
Northwest Territories.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	19	59	26	3	113	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	
Yukon Territory.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	6	32	2	1	45	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	
On Command—Spl. Duty Abroad.	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	9	25	3	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Totals.....	1	2	11	26	83	21	...	158	306	821	3,140	362	481	5,412	207	23	283	12	1,206	94	74	6	72	

Table 17—Rates of Pay at March 31, 1956

Rank and Grades	Pay per Month		Scale per Annum	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Commissioner.....	1,458	33	17,500	00
Deputy Commissioner.....	1,000	00	12,000	00
Assistant Commissioner.....	770	00	9,240	00
Superintendent (1st year).....	616	00	7,392	00
Superintendent (2nd year).....	643	00	7,716	00
Superintendent (3rd year).....	671	00	8,052	00
Inspector (1st year).....	539	00	6,468	00
Inspector (2nd year).....	566	00	6,792	00
Inspector (3rd year).....	594	00	7,128	00
Sub-Inspector.....	517	00	6,204	00
Corps Sergeant-Major.....	443	00	5,316	00
Sergeant-Major and Staff Sergeant upon promotion or appointment to acting rank.....	408	00	4,896	00
Sergeant-Major and Staff Sergeant upon confirmation in rank.....	418	00	5,016	00
Sergeant-Major and Staff Sergeant upon completion of one year of service in confirmed rank.....	428	00	5,136	00
Sergeant upon promotion or appointment to acting rank.....	369	00	4,428	00
Sergeant upon confirmation in rank.....	379	00	4,548	00
Sergeant upon completion of one year of service in confirmed rank.....	389	00	4,668	00
Corporal upon promotion or appointment to acting rank.....	335	00	4,020	00
Corporal upon confirmation in rank.....	347	00	4,164	00
Constable 1st Class (6th year) (Discretionary).....	320	00	3,840	00
Constable 1st Class (5th year).....	310	00	3,720	00
Constable 1st Class (4th year).....	290	00	3,480	00
Constable 1st Class (3rd year).....	280	00	3,360	00
Constable 1st Class (2nd year).....	266	00	3,192	00
Constable 1st Class (1st year).....	254	00	3,048	00
Constable 2nd Class.....	230	00	2,760	00
Constable 3rd Class.....	203	00	2,436	00
Special Constables and Civilians (Under Part VII of the R.C.M.P. Act)...	At rates authorized by the Minister.			

*Discipline.*—A high level of discipline was constantly striven for. A few breaches of the Force's regulations occurred and were appropriately dealt with. On December 22, 1955, the Supreme Court of Canada handed down its decision in the appeal case entitled, "The Queen and Archer v. White", which upheld the validity of disciplinary measures taken by officers of the Force acting under the provisions of Section 31 of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.

*Insurance.*—The Group Insurance Plan, which came into effect January 1, 1953, now has an enrolment of 3,722—an increase of 360. Ninety-four per cent of the recruits engaged in the Force since April 1, 1955, have applied to take advantage of this group insurance coverage. Six claims were paid. While, unfortunately, quite a number of death claims have been paid since the inception of the plan, the experience has been satisfactory enough to allow for an increase of 10 per cent in the face value of the policies, effective October 1, 1955. The plan was also extended to include special constables now on strength, who are designated under Part V of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act. The amount of insurance allowed for a designated special constable is the same as that allowed constables of the Force.

*Health.*—A decrease of 10.01 per cent occurred in the number of days lost through sickness and accident. The Department of Veterans Affairs continues to look after the Force's medical, dental and hospital requirements in a satisfactory manner.



*Bands.*—The Force's two bands at Ottawa and Regina have a combined authorized strength of 83 and at the present time are under establishment. A total of 120 public appearances were made, 22 by the 2 dance orchestras.

Seven concerts of the thirteenth annual summer series were presented by the Ottawa Band on the steps of the Supreme Court Building in Ottawa. During August the Ottawa Band toured southwestern Ontario, visiting 18 centres. Everywhere the Band was greeted by large and enthusiastic audiences.

Although lacking in number of performers the Regina Band made many appearances. It took an active part in the Saskatchewan Golden Jubilee celebrations and was guest band at Williston, North Dakota's Annual Band Festival.

Three members of the bands are attending a seven-month course at the Toronto Conservatory of Music to further their musical training.

An extensive recruiting campaign was carried out in Canada with discouraging results, and as there is still an urgent need for proficient musicians, an advertising campaign is to be undertaken in Great Britain.

Both bands are operating as well as can be expected for part-time units. The personnel problem, however, is causing some concern and suitable performers should be engaged soon to replace senior members who are to be released from band duties.

*Training.*—The following is a recapitulation of the over-all training for the fiscal year 1955-56. Included are training classes which were attended on a divisional level:

#### *Regular Training*

Recruits in training on April 1, 1955 .....	232
Recruits commencing training during the fiscal year 1955-56 .....	361
Recruits posted to field duty during the fiscal year ....	359
Recruits discharged .....	33
Recruits in training on March 31, 1956 .....	201
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>593</b>
Advanced training of in-service members .....	177
Canadian Police College graduates .....	90
Marine Refresher Classes .....	59
Equitation Class .....	29

#### *Training—Divisional Level*

Motorcycle Training .....	27
Preventive Service .....	30
Special Branch .....	29
Traffic Training .....	38
Advanced Training .....	86

*Specialized Training*

Identification Branch training .....	25
Special Branch training .....	22
Personnel Officers Indoctrination Course .....	14
Preventive Service training (Sen. N.C.O.'s) .....	14
Fire Prevention .....	2
Traffic Law (Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., U.S.A.) .....	1
Traffic Control .....	40
Traffic Seminar .....	10
Familiarization Course for Northern Volunteers .....	21
Survival Training .....	3
Training of Instructors in Methods of Teaching .....	7
Ski and Winter Rescue School .....	5
Search and Rescue Training School .....	4
P.T. Course (Camp Borden) .....	1
Firearms (Camp Borden) .....	1
Cypher Training .....	23
Counter-Sabotage Course (Camp Borden) .....	2
Radio Communications .....	4
Senior Administration Course .....	1
Junior Administration Course .....	1

*University Training**(a) Full-time attendance*

Law .....	4
Commerce .....	2
Science .....	2

*(b) Night classes*

Science .....	7
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The beginning of the 1956-57 fiscal year found 201 new members undergoing recruit training at the two training Divisions. There were also 50 members attending advanced training classes and 12 receiving specialized training. The training program has now been arranged so that all recruits receive equitation. It was also possible to provide equitation for 29 in-service personnel who had not received this training as recruits.

Three Canadian Police College classes were held. Included among the candidates were six officers from the police services of Pakistan and Indonesia, attending under the sponsorship of the Colombo Plan.

The changes mentioned in last year's report in the program of the Canadian Police College have been implemented, and a very concentrated ten-week course is now offered in advanced police practices. In fact, the innovations have been so well received that they have been introduced, with some modification, at the refresher level of training. The study of current affairs at all levels of instruction has proven to be a very popular addition to the training curriculum.

The recruit training program of the Force seems adequate for present requirements, and new changes have been made.



The squad leader system was adopted as a permanent feature at the training Divisions. A better-than-average recruit is selected from each graduating class and remains at the training Division for three or four months to act as squad leader for a new group of recruits beginning their basic training. The squad leader acts as counsellor, disciplinarian and recreational organizer, and assists members with individual study problems. This experiment has proven most successful not only to the individual recruit but also to the squad leader selected, since it gives him an opportunity to develop and display leadership qualities.

Although it is hoped to institute the program through which recruits will receive practical field experience between Parts I and II training, the manpower problem still poses the major obstacle to such an experiment.

In the field of specialized training certain selected students are undertaking full-time university studies in law, commerce and science in a number of leading Canadian universities. Advantage has also been taken of the excellent facilities offered by the Royal Canadian Air Force at Trenton, which provided 7 members of our training staff with special instruction in teaching techniques.

Key personnel are being sent to the Traffic Institute conducted by Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A. It is hoped to provide a competent and qualified nucleus of traffic experts to cope with growing traffic problems. Training courses at patrolman level are being held in both Eastern and Western Canada.

A small group of men, stationed in the mountain area of Alberta and British Columbia, were privileged in attending the Ski and Mountain Rescue School, conducted by the National Parks Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

One thousand, four hundred and fourteen regular members, 35 special constables, and 14 reserve constables qualified for their revolver marksmanship badges. Rifle marksmanship badges were obtained by 813 regular members, 1 special constable and 4 reserve constables.

The MacBrien Shield, awarded to the Division obtaining the highest average score in the annual revolver practice, was won by "D" Division with an average score of 174.35. Twenty-two regular members and 1 special constable obtained a perfect score of 200 and qualified for the shootoff to determine the winner of the Connaught Cup, which is presented each year to the member making the highest score in the revolver classification course. Cst. G. W. K. King won the Minto Cup for the best shot among recruits. Cst. E. A. Bonderud obtained the highest rifle score in the Force and is entitled to wear the gold rifles badge surmounted by a five-pointed star. Sgt. J. H. Blais recorded the highest score in the grand aggregate among R.C.M.P. non-commissioned officers and constables competing at the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Annual Prize Meet, 1955, and is entitled to wear the gold rifles badge surmounted by a crown.

The standard of marksmanship, both handgun and rifle, has been steadily rising in the past decade and now stands at its highest peak. Every member has ample opportunity to become proficient in the proper use of firearms and those not up to standard are given supplementary training. Interest and, to some extent, the progress of the Force in this field can be measured by the many successes achieved in the national and provincial matches. Over forty members of the Force attended the Annual Prize Meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association in August, 1955. Three members, Insp. J. A. Young, of "H" Division, Sgt. E. C. Armstrong of "HQ" Division and Sgt. J. H. Blais of



"C" Division, shot with the Canadian Rifle Team at the National Rifle Association Meet at Bisley, England, in 1955. Two members will be shooting on this Team in 1956—Insp. J. A. Young, of "H" Division, and Cst. J. Saunders, of "A" Division. Sgt. J. H. Blais again qualified for the Team in 1956 but will be unable to attend for reasons of health.

Cpl. J. R. Zavitz, of "N" Division, won the Canadian Closed Pistol championship at the National Handgun Matches sponsored jointly by the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association and Canadian Civilian Association of Marksmen and has had signal success at many other competitions.

*Honours, Awards and Commendations.*—The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal was awarded to 69 members, 3 officers, 51 non-commissioned officers and constables and 15 ex-members.

In consideration for further long and faithful service by members who have been awarded the Long Service Medal, a bronze, silver or gold clasp and star of corresponding metal has been approved by Order-in-Council and will be awarded to serving members and ex-members who have twenty-five, thirty or thirty-five years of satisfactory qualifying service.

Training in First Aid has received a tremendous stimulus throughout the Force and a total of 1,518 awards were received. This figure is exactly double the number of awards received last fall. Eighty-one classes were held. Twenty members qualified for their instructor's certificate and applications have been received for an additional 19.

In recognition of their contribution to First Aid work, the following members were admitted to the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem: As Officer Brother—A/Comm'r C. E. Rivett-Carnac; as Serving Brother—A/S/Sgt. M. B. Sharp and Cpl. S. J. Leach of "F" Division, Cpl. G. K. Sargent and Cst. A. P. Wight of "G" Division and Cst. T. W. Foster of "E" Division.

Cpl. D. H. Pye, of "E" Division, was awarded the bronze medal of the Royal Canadian Humane Association for bravery and perseverance in the rescue from drowning in the Arrowhead Lake, B.C., of Robert Lorne McGilvray.

The Commissioner's personal commendation was extended to the under-mentioned members of the Force:—

Cst. E. G. Blizzard and 2/Cst. L. R. Norman, for their courage and devotion to duty without thought of personal safety in effecting the arrest of an armed civilian at Milton, N.S., on April 17, 1955.

Cst. C. M. Brown and Cst. J. E. O. Latour, of "E" Division, for the courage and resourcefulness they displayed in effecting the arrest of a juvenile who intended to commit suicide at Trail, B.C., on June 10, 1955.

Cst. C. T. Ingalls, of "D" Division, for the initiative and fortitude displayed in saving Beverley MacKenzie from drowning in the Whitemud River at Gladstone, Man., on June 13, 1955.

Reserve Constable N. Stromiloff, of "E" Division, for his determination and disregard for his own safety when making his way to the second floor of a burning building in Richmond, B.C., during the early morning of July 18, 1955, and removing to safety Mrs. Carol Pattison.

Cpl. E. A. Rose for courage and resourcefulness displayed at Gander, Newfoundland, on September 25, 1955, in effecting the arrest of an armed airman who had threatened to shoot anyone attempting to take him into custody.



## Supply

*General Supplies and Equipment.*—The procurement of clothing, kit and general supplies throughout the year has been satisfactory. Mention was made in previous reports of the revolving fund which was established to facilitate the purchase of materials for sale by the Force to manufacturers to be used in making up articles of uniform required. There have been no difficulties encountered in the operation of this fund. It has eliminated many of the problems in obtaining materials to be supplied to contractors.

A total of 24 additional units of passenger cars and motorcycles were purchased at an average net cost of \$2,073.48 each and 443 replacement units were procured at an average net cost of \$1,362.32 each.

The turn-in mileage of the cars replaced decreased and averaged 64,201 miles compared to 69,940 the previous fiscal year. With the Government policy of allowing replacements at 60,000 miles it was found advantageous to replace those vehicles which would otherwise require expensive repairs.

The service obtained from the cars operated by the Force has been entirely satisfactory.

The matter of replacing the very old typewriters in use throughout the Force has continued. During the year approximately 400 old machines were replaced, mostly in the Western Divisions. It is estimated that it will be necessary to replace another 400 during the fiscal year 1956-57 after which only normal scale replacements will be necessary. The general condition of typewriters throughout the Force is becoming good, because of the accelerated program of recent years. Owing to increase of duties a slight increase in the number of machines on distribution will be necessary.

Books and publications, directories, etc., have been arranged for. The supply of these items by the Queen's Printer has been discontinued with the exception of government publications.

All Divisions have now been equipped with the new Smith and Wesson .38 special military and police revolver, which is considered very satisfactory.

*Uniform.*—The new regimental parka, which was mentioned last year, has been manufactured in quantity and is on distribution to "G" Division personnel together with other selected personnel on specialized duties. Reports so far indicate it is serving satisfactorily a need that has been long outstanding.

*Quarters.*—The sum of \$3,207,394 was voted for new construction during 1955-56 but only approximately 40 per cent of the building program planned was completed by the end of the fiscal year.

The inability to complete the scheduled program was due to several factors such as the decision to discard the standard type detachment building plan and seek a new one, adverse weather conditions throughout the fall and winter period, and the inability of suppliers to deliver structural steel, particularly at Regina, Edmonton and Lethbridge.

Considerable attention has been focused on the matter of providing a design for standard detachment quarters which would more fully meet the requirements than the former standard one which has now been discarded.



A new layout has been adopted and the Department of Public Works has been requested to prepare plans, specifications and tenders for 23 detachment buildings to be constructed during the fiscal year 1956-57.

Officers' quarters were constructed at three points during the year. They were built to C.M.H.C. plan Number 510 but have been the subject of revision because of certain faults. It has been decided to use C.M.H.C plans 515 and 610 for standard Officers' quarters in future.

Contracts were let at Regina for the construction of a new Division mess cafeteria, "B" Block, combined feed storage and implement storage building, and some work was undertaken in the renovation of the central heating plant.

Some work has also been done on the cafeteria building but the inability to obtain structural steel has seriously delayed the project. Very little work has been done on the construction of the new "B" Block. Most of the activity has been confined to demolition of the old building and the acquisition of materials for the new project.

A site selection was made and the survey completed for the construction of N.C.O.'s quarters at Rockcliffe. The contract for this building was let in March 1956.

New construction projects started during the previous fiscal year were completed in 1955-56 at Burgeo, Nfld., Fredericton and Campbellton, N.B., Russell, Man., and Broadview, Sask.

New construction projects were started and completed at Cambridge Bay, Liard, Sachs Harbour, Resolution and Norman, N.W.T., Fort Chimo, P.Q., Sydney and Liverpool, N.S., Souris, P.E.I. Fredericton, N.B., and Cumberland House, Sask.

Fifteen projects were started and are still under construction. These are at Harbour Breton, Ferryland, Fogo, Harbour Grace, Grand Falls (4 units), Nfld., Cape Christian, N.W.T., Moncton, N.B., Onion Lake, Sask., Edmonton, Lethbridge and Peace River, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C.

Contracts were let for new detachment quarters at Battle Harbour, Cartwright, Hopedale and Nain on the Labrador Coast and at Haines Junction, Y.T., also for married quarters at Yellowknife, Y.T. Buildings were purchased for detachment quarters at Lac du Bonnet, Man., and Cutknife, Sask.

Twenty-three building sites were acquired while selection was undertaken at seven other points.

Detachment and other building projects were deferred for plan preparation at Fort Smith, N.W.T., Burns Lake, B.C., Estevan and Blaine Lake, Sask., and Amherst and New Glasgow, N.S.

Minor type projects were completed at 19 points. The Chorley Park property at Toronto, which was acquired at the beginning of the year, was re-assessed to determine its suitability for our "O" Division Headquarters. After careful consideration it was decided that the property was unsuitable for this purpose and arrangements were made to have it handed over to the Department of Public Works on April 1, 1956.

Plans are being considered to meet the requirements for the Division Headquarters at Toronto but for the time being it will continue in its present accommodation.

The bulk of quarters are still procured on a rental basis. There was an increase in expenditure for this purpose of slightly over \$21,000. This increase was caused by the opening of new detachments, bettering of some detachment quarters at increased rental, and a slight increase in general rental costs.

Fire Damage was sustained at Port Hardy, B.C. on March 10, 1956. The R.C.M.P. office and cell in the Department of Public Works building on the Government Wharf at Port Hardy were completely destroyed by fire. The fire originated in the loft of the building as a result of faulty wiring.



## Conclusion

I am pleased to report that there has been a good flow of recruits and if the trend noticeable at the end of the year continues we may once more have to set up a "waiting list", a situation we have not enjoyed since the 1930s.

Aside from a training increment large enough to take care of normal wastage replacement, I have now been allowed a small operational increment, totalling 171, designed to take care of seasonal and emergency duties and to provide a measure of relief against sickness and leave.

Some substantial progress has been made in preparing a draft revision of the R.C.M. Police Act but it was not possible to complete the work in time to have it presented to the 1956 Session of Parliament. Instead some minor but badly needed amendments were put forward, while work on the over-all revision proceeds.

With your approval plans are under way for the training and presentation of a Musical Ride in 1956. There has been a noticeable demand for the Ride in the Maritime Provinces and in British Columbia but, because of the cost of transportation, Horse Shows and Agricultural Fairs anxious to sponsor this feature in these areas have been unable to do so. Accordingly we have once more accepted a series of engagements in Ontario, Quebec and the eastern United States.

In July I visited a number of detachments and posts in Alberta and Saskatchewan. I also took part in the opening ceremonies at the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede and the Battleford Jubilee celebrations, both places with which the Force has had a long and historic association.

In August and early September I attended the summer session of the Northwest Territories Council at Fort Smith, and later in September the annual convention of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police at Charlottetown.

The R.C.M. Police continue to represent Canada on the International Criminal Police Commission and an officer attended the annual conference at Istanbul, Turkey, in September. The Force was also represented at the annual meeting of the International Association of Chiefs of Police at Philadelphia, as well as at several regional meetings of that Association. The International Criminal Police Commission, with a Secretariat in Paris, has a limited national representation from almost all nations except those in the Soviet bloc, while the International Association of Chiefs of Police has a membership open to all Police Chiefs and a collective body composed predominantly of United States police officials.

Our construction program which was practically dormant from 1939 to 1949 is now moving ahead satisfactorily and overtaking the backlog of priority requirements. The general plan is to provide specially designed police buildings at all points where rentals are unsatisfactory or uneconomical. We are also providing a limited amount of separate married accommodation at those places where suitable housing is unobtainable at reasonable rental rates.

I should like once more to refer to the healthy cooperation between police forces which is found in Canada and to thank our friends in other forces for the help they have given us throughout the year. I also thank the many officials of other Government departments and agencies, federal, provincial

and municipal, for their ready assistance in the many problems we have taken up with them. In particular I should mention Deputy Attorneys-General and their staff in those provinces where we are under contract.

To members of the Force and civilian employees for their cheerful and capable attention to the many arduous and exacting duties which faced them during the year I express my sincere thanks.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. H. NICHOLSON,  
*Commissioner.*



## Appendices

A—Detachments and Municipalities policed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as of March 31, 1956.

B—Classified Summary of Offences Investigated by R.C.M.P. under the Federal Statutes.

### Appendix A

#### List of Detachments and Municipalities policed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as at March 31, 1956.

##### Ontario

##### “A” Division

Headquarters: *Ottawa*

Sub-Divisions: *North Bay*  
*Ottawa*

##### *Detachments*

Amos  
Brockville  
Cornwall  
Hearst  
Kirkland Lake  
Kingston

Manitowaning  
Maniwaki  
Moose Factory  
North Bay  
Noranda  
Parry Sound

Ottawa Town Station  
Pembroke  
Sault Ste. Marie  
South Porcupine  
Sudbury  
Val D'Or

##### Newfoundland

##### “B” Division

Headquarters: *St. John's*

Sub-Divisions: *Corner Brook*  
*St. John's*

##### *Detachments*

Baie Verte  
Battle Harbour  
Bell Island  
Bonavista  
Bonne Bay  
Botwood  
Buchans  
Burgoe  
Burin  
Cartwright  
Channel  
Clareville  
Corner Brook

Deer Lake  
Fogo  
Ferryland  
Gander  
Glovertown  
Goose Bay  
Grand Bank  
Grand Falls  
Hampden  
Harbour Breton  
Harbour Grace  
Hopedale  
Lewisporte

Nain  
Placentia  
Port Saunders  
Red Bay  
Springdale  
St. Anthony  
Stephenville  
Stephenville Crossing  
St. George's  
St. John's  
St. Lawrence  
Twillingate  
Whitbourne

## Quebec "C" Division

**Headquarters:** *Montreal*

**Sub-Divisions:** *Montreal*  
*Quebec*

### *Detachments*

Bedford  
Bersimis  
Camp Valcartier  
Carlton  
Caughnawaga  
Chicoutimi  
Coaticook  
Drummondville  
Granby  
Hemmingford

Huntingdon  
Joliette  
Knowlton  
Lacolle  
Megantic  
Montmagny  
Quebec  
Rimouski  
Riviere-du-Loup  
Roberval

Rock Island  
St. Georges de Beauce  
St. Jean  
St. Jerome  
Seven Islands  
Sherbrooke  
St. Regis  
Three Rivers  
Valleyfield

## Manitoba "D" Division

**Headquarters:** *Winnipeg*

**Sub-Divisions:** *Brandon*  
*Dauphin*  
*Winnipeg*  
*Winnipeg City*

### *Detachments*

Amaranth  
Arborg  
Ashern  
Beausejour  
Berens River  
Bisset  
Boissevain  
Brandon  
Camp Shilo  
Carberry  
Carman  
Charleswood  
Churchill  
Crystal City  
Dauphin  
Deloraine  
Elphinstone  
Emerson  
Ethelbert  
Flin Flon  
Fort Frances, Ont.  
Fort Garry  
Fort William, Ont.

Gimli  
Gladstone  
Gretna  
Hamiota  
Headingly  
Hodgson  
Kenora, Ont.  
Killarney  
Lac du Bonnet  
Lynn Lake  
Manitou  
McCreary  
Melita  
Minnedosa  
Morden  
Morris  
Nipigon, Ont.  
Norway House  
Oakbank  
Oak Point  
Portage la Prairie  
Reston  
Roblin

Rosburn  
Russell  
St. Rose du Lac  
Selkirk  
Shoal Lake  
Snow Lake  
Souris  
Sprague  
Steinbach  
Stonewall  
Swan River  
Teulon  
The Pas  
Treherne  
Tuxedo  
Wasagaming  
Whitemouth  
Virden  
Wabowden  
Winnipeg  
Winnipegosis  
Winnipeg Beach



## British Columbia "E" Division

**Headquarters:** *Victoria*

**Sub-Divisions:** *Chilliwack*

*Kamloops*

*Nelson*

*New Westminster*

*Prince George*

*Prince Rupert*

*Vancouver*

*Victoria*

### *Detachments*

Abbotsford	Golden	Port Edward
Agassiz	Grand Forks	Port Hardy
Alberni	Greenwood	Powell River
Alert Bay	Haney	Prince George
Alexis Creek	Hazelton	Prince Rupert
Armstrong	Hope	Princeton
Ashcroft	Invermere	Qualicum Beach
Atlin	Kamloops	Queen Charlotte
Bella Coola	Kaslo	Quesnel
Blue River	Kelowna	Red Pass
Boston Bar	Keremeos	Revelstoke
Bralorne	Kimberley	Richmond
Burnaby	Kitimat	Rossland
Burns Lake	Ladysmith	Salmo
Campbell River	Lake Cowichan	Salmon Arm
Cassiar	Langley Mun. Det.	Sechelt
Castlegar	Langley City	Shawnigan Lake
Chase	Lillooet	Sicamous
Chemainus	Lumby	Sidney
Chilliwack City	Lytton	Smithers
Chilliwack Municipal	McBride	Sooke
Clinton	Maillardville	Spences Bridge
Cloverdale	Masset	Squamish
Colwood	Merritt	Stewart
Courtenay	Mission	Sumas
Cranbrook	Nakusp	Summerland
Crescent Valley	Nanaimo	Telegraph Creek
Creston	Natal	Terrace
Dawson Creek	Nelson	Trail
Duncan	New Denver	Ucluelet
Enderby	New Westminster	Union Bay
Essondale	North Vancouver	University
Falkland	Ocean Falls	Vancouver
Fernie	Oliver	Vanderhoof
Field	100 Mile House	Vernon
Fort Nelson	Osoyoos	Victoria
Fort St. James	Parksville	Wells
Fort St. John	Penticton	Westview
Fruitvale	Port Alberni	Williams Lake
Ganges	Port Alice	Zeballos
Gibsons Landing	Port Coquitlam	

## Saskatchewan "F" Division

**Headquarters:** *Regina*

**Sub-Divisions:** *North Battleford*  
*Prince Albert*  
*Regina*  
*Saskatoon*  
*Swift Current*  
*Yorkton*

### *Detachments*

Assiniboia	Ile a la Crosse	Porcupine Plain
Avonlea	Imperial	Prince Albert
Balcarres	Indian Head	Punnichy
Bengough	Ituna	Radisson
Biggar	Kamsack	Radville
Big River	Kelvington	Regina Town Station
Broadview	Kerrobert	Rosetown
Cabri	Kindersley	Rose Valley
Canora	Kipling	Rosthern
Carlyle	Kyle	St. Walburg
Carnduff	La Ronge	Saskatoon
Carrot River	Langenburg	Shaunavon
Climax	Lanigan	Shellbrook
Consul	Leader	Spiritwood
Craik	Leask	Stony Rapids
Cumberland House	Lloydminster	Strasbourg
Cutknife	Loon Lake	Sturgis
Delisle	Maidstone	Swift Current
Elbow	Maple Creek	Tisdale
Esterhazy	Meadow Lake	Torquay
Estevan	Melfort	Unity
Eston	Melville	Uranium City
Fillmore	Milestone	Val Marie
Foam Lake	Moose Jaw	Vonda
Fort Qu'Appelle	Moosomin	Wadena
Fox Valley	Morse	Wakaw
Glaslyn	Mossbank	Waskesiu
Goodsoil	Naicam	Watrous
Gravelbourg	Nipawin	Weyburn
Green Lake	North Battleford	Wilkie
Gull Lake	North Portal	Willow Bunch
Hafford	Onion Lake	Wood Mountain
Hanley	Outlook	Yorkton
Hudson Bay	Pelly	Young
Humboldt	Ponteix	



## North West and Yukon Territories

### "G" Division

**Headquarters:** *Ottawa*

**Sub-Divisions:** *Aklavik*  
*Fort Smith*  
*Whitehorse*

#### *Detachments*

Aklavik	Fort Smith	Port Radium
Alexandra Fiord	Frobisher Bay	Providence
Arctic Red River	Good Hope	Rae
Baker Lake	Great Whale River	Reliance
Cambridge Bay	Haines Junction	Resolute Bay
Cape Christian	Hay River	Resolution
Carmacks	Herschel Island	Sachs Harbour
Chesterfield Inlet	Lake Harbour	Simpson
Coppermine	Liard	Spence Bay
Craig Harbour	Mayo	Teslin
Dawson	Norman	Tuktoyaktuk
Eskimo Point	Old Crow	Watson Lake
Fort Chimo, Que.	Pangnirtung	Whitehorse
Fort McPherson	Pond Inlet	Yellowknife
	Port Harrison, Que.	

## Nova Scotia

### "H" Division

**Headquarters:** *Halifax*

**Sub-Divisions:** *Halifax*  
*Sydney*  
*Truro*

#### *Detachments*

Amherst	Halifax	Port Hood
Antigonish	Ingonish Beach	Pugwash
Arichat	Inverness	Sheet Harbour
Baddeck	Kentville	Shelburne
Barrington Passage	Liverpool	Sherbrooke
Bridgetown	Lunenburg	Shubenacadie
Bridgewater	Meteghan River	Springhill
Chester	New Glasgow	St. Peters
Cheticamp	New Waterford	Sydney
Dartmouth	North Sydney	Tatamagouche
Digby	Parrsboro	Truro
Eskasoni	Pictou	Windsor
Glace Bay	Port Hawkesbury	Yarmouth
Guysboro		

## New Brunswick "J" Division

**Headquarters:** *Fredericton*  
**Sub-Divisions:** *Fredericton*  
*Moncton*

### *Detachments*

Albert	Grand Falls	St. George
Bathurst	Grand Manan	St. John
Buctouche	Jacquet River	St. Leonard
Campbellton	McAdam	St. Quentin
Campbellton Town Det.	Minto	St. Stephen
Caraquet	Moncton	St. Stephen Town Det.
Chatham Town Det.	Newcastle	Sackville
Chipman	Newcastle Town Det.	Shediac
Dalhousie	Perth	Shippegan
Doaktown	Petitcodiac	Sussex
East Florenceville	Plaster Rock	Sussex Town Det.
Edmundston	Port Elgin	Tabusintac
Fredericton	Richibucto	Tracadie
Gagetown	St. Andrews Town Det.	Woodstock

## Alberta "K" Division

**Headquarters:** *Edmonton*  
**Sub-Divisions:** *Calgary*  
*Edmonton*  
*Lethbridge*  
*Peace River*  
*Red Deer*

### *Detachments*

Andrew	Fort MacLeod	Picture Butte
Athabaska	Fort McMurray	Pincher Creek
Banff	Fort Vermilion	Ponoka
Barons	Gleichen	Provost
Bashaw	Grande Prairie	Red Deer
Bassano	Hanna	Redwater
Beaver Lodge	Hardisty	Rocky Mountain House
Blairmore	High Prairie	Ryley
Bonnyville	High River	Slave Lake
Breton	Hilda	Smoky Lake
Brooks	Hinton	Spirit River
Calgary	Innisfail	St. Albert
Camrose	Irricana	St. Paul
Canmore	Jasper	Stettler
Cardston	Lac la Biche	Stony Plain
Claresholm	Lamont	Strathmore
Cochrane	Leduc	Taber
Coronation	Lethbridge	Three Hills
Coutts	Magrath	Trochu
Crossfield	Manning	Two Hills
Derwent	Manyberries	Valleyview
Drayton Valley	Mayerthorpe	Vauxhall
Drumheller	McLennan	Vegreville
East Coulee	Medicine Hat	Vermilion
Edmonton	Mercoal	Viking
Edson	Nanton	Vulcan
Entwistle	Okotoks	Wainwright
Fairview	Olds	Waterton Park
Foremost	Oyen	Westlock
Fort Chipewyan	Peace River	Wetaskiwin



**Prince Edward Island**  
**“L” Division**

**Headquarters: *Charlottetown***

*Detachments*

Alberton  
 Borden

Charlottetown  
 Montague

Souris  
 Summerside

**“N” Division**

**Ottawa, Ont.**

**Ontario**  
**“O” Division**

**Headquarters: *Toronto***

**Sub-Division: *London***

*Detachments*

Belleville  
 Camp Borden  
 Chatham  
 Cobourg  
 Fort Erie  
 Hamilton

Kitchener  
 London  
 Muncey  
 Niagara Falls  
 Ohsweken  
 Orillia

Owen Sound  
 Sarnia  
 Toronto Town Station  
 Walpole Island  
 Windsor

**“Depot” Division**

**Regina, Saskatchewan**

*Detachments*

Fort Walsh

## Municipalities Policed by R.C.M.P.

By Provinces, March 31, 1956

<i>Prince Edward Island</i>	Indian Head	<i>British Columbia</i>
Souris	Kamsack	Alberni, City of
<i>New Brunswick</i>	Kindersley	Armstrong, City of
Campbellton	Leader	Burnaby, District of
Chatham	Lloydminster	Chilliwack, City of
Dalhousie	Maple Creek	Chilliwack, Twp. of
Newcastle	Meadow Lake	Coquitlam, District of
St. Andrews	Melfort	Courtenay, City of
St. Stephen	Melville	Cowichan, Dist. of North
Sussex	Moosomin	Cranbrook, City of
	North Battleford	Duncan, City of
<i>Nova Scotia</i>	Outlook	Enderby, City of
Pictou	Radville	Fernie, City of
Windsor	Rosetown	Grand Forks, City of
Inverness	Shaunavon	Greenwood, City of
	Tisdale	Kamloops, City of
<i>Manitoba</i>	Wakaw	Kaslo, City of
Beausejour	Watrous	Kelowna, City of
Carberry	Weyburn	Kent, District of
Carman	Wilkie	Kimberley, City of
Charleswood	Yorkton	Kitimat, District of
Dauphin		Ladysmith, City of
Flin Flon	<i>Alberta</i>	Langley, City of
Gimli	Brooks	Langley, Twp. of
Killarney	Camrose	Maple Ridge, District of
Lynn Lake	Claresholm	Merritt, City of
Manitou	Drumheller	Nanaimo, City of
Melita	Gleichen	Peachland, District of
Minnedosa	Grande Prairie	Penticton, City of
Portage la Prairie	High River	Pitt Meadows, District of
Russell	Innisfail	Port Alberni, City of
Selkirk	Macleod	Port Coquitlam, City of
Swan River	Nanton	Prince George, City of
Tuxedo	Okotoks	Prince Rupert, City of
Virden	Olds	Revelstoke, City of
Winnipeg Beach	Peace River	Richmond, Twp. of
<i>Saskatchewan</i>	Red Deer	Rossland, City of
Assiniboia	Stettler	Salmon Arm, District of
Biggar	St. Albert	Salmon Arm, City of
Canora	St. Paul	Spallumcheen, District of
Craik	Three Hills	Sumas, District of
Delisle	Vegreville	Summerland, District of
Eston	Vermilion	Surrey, District of
Foam Lake	Wetaskiwin	Trail, City of
Gravelbourg		Vancouver, City of North
Hudson Bay		Vancouver, District of North
Humboldt		Vernon, City of





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**Report of the**

**ROYAL CANADIAN  
MOUNTED POLICE**

**Fiscal Year Ended  
March 31, 1957**

*Price 25c*





**C a n a d a**



**Report of the**

**ROYAL CANADIAN  
MOUNTED POLICE**

**Fiscal Year Ended**

**March 31, 1957**

**Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.  
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery  
Ottawa, 1957**

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To His Excellency The Right Honourable Vincent Massey, P.C., C.H., Governor  
General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to submit to Your Excellency the Report of  
the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the Year ended March 31, 1957.

Respectfully submitted,

STUART S. GARSON

*Minister of Justice and Minister in Control of the  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.*





ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

OTTAWA, April 30, 1957.

To: The Honourable Stuart S. Garson, Q.C., M.P., Minister of Justice and  
Minister in Control of the R.C.M. Police

SIR:

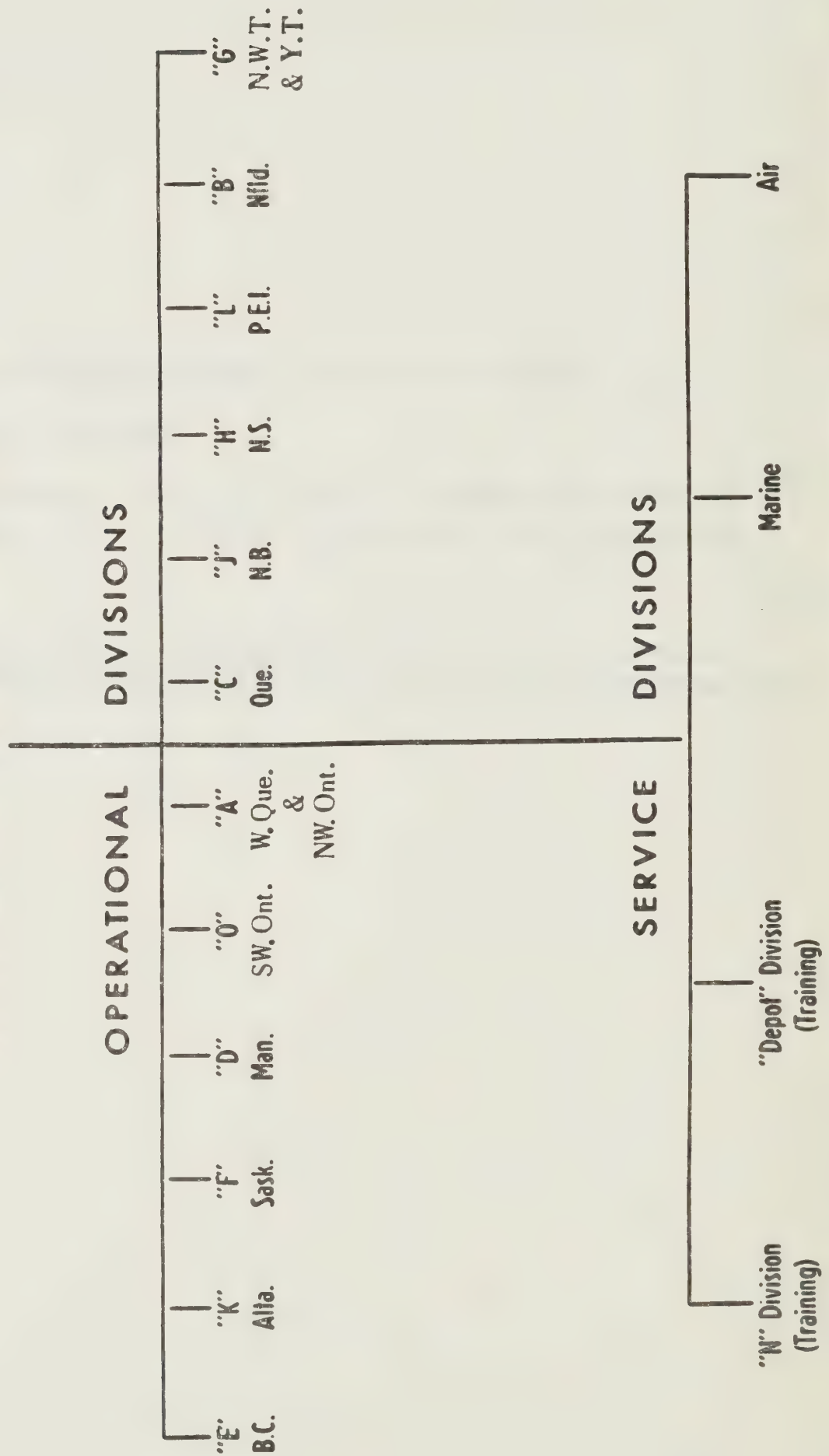
I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report of the Royal  
Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1957.



ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

ORGANIZATION

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION



# **Royal Canadian Mounted Police**

## **Organization and Jurisdiction**

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, Chapter 241 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, sets out the general limits of the police powers of the Force and other terms that form the basis of its administration and operations.

Three sections of the Act were amended this year.

Section 20 was revised to provide that succession duties payable on pensions or allowances may be paid out of the consolidated revenue fund and recovered by instalments out of pensions or allowances. A similar provision is in effect with respect to Public Service Superannuation and Defence Services Pensions.

Paragraph (j) of sub-section 1 of Section 93 was amended for the purpose of permitting members of the British Columbia Provincial Police, who were absorbed into the Force, to count for pension purposes all of the time that could be counted for pension purposes under the law of the Province. An addition to the same section was also made allowing Newfoundland civil servants, who were taken into the Force, to count for pension purposes their service as a Newfoundland civil servant in respect of which the Province of Newfoundland is, under the Terms of Union, responsible for contributing. It also provides that under certain circumstances prior service may be counted, not only for the purpose of making contributions and computing pensions, but also for the purpose of determining eligibility.

The purpose of the amendment to Section 106 was to provide the funds for the additional liability to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police pension account resulting from general pay increases.

A more complete revision of the Act is presently being studied.

Authorized under, and supplementing, the provisions of the Act, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Rules and Regulations, which are passed by Order-in-Council, deal specifically and in detail with the internal management of the Force. Amendments were obtained to provide for the appointment of honorary chaplains, to add the term "satisfactory" to the definition of character that may be shown on discharge certificates and to pay allowances for the purchase of certain articles of kit, clothing and equipment.

## **Jurisdiction**

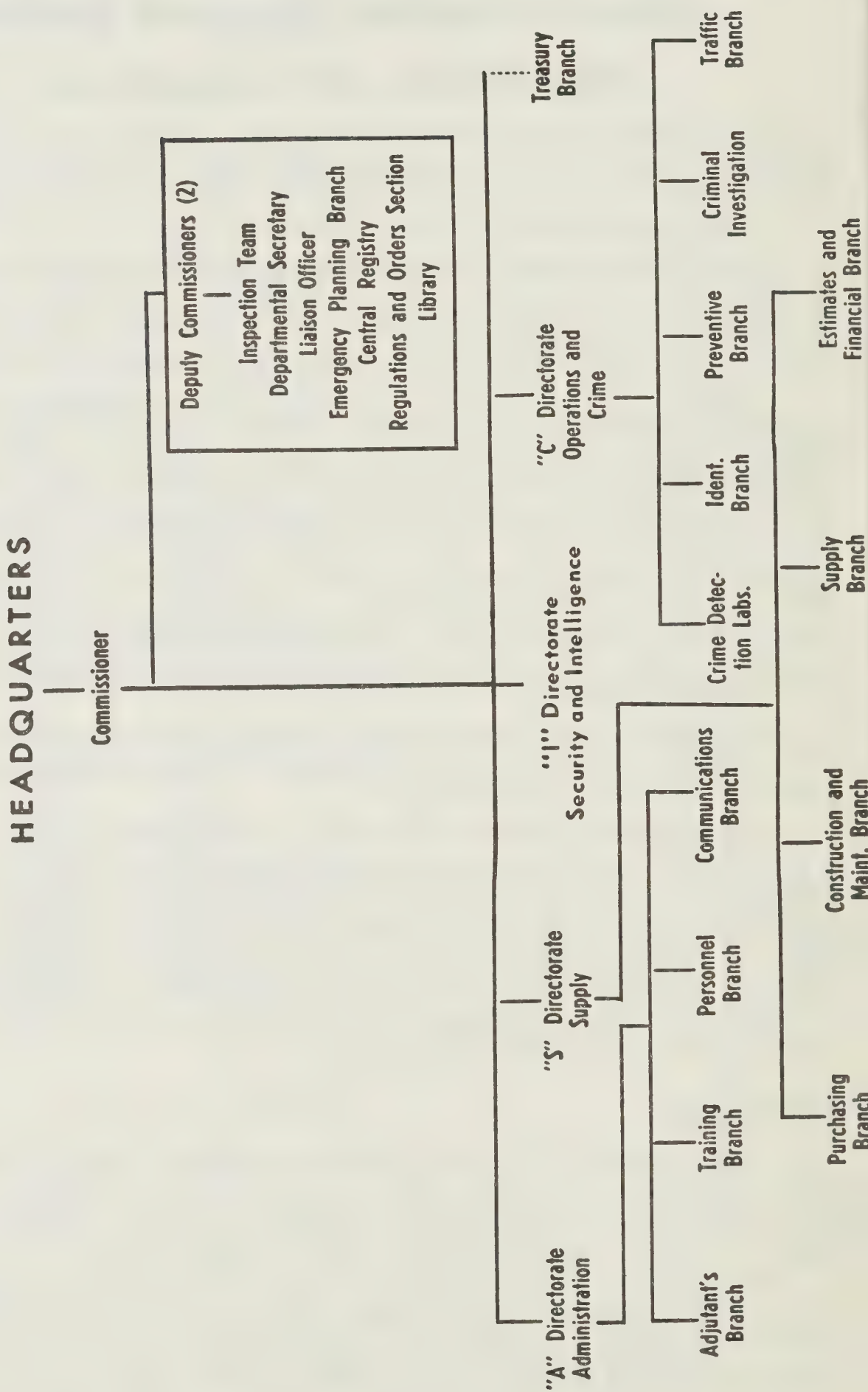
Under authority of the Act the Royal Canadian Mounted Police deals with all breaches of the Federal Statutes of Canada in every province and territory. This jurisdiction extends to all categories of crime in the Northwest and Yukon Territories, where the Force is the only police body.

In all provinces except Ontario and Quebec the Force acts as the provincial police under agreements made between Canada and the governments of the Provinces concerned. In effect, this means that the Force is employed in these Provinces to aid the administration of justice, to enforce the laws of the provincial legislatures and to carry out such other police duties as are agreed upon between



# ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

## HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION



the parties concerned. The agreements with Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island were renewed. The agreements with New Brunswick, Manitoba, Newfoundland and British Columbia expired, but negotiations towards their renewal are well advanced.

In Ontario and Quebec investigations have been carried out under the Criminal Code in those instances where the local police have been unable to act in matters that are the direct concern of a Federal government department or agency. In accordance with existing arrangements with the provincial authorities and the Department of National Defence, the R.C.M. Police accepts responsibility for all police work, including the enforcement of provincial statutes, at the Six Nations, Muncey and adjacent Indian Reserves, at Point Pelee National Park and in the military areas of Petawawa, Camp Borden and—since April, 1956—Picton and Barriefield, which includes the Royal Military College. The investigation of capital offences is not included in these arrangements.

Although there has been no jurisdictional expansion, the enforcement responsibilities of the Force have considerably increased in the fringe areas in a number of the large provincial centres. Many of these places, only sparsely settled a few years ago, are now thriving suburban communities with populations often greater than the larger towns in the Provinces.

In 128 cities, municipal districts and towns in the Provinces where provincial agreements are in effect, the Force acted under contract as the municipal police. A list of the municipalities concerned appears in Appendix B. The contract with the City of Camrose expired on May 31, 1956, and was not renewed by the City.

The amount paid by the municipalities per man per annum was increased from \$2,360 to \$2,385 on June 1, 1956. Under the terms of the contracts the rate is adjustable yearly. The formula has recently come under review by the Government, and the result is that beginning June 1, 1957, and extending to May 31, 1959, each municipality under contract will be required to pay, instead of forty per cent, fifty per cent for each of the first five members and seventy-five per cent for each additional member, based on the average cost per member of maintaining and operating the Force. The municipalities will continue to pay police car mileage at the rate of nine cents per mile for each mile travelled in excess of 3,100 per annum, and to provide, or pay in lieu of providing, furnished office and jail cell accommodation and, when required, garage facilities.

In addition to the policing of these municipalities the services and facilities of the Force were made available to other municipal police forces throughout Canada, particularly in the fields of communication and scientific aids to investigation. On the whole, the municipal police forces have generally been prepared to discharge their investigational responsibilities with respect to Federal Government property within their own jurisdiction.

## **Organization**

Seventeen police divisions continued to operate throughout Canada within the prescribed limits of the jurisdiction of the Force. Twelve operational land divisions, as shown in the chart on page 8, were maintained to deal with crime in the provinces and territories. The five remaining commands were made up as follows: "Depot" Division at Regina and "N" Division at Ottawa were, as in past years, the main training centres of the Force. "Marine" and "Air" Divisions, both with their headquarters at Ottawa, supported the operations of the Force by providing ships and aircraft from strategically based detachments



across the country. The general headquarters of the Force functioned as "Headquarters" Division at Ottawa. At "Headquarters" Division in November the Special Branch was given directorate status and is now known as the Directorate of Security and Intelligence.

Divisions are broken down into sub-divisions which are regional commands directly under divisional control. Winnipeg City Sub-Division, created on a trial basis last year, was made permanent. A survey of the Chilliwack and New Westminster Sub-Division resulted in the transfer of Haney, Langley Municipal and Langley City Detachments to the New Westminster Sub-Division. The locations of the sub-divisions of the Force will be found in Appendix A.

Sub-divisions in turn are comprised of small basic units called detachments that cover local areas and are directly under sub-divisional supervision. Minor changes were made in their distribution, resulting in an over-all increase of one "Air" and one land detachment.

In British Columbia, Westview detachment was closed in February because it was found that the detachment area could be adequately policed from Powell River detachment. As a result of a substantial increase in work load, the temporary detachment at Tahsis was made permanent.

In Saskatchewan, the detachment at Green Lake was closed in September. This detachment area is now effectively covered by Meadow Lake Detachment.

Island Falls has been an outpost of Flin Flon Detachment in Manitoba since October, 1953. As the greater part of the Island Falls territory is in the Province of Saskatchewan, it was decided that, instead of operating it from Flin Flon, a permanent detachment be established in Saskatchewan to police this area. Island Falls was officially opened as a Saskatchewan detachment in April, 1956.

In the North, Craig Harbour detachment in the Eastern Arctic was closed and a new detachment was opened at Grise Fiord, about thirty miles to the west, in September. It is proposed to open a permanent detachment this summer at the new townsite at Aklavik, which is presently under construction on the East branch of the MacKenzie River.

## **Crime**

Exclusive of cases under municipal by-laws, there was an over-all increase of 34.8 per cent in the total number of investigations carried out by the Force. Offences under the Criminal Code rose by 11.3 per cent, Federal Statutes by 33.3 per cent, and Provincial Statutes by 48.6 per cent.

Of the 226,981 cases concluded 94.4 per cent were done so successfully. A total of 166,406 charges were laid, out of which 95.2 per cent resulted in convictions.

The Force investigated 3,933 cases of sudden or accidental deaths, 1,017 of which were the result of automobile accidents. Despite the added emphasis on traffic control on the highway it is appalling to consider that traffic deaths in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Force number approximately that of a battalion of infantry. This grave situation is receiving constant attention by the various provincial officials concerned and the Force.

Coincident with the requirement that anyone employed in gambling in the United States was obliged to register with the United States authorities, a number of ringleaders of organized gambling entered Canada over the past few years

to organize gambling rings in some of the larger cities. The Force investigated the situation, with a great deal of assistance from the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, local police forces, the Taxation Division and the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue. As a result it is believed that most of the gamblers have left Canada.

## Criminal Code

These statistics represent only cases investigated by the Force. They do not reflect the complete Canadian picture, as they do not include investigations made by provincial and municipal police forces. The complete statistical records are compiled by the Bureau of Statistics and published in the Canada Year Book.

**Table 1—Summary of Investigations Under The Criminal Code**

—	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	Average
British Columbia.....	13,475	14,447	14,242	14,890	18,082	15,027
Alberta.....	9,277	9,902	9,244	9,159	9,173	9,351
Saskatchewan.....	6,036	6,583	6,673	5,859	6,043	6,239
Manitoba.....	3,961	4,148	4,675	4,126	4,719	4,326
Ontario.....	521	378	638	447	496	496
Quebec.....	268	255	360	345	229	291
New Brunswick.....	4,125	3,872	4,041	3,995	4,672	4,141
Nova Scotia.....	3,903	4,382	4,507	4,668	4,783	4,445
Prince Edward Island.....	698	667	697	673	844	716
Newfoundland.....	3,521	3,691	4,293	5,066	5,423	4,399
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	1,124	1,146	1,118	806	1,218	1,082
Total.....	46,909	49,471	50,488	50,034	55,682	50,517

Criminal Code offences investigated amounted to 55,682, an increase of 5,648 cases or 11.3 per cent. All contract Provinces show an increase in varying degree with Alberta showing the least increase of 24 cases, while the largest increase occurred in British Columbia for 3,192 cases. This is in contrast to the falling rate noticeable during the past two years. The increase is mainly attributable to thefts and driving offences involving automobiles, which increased by 2,400 cases and 1,200 cases respectively.

The Western Provinces account for 68.8 per cent of the principal crimes against property while, naturally, the theft of grain and cattle occur chiefly in those Provinces. There were 59 convictions for theft of cattle in the year.

**Table 2—Principal Offences Against the Person**

—	1955-56	1956-57
Murder.....	29	44
Attempted Murder.....	12	13
Manslaughter.....	38	32
Driving whilst Intoxicated or Impaired.....	4,433	5,648
General Assaults.....	3,428	3,697
Total.....	7,940	9,434



There were 32,151 charges laid under the Criminal Code, resulting in 28,512 convictions, 2,005 dismissals and 1,469 withdrawals.

*Principal Offences Against the Person.*—The number of offences in this category rose sharply by 1,500 cases or 18.8 per cent being mainly attributable to driving offences, such as “driving whilst intoxicated or impaired” and “Assaults”.

The number of murder investigations increased from 29 to 44 cases. Two of the murders were committed by the same man about three weeks apart. He was later adjudged insane and unfit to stand trial.

Table 3—Murder

Disposition	E	K	F	D	J	H	L	B	G	Total
Convicted.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Dismissed.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Reduced to lesser charge.....	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	8
Suicide.....	1	3	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	9
Insane.....	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Awaiting trial.....	2	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	6
Still under investigation.....	6	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	2	14
Total.....	15	8	4	4	3	7	—	1	2	44

The disposition of the nine murder cases carried over from last year follows:

Convicted .....	1
Reduced to lesser charges .....	2
Adjudged Insane .....	4
Acquitted .....	2

*Offences Against Property.*—After a decrease for the past two years this type of crime climbed sharply by 2,400 cases or 12.4 per cent. Safebreaking and cattle thefts dropped while robberies with violence increased. The greatest increase was in the number of general thefts.

Table 4—Principal Offences Against Property

—	1955-56	1956-57
Robbery with Violence.....	149	179
Theft of Cattle.....	263	194
Breaking, Entering and Theft.....	6,654	7,766
Other Thefts.....	11,911	13,266
Safebreaking.....	236	205
Total.....	19,213	21,610

*Juvenile Crime.*—There is an over-all increase of 30.5 per cent in cases of juvenile delinquency.

The high rate of delinquency in Newfoundland was mentioned last year as causing some concern. The Province this year, however, shows the only noteworthy decrease in these offences. Apart from slight drops in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, juvenile offences increased in the remaining Provinces. In British Columbia the increase of 1,021 cases, about 71 per cent, gives it the highest rate of juvenile delinquency of all the Provinces.

Table 5—Number of Juveniles Implicated in Criminal Code Offences

	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	Average	Criminal Code Offences by Juveniles 1956-57
British Columbia.....	864	1,254	1,430	1,268	2,289	1,421	1,464
Alberta.....	312	464	285	201	228	298	183
Saskatchewan.....	356	408	299	361	325	350	205
Manitoba.....	353	405	437	445	437	415	333
New Brunswick.....	294	232	172	170	270	228	139
Nova Scotia.....	182	231	350	314	400	295	217
Prince Edward Island.....	7	18	20	16	52	23	39
Newfoundland.....	422	464	503	694	566	530	473
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	37	63	61	44	16	44	16
Total.....	2,827	3,539	3,557	3,513	4,583	3,604	3,069

The greater portion of delinquency cases involve thefts. However, this increase in theft cases is consistent with the similar increase noticeable among the adult population.

*Crime Conditions in Doukhobor Communities.*—Acts of violence and incendiarism showed a marked decrease. Four buildings were destroyed by fire and one automobile was damaged in an incendiary attack. Regular traffic was maintained by the Canadian Pacific Railway despite two successful and one unsuccessful attempt to damage the tracks by dynamite.

The enforcement of school attendance among the Doukhobor children continued with thirty-six school age children being turned over to the provincial welfare authorities under the Protection of Children Act and placed in the New Denver elementary school dormitory. Considerable ability has been shown by the children. Some are now qualified for high school.

Supervision of fifteen school and twelve railway bridge guards was extended to include protective duties at the New Denver elementary school dormitory.

Generally, the Doukhobors were less of a problem with the one outstanding development being a break from traditional refusal to deal with the courts. The services of a Vancouver legal firm were retained by the Sons of Freedom to contest the legality of detention of certain children in the New Denver school. Several children were released to their parents as a result of this action.



## Federal Statutes

There were 47,435 cases recorded under these Statutes, an increase of 11,846 cases or 33.3 per cent. Convictions showed a proportionate increase of 28,361 or 29.2 per cent. The largest increases were noticeable in cases under the Indian Act, Customs Act, Income Tax Act, Juvenile Delinquents Act and the Canadian Wheat Board Act.

**Table 6—Summary of Investigations Under Federal Statutes**

—	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	Average
British Columbia.....	7,715	7,052	7,095	8,074	9,573	7,902
Alberta.....	3,166	3,381	3,020	2,713	3,291	3,114
Saskatchewan.....	2,772	2,900	2,744	2,184	3,590	2,838
Manitoba.....	1,834	1,890	1,925	1,901	3,454	2,201
Ontario.....	6,701	6,893	7,522	9,056	13,158	8,666
Quebec.....	7,655	6,355	6,577	7,477	7,698	7,219
New Brunswick.....	1,054	904	713	836	2,829	1,267
Nova Scotia.....	1,346	1,022	1,085	1,018	1,102	1,115
Prince Edward Island.....	639	549	537	509	502	547
Newfoundland.....	750	935	1,263	1,118	1,209	1,055
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	1,438	615	669	703	1,019	889
Total.....	35,070	32,506	33,150	35,589	47,435	36,750

Only one favourable change worthy of note was in the number of cases under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, which decreased by 304 cases.

As will be seen from the "Classified Summary of Investigations", Appendix C, approximately 95 per cent of the cases arose out of the enforcement of eight of the Statutes, while the bulk of the cases occurred chiefly in British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec in the order named.

The program in the enforcement of the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act followed the established policy of education and warnings to prevent loss of life and property to owners of small pleasure craft. The number of prosecutions have, however, been increased. Continued widespread publicity with the aid of the Department of Transport has resulted in making the waterways safer for the public using them, but there is a need for constant vigilance and greater knowledge of the safety rules by small boat owners if tragedies are to be averted.

There were 37,312 inspections of boats carried out and 13,396 warnings issued compared with 17,008 inspections and 8,074 warnings last year. To prevent loss of life in ill-founded craft 27 boats were detained until they could be placed in safe condition by the owners.

Prosecutions under the Income Tax Act continued to increase. There was a total of 11,119 prosecutions entered with 9,557 convictions being registered. Only a limited number of cases can be placed without over-burdening the court dockets, but the number of prosecutions has doubled over the past five years. The Force continues to locate taxpayers who fail to keep the Department informed of address changes.

The Migratory Birds Convention Act was chiefly enforced by means of special patrols during the migratory periods. There were 175 cases investigated with 127 convictions being obtained. While this work is chiefly educational a number of patrols were also performed while carrying out other duties.

A total of 2,493 Customs seizures were made this year, which represents an increase of 39 per cent. This is considerably above the level of the three-year average of about 1,970.

The comparative summary outlining Customs seizures is as follows:

	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Seizures.....	2,200	1,912	1,799	2,493
Cigarettes*.....	40,998	20,413	14,483	7,493
Vehicles.....	860	842	679	892
Vessels.....	158	117	137	138
Fines and Penalties Imposed.....	\$131,065.42	\$110,781.80	\$106,845.45	\$166,795.28
Fines and Penalties Paid.....	135,296.26	110,795.21	103,668.49	166,052.71
Revenue from Sale of Seized Goods.....	123,881.21	49,235.55	51,665.67	131,533.55

\*NOTE.—Cigarettes shown by cartons (200 cigarettes per carton).

The total of \$166,795.28 imposed in fines and penalties was only previously exceeded in the years 1951-52 and 1952-53 when cigarette smuggling was at its peak. The organized commercial smuggling of cigarettes is now so negligible as to be almost non-existent but the situation is being closely watched. The total cigarettes seized is the lowest record for the past eight years.

Table 7—Customs Seizures by Divisions

Division	B	L	H	J	C	A	O	D	F	K	E	G	Total
Vessels.....	17	.....	20	6	29	5	48	3	.....	.....	10	.....	138
Autos.....	20	.....	13	103	121	39	316	76	47	44	106	7	892
Beer.....	27	.....	2	15	4	3	7	.....	1	6	36	.....	101
Rum.....	4	1	57	7	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294
Assorted Liquors.....	34	.....	48	6	364	2	23	2	3	1	103	.....	586
Cigars.....	.....	.....	50	61	1,100	.....	473	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,734
Cigarettes.....	138	.....	397	245	6,261	19	197	44	7	6	172	7	7,493
Tobacco.....	13	.....	33	6	21	5	14	2	2	.....	10	.....	106
Aircraft.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	4
SEIZURES.....	123	1	125	198	397	126	763	237	91	124	284	24	2,493

Two important cases were uncovered dealing with the smuggling into Canada of automobiles by two gangs of smugglers. Sixteen vehicles were seized and conspiracy charges were placed against the persons involved.

Active smuggling continued in unreported motor vehicle repairs, radio and high fidelity phonograph equipment and camping equipment either smuggled or used in violation of the conditions of entry by commercial tourist camp operators. As is usual, the largest number of seizures involved goods smuggled for personal use, such as jewelry, radios, firearms, clothing and electrical appliances.



Table 8—Excise Seizures by Divisions

Division	B	L	H	J	C	A	O	D	F	K	E	G	Total
Autos.....		1	2		49		2	5	2	1			62
Beer and Wash...	26	640	343	9	17,165	2,690	121	3,550	321	199	37	3	25,104
Illicit Spirits.....		43	30		3,847	30	51	257	61	25	4		4,348
Rum.....													
Assorted Liquors.....													
Stills Compl.....		17	12	1	24	5	8	26	14	9	3		119
Stills Parts.....		3	2		1	2	6	17	7	5	1		44
Cigars.....													
Cigarettes.....					1								1
Tobacco.....					4,740								4,740
SEIZURES.....	6	37	17	1	181	9	26	72	41	25	4	1	420

NOTE.—Liquids—shown in gallons.  
Cigarettes—by cartons (200 cig's. per carton).  
Tobacco—shown in pounds.

Excise seizures decreased by 20 per cent, the reduction being primarily due to the lessening of violations of the Canadian Raw Leaf and Tobacco Act. The number of stills seized increased slightly with a subsequent rise in the gallonage of illicit spirits seized. This amounted to 4,348 gallons, the largest amount in many years.

Aircraft of the “Air” Division were used in pin-pointing the locality of distilling operations by large operators and for taking aerial photographs, so that study could be made of approaches to densely wooded areas in which stills were concealed. Aircraft were also used for patrols into the sparsely settled camp areas in connection with other preventive duties.

The following is a comparative summary for a four year period under the Excise Act:

—	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Seizures.....	482	526	531	420
Convictions.....	470	485	503	411
Stills Seized.....	187	159	161	163
Spirits (gals.).....	1,455	1,845	2,678	4,348
Tobacco (lbs.).....	12,527	6,456	18,383	4,740
Fines and Penalties Imposed.....	\$65,283.76	\$67,693.36	\$71,000.00	\$63,640.00
Fines and Penalties Paid.....	52,983.56	58,896.31	60,026.00	51,374.51
Revenue from Sale of Seized Goods.....	12,425.27	36,638.86	23,348.85	25,854.03

The volume of work handled under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act was below that of the previous year. There was a decrease in the number of arrests and convictions, as will be seen from the following three-year comparative summary:

—	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	Decrease
Arrests.....	391	512	491	4.1%
Convictions.....	357	453	354	21.9%

Of the 491 persons arrested, a total of 69 were charged with either "possession for the purpose of trafficking" (34) or "trafficking" (35) under Section 4 of the Act for which there is a maximum penalty of 14 years' imprisonment.

Heroin continued to be the main drug of addiction and the price per capsule varied from \$3.50 to \$20, depending on the degree of adulteration and supply on hand. Most sales were made at \$5 to \$6 per capsule at street level. Heroin seizures for the year totalled 60 ounces. This is a sharp decrease from the 525 ounces seized last year.

Marihuana has maintained a degree of prominence in Montreal with seizures totaling 42 ounces in loose form and 338 cigarettes. Last year a total of 60 ounces and 365 cigarettes were seized.

Five persons were convicted as habitual criminals under Section 660 of the Criminal Code in cases arising out of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. Four were sentenced to preventive detention and in one case, no sentence was imposed.

In conspiracy cases arising from Opium and Narcotic Drug investigations, ten persons were convicted and sentenced to prison. Stays of proceeding were entered in seven cases and four cases were dismissed. Four persons are presently before the Court.

Two separate cases worthy of particular mention were those involving Jack Meldrum and Michael Morgan at Vancouver, B.C., on charges of possession of drugs for the purpose of trafficking. In the Meldrum case approximately 7½ ounces of heroin was seized and upon conviction, a sentence of twelve years was imposed. There were 1,650 grains in powder form and 6,218 capsules of heroin seized from Morgan, and he was sentenced to the maximum penalty of fourteen years' imprisonment.

There were no prosecutions in Canada of an international status.

### **Provincial and Municipal Laws**

The comparative Provincial Statutes contained in Table 9 include infractions of the Territorial Ordinances. The number of investigations increased by 44,212 cases with the greatest increases registered under the Traffic and Liquor Acts. New Brunswick showed the only sizable improvement. The four Western Provinces had the greatest increases. A large number of British Columbia cases are the result of investigations under the Coloured Gasoline Tax Act, which accounts for approximately 9,000 cases.



Table 9—Provincial Statutes

	Liquor Acts		Vehicle and Highway Traffic		Other Provincial Acts		Total Provincial Acts	
	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57
British Columbia.....	6,969	10,050	16,784	23,810	1,757	9,219	25,510	43,079
Alberta.....	4,858	6,495	9,761	24,375	766	1,331	15,385	32,201
Saskatchewan.....	3,623	4,650	6,022	11,108	1,508	1,589	11,153	17,347
Manitoba.....	2,098	2,590	3,894	5,595	310	860	6,302	9,045
Ontario.....		29	80	59	11	16	91	104
Quebec.....					1		1	
New Brunswick.....	3,592	3,736	9,788	6,938	157	136	13,537	10,810
Nova Scotia.....	6,186	5,642	3,793	3,907	505	440	10,484	9,989
Prince Edward Island.....	1,599	1,432	1,390	3,115	104	66	3,093	4,613
Newfoundland.....	1,615	1,600	1,936	3,640	770	1,243	4,321	6,483
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	618	915	225	173	179	252	1,022	1,340
Total.....	31,158	37,139	53,673	82,720	6,068	15,152	90,899	135,011
	34.3%	27.5%	59%	61.3%	6.7%	11.2%		

*Highway Traffic Control.*—A two-year comparative table for the major traffic offences is contained in Table 10.

There has been an estimated 5.78 per cent increase in motor vehicle registration in Canada. This, coupled with increased motor vehicle mileage, has no doubt influenced the upsurge in accidents of all classes. Fatal motor vehicle accidents in those areas under R.C.M.P. jurisdiction rose 17.1 per cent, personal injury accidents by 13.55 per cent and property damage accidents by 4.42 per cent.

Table 10—Summary of Highway Traffic Offences

	Provincial Vehicle and Highway Traffic		Sections 221 to 225 C. C. of C.		Fatal Auto Accidents		Non-Fatal Auto Accidents		Total	
	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57
British Columbia.....	16,784	23,810	2,339	3,047	147	270	13,000	13,203	32,270	40,330
Alberta.....	9,761	24,375	888	908	172	201	7,179	8,236	18,000	33,720
Saskatchewan.....	6,022	11,108	500	810	100	111	5,634	7,036	12,256	19,065
Manitoba.....	3,894	5,595	360	596	75	109	4,251	3,864	8,580	10,164
New Brunswick.....	9,788	6,938	724	818	127	146	2,733	3,107	13,372	11,009
Nova Scotia.....	3,793	3,907	779	914	92	110	6,070	5,725	10,734	10,656
Prince Edward Island.....	1,390	3,115	154	182	16	13	432	605	1,992	3,915
Newfoundland.....	1,936	3,640	388	427	41	42	2,114	2,734	4,479	6,843
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	225	173	120	122	6	15	434	349	785	659
Total.....	53,593	82,661	6,252	7,824	776	1,017	41,847	44,859	102,448	136,361

These increases have taken place despite marked improvement in enforcement and an increase close to 10 per cent in traffic personnel employed full time on traffic enforcement duties. A total of 267 members are employed full time in traffic duties on the highways patrolled by the Force.

*Municipal Laws.*—The cases recorded in Table 11 arise from work done by the Force under contract at detachments established in municipalities.

A total of 50,004 cases were handled under the by-laws of the various municipalities, which is an increase of 6,257 over last year.

Table 11—Municipal By-Laws

	1955-56	1956-57
British Columbia.....	20,840	19,833
Alberta.....	6,450	12,392
Saskatchewan.....	8,544	8,765
Manitoba.....	6,414	7,529
New Brunswick.....	1,155	984
Nova Scotia.....	3	128
Prince Edward Island.....	35	15
Newfoundland.....	229	286
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	77	72
Total.....	43,747	50,004



## Other Investigations and Administrative Assistance

The work of the Force in these two groups consists of work performed on behalf of Federal, Provincial, and Municipal authorities, the general public, other police forces, and British and foreign authorities, in which this Force did not have basic responsibility.

Table 12—Summary of Other Investigations

—	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	Average
British Columbia.....	35,400	36,550	81,857	84,889	107,564	69,252
Alberta.....	21,280	22,816	21,269	22,463	28,837	23,333
Saskatchewan.....	14,997	15,389	20,966	17,403	15,298	16,811
Manitoba.....	13,701	13,601	12,690	13,199	17,346	14,107
Ontario.....	18,739	18,487	10,939	20,359	28,802	19,465
Quebec.....	11,256	11,316	8,601	10,566	16,886	11,725
New Brunswick.....	16,987	14,737	15,520	12,584	20,191	16,004
Nova Scotia.....	8,213	8,300	9,882	14,477	19,896	12,154
Prince Edward Island.....	912	854	2,375	2,539	4,602	2,256
Newfoundland.....	8,360	9,362	7,474	7,268	6,711	7,835
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	1,904	1,763	2,206	1,577	1,435	1,777
Total.....	151,785	153,175	193,779	207,324	267,676	194,748

“Other Investigations” were cases where no breach of a statute was suspected, alleged or intended, but where certain police investigative procedures were necessarily brought into use. These investigations fall into two distinct categories:—

- (a) Enquiries where field work is entailed and frequently results in lengthy and widespread investigations. These cases consist mainly of security enquiries about applicants for engagement in any public service or about persons applying for remission, citizenship, pensions, licences and permits or destitution relief; locating missing persons for relatives, investigating accidents on land, air and water, and general conditions at Indian reserves, National Parks, bird sanctuaries, historic sites and other specific points.
- (b) Work of a preventive and protective nature mainly as an effort to control and educate the public in the matter of safeguarding life and property. This entails the inspection of licences, life-saving and fire-fighting equipment on small power boats, inspecting buildings (for provincial fire and safety regulations), explosive magazines, certain drug stores and hospitals, cars, trucks, busses, and various places of amusement; tending sick or injured animals; conducting anti-safe blowing and preventive service patrols and escorting mental patients or prisoners for other forces.

The volume of this work increased by 60,352 cases or 29.1 per cent. Of this total, 27 per cent was work performed for the Federal authorities, 60 per cent for Provincial and 13 per cent for others. A 100 per cent increase is noted over the five year period.

Much of the increase was occasioned by Provincial legislative requirements relating to traffic laws, such as inspections of motor vehicles and weigh scale inspections, while inspections under the Canada Shipping Act showed over a 100 per cent increase.

Of the total cases recorded, 44 per cent fell in category (a) and consisted of actual investigations.

*Administrative Assistance.*—These duties consisted of assistance given where no breach of a statute occurred and no actual investigative or field work was necessary. They were made up mainly of collection of fees and taxes, issuing licences and permits, and testing applicants for drivers' licences, providing guards for customs, receiver-general, race track supervision, ticket-of-leave reporting, registering firearms, issuing various certificates, handling lost and found articles, and general welfare work among the Eskimo and Indians. This type of work increased 23.7 per cent.

**Table 13—Summary of Administrative Assistance**

—	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	Average
British Columbia.....	35,301	124,763	65,918	65,959	45,579	67,504
Alberta.....	10,797	12,761	14,867	12,537	48,648	19,922
Saskatchewan.....	2,756	3,004	3,799	3,162	5,293	3,603
Manitoba.....	1,953	1,832	1,839	2,823	3,785	2,446
Ontario.....	3,015	4,267	3,679	4,738	4,465	4,033
Quebec.....	4,841	5,186	6,407	8,334	8,913	6,736
New Brunswick.....	938	1,643	1,465	947	7,977	2,594
Nova Scotia.....	748	590	772	1,569	2,403	1,216
Prince Edward Island.....	415	525	759	1,874	2,845	1,284
Newfoundland.....	98	51	1,776	5,648	6,217	2,758
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	20,157	23,037	25,346	23,798	26,402	23,748
Total.....	81,019	177,659	126,627	131,389	162,527	135,844



## **Other Duties and Services**

### **Security and Intelligence**

The activities of the Directorate of Security and Intelligence, formerly the Special Branch, have kept up with the developments in its field.

### **Federal Government Property and Security Arrangements**

The Force through the medium of the Canadian and British Columbia Corps of Commissionaires continued to provide protection to 44 Federal Government properties located in 14 major cities across Canada, and of the total number provided protection, 27 are located in Ottawa. A marked decrease has been noted in the number of buildings provided protection but this has merely been a transfer of authority from the Force to the Federal Department occupying the property. The relationship between the Force and the two Corps of Commissionaires continued to be excellent.

Protective measures undertaken for many distinguished visitors during the year included four Commonwealth Prime Ministers, the President of Indonesia, Prime Minister of France, Vice President of Brazil, President of Haiti, Crown Prince of Laos, and Russian Trade Delegations.

The Governor General's Troop continued to perform guard duties at Government House and Parliament Hill, Ottawa, and comprises thirty-two members from "A" Division.

### **Northern Work**

"G" Division polices the Northwest and Yukon Territories and is the only law enforcement body in the Territories, a combined area of over 1,511,000 square miles. The Division also polices most of that part of Northern Quebec which lies north of latitude N.54° 30', the portion of Northern British Columbia which borders on the Yukon Territory, and the area of Northern Alberta which borders on the Northwest Territories.

Most detachments throughout the North have very large areas to cover which means that, at the more remote places, long patrols are necessary by dog team in winter and by boat in summer. Many of the remote detachments are located in the Arctic regions and in the northern part of Quebec. Wireless communication is now general at all of the settlements; therefore, contact can be made to any point within a matter of days, which has removed the isolation to some extent. Detachments are also periodically visited by aircraft and receive their mail through an air drop, provided by the courtesy of the R.C.A.F. The improved mail facilities alone have greatly assisted in maintaining morale among northern personnel and have helped to make living conditions in the Arctic regions favourable.

In the southern part of the Yukon Territory, that is, south of Dawson, Y.T., conditions are now very similar to those in the provinces. The region is gradually becoming settled, aircraft is being made much more use of, and the good roads

have changed to some extent the complexion of the Force's work in this area. There is now a large volume of motor vehicle traffic along the Alaska Highway, especially in the summer, and many car accidents occur that require investigation. The changing conditions are even more evident in the fact that Whitehorse Sub-Division has found it necessary to establish a traffic law enforcement section.

In the Arctic regions and at other points in the Northwest Territories, however, patrols represent many weeks of arduous travel in all kinds of weather, over rough terrain, rough sea and river ice, using snow houses or tents at night. Patrols by dog team this year travelled some 66,000 miles. Foot patrols covered over 26,000 miles. Other patrol mileage included 61,858 by boat, 45,157 by R.C.M.P. Aircraft, 294,730 by R.C.A.F. and Public Aircraft, 435,667 by motor vehicles, 2,968 by snowmobile and 22,412 by railway.

Much of the work carried out by "G" Division detachments in the North is of an entirely different nature than the duties performed by the detachments in other Divisions.

At all points in the Northwest Territories, Yukon Territory and northern parts of the provinces policed, the Force, on behalf of the Department of Agriculture, investigates cases of suspected rabid or sick animals, and collects, packages and forwards specimens of such animals for examination to laboratories of the Department. In addition, dogs are inoculated with anti-rabies and anti-distemper serums. In the past few years many thousands of dogs have been treated.

Trappers and others are assisted in the compilation of their Income Tax Returns. Collections are made on behalf of the Department and returns submitted. At Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay, N.W.T., and Herschel Island, Y.T., the police supervise the Eskimo trading stores established by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. In effect this means operating the trade store and attending to the full administration of the project, including the submitting of returns, requisitions and the forwarding of furs and cash collected.

At isolated points the police often arrange burial of indigents and other persons, sometimes to the extent of building the casket, digging the grave and conducting burial services. At some detachments in the Northwest Territories meteorological readings are kept and returns are submitted to the Department of Transport.

In Eskimo territory Eskimo identification discs are issued, discs of deceased persons collected for cancellation, and periodical reports submitted.

Detachment members at coastal points in the Northwest Territories, at Herschel Island, Y.T., and Fort Chimo, P.Q., hold appointments of acting customs and excise enforcement officers. Their main duties are to cover the entry and clearance of vessels and aircraft in the area they are responsible for. This duty is fairly heavy during the summer months. In addition, the police at these places and at Old Crow Detachment, Y.T., hold appointments as immigration officers.

At Aklavik, N.W.T., the non-commissioned officer in charge of the Detachment holds the appointment of acting collector of customs and excise. The duties in this regard are quite heavy as there are a considerable number of visiting aircraft arriving at this point from Alaska. In the winter it is a full-time job for one member and often two. The reports and returns are forwarded to the collector of customs at the Port of Edmonton.

The police spend considerable time supervising Eskimo projects for the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. There are many different jobs connected with this work and they include such things as organizing hunts for the natives.



At other points in the Northwest Territories the Force has taken over the duties previously held by game wardens. The need for conservation of game, especially caribou and polar bear has made itself felt during the last few years and efforts have been intensified in respect to such matters. The police work closely in conjunction with the warden service in game law enforcement and the education of the natives in the conservation of game. Assistance has also been given to the Canadian Wildlife Service in predatory animal control programs.

Duties are also undertaken on behalf of the Indian and Northern Health Services of the Department of National Health and Welfare. These include arranging transportation for sick Eskimos in and out of the territory for hospitalization. The police often have to convey the Eskimo patients from their camps to the settlement and give them medical attention and care there while waiting the arrival of transportation to the medical centres. At the more isolated points the period that sick Eskimos are in police care may last for months. The Force also assists the district nurses with the handling of any epidemics that occur among the natives, or when professional help is not available, takes care of these cases until the arrival of a medical party. This work extends to advising the relatives of the patients in outside hospitals of the condition and whereabouts of the patients, organizing the natives for settlement clean-up, and assisting medical authorities with any health program adopted. This past fall and winter epidemics occurred among the Eskimos in the Pond Inlet, Eskimo Point, Baker Lake, Chesterfield Inlet and Spence Bay District of the Northwest Territories.

Both in the Northwest Territories and in Yukon Territory the police handle the issue of various licences, clear the export of furs and collect all revenue. As well, a considerable amount of fish, seal and other sea mammals must be stored for feed for the sled dogs.

### **National Police Services**

*Identification Work.*—The Identification Branch had nine sections in “Headquarters” and forty operating in the field as part of police divisions. The services are available to all police forces in Canada, and all members are specialists in their respective fields.

The “Headquarters” branch operated as a clearing house for all Canadian police forces, gaols and penitentiaries, and also internationally when required, for fingerprint records. The central crime index data is registered here together with all registrations of firearms.

A total of 195,727 fingerprints were received consisting of 81,787 criminal and 113,940 non-criminal prints. This represented a total increase of 17,524 fingerprints received and indicates the rise in criminal cases previously mentioned, the more active participation by other police departments and the natural growth of population. Of the fingerprints received 60,330 were identified by previous record.

It is noted that more police departments are obtaining suitable photographic equipment, which is reflected in the increased number of photographs of persons arrested, or convicted, being received. These amounted to 41,161 for an increase of 11,290 over last year.

The Crime Index Section, while functioning well, is somewhat handicapped by lack of space and filing facilities. This section keeps up-to-date records of the methods used by criminals and operates as a clearing house in the international exchange of fingerprints. Some decentralization is being encouraged to offset this feature and to promote better co-operation with other police forces. A total of 19,982 enquiries were answered by this section in the year.

Table 14—Summary of Identification Work

Sections and Nature of Work	1955-56	1956-57
<i>Fingerprint Bureau "H.Q." Ottawa—</i>		
Fingerprint forms received—Criminal.....	78,348	81,787
Fingerprint forms received—Non-criminal.....	99,855	113,940
Total fingerprint forms received.....	177,203	195,727
Identifications—Criminal.....	54,168	54,255
Identifications—Non-criminal.....	5,241	6,075
Active files.....	557,623	582,396
Photographs received of persons under arrest or conviction.....	29,871	41,161
<i>Scenes of Crime—</i>		
Fingerprint examinations made.....	2,488	3,119
Photography evidence and scenes recorded by.....	2,716	3,177
Reproductions for physical comparisons.....	267	411
Deceased persons fingerprinted.....	54	66
Persons fingerprinted for elimination or comparison.....	13,684	18,461
Prisoners fingerprinted on criminal charges.....	4,325	4,552
Prisoners photographed.....	4,747	5,377
Latent impressions identified—criminal.....	777	704
Latent impressions identified—non-criminal.....	1,300	1,357
Photostats made—general.....	98,779	79,954
Photographs made—general.....	213,485	209,668
Plans drawn.....	629	810
Unidentified photographic impressions to Ottawa for search or comparison..	161	183
<i>Evidence Presented in Court—</i>		
Fingerprint.....	97	107
Photography.....	675	785
Plan drawing.....	294	351
Physical comparisons.....	59	54
<i>Crime Index—</i>		
Known criminals added to index.....	3,723	3,816
Additional information on criminals indexed.....	1,324	1,147
Unsolved crimes reported.....	5,580	4,353
Suggested identifications.....	4,552	3,736
Confirmed identifications.....	1,473	1,150
Wanted persons received for notation.....	4,037	2,158
Wanted persons identified.....	1,962	1,115
Case histories of sex offenders supplied to Penitentiaries Branch.....	192	200
<i>Fraudulent Cheque Section—</i>		
Total fraudulent cheques received.....	4,385	4,598
Received for identification.....	2,003	2,275
Identified.....	1,461	1,634
Received for indexing (authors known).....	2,382	2,323
Anonymous letters received.....	73	51
Letters identified.....	3	9
<i>Firearms Registration—</i>		
Total weapons registered.....	368,822	379,604
Weapons transferred.....	8,353	9,604
Weapons destroyed.....	166	124
Enquiries involving weapons.....	6,943	7,715
Weapons identified.....	444	672
<i>Ticket of Leave—</i>		
Released on Ticket of Leave during year.....	1,466	1,315
Total at large on licences.....	2,014	2,133
Sentences completed under licences.....	1,118	1,223
Licences revoked for failing to live up to conditions.....	32	56
Licences forfeited for conviction of indictable offences.....	46	59



The Ticket of Leave Section had 151 fewer licences than in the previous year while the percentage of delinquent licencees rose from 3.9 per cent to 5.3 per cent this year. The Ticket of Leave Act authorizes the Governor-in-Council, under such conditions as he may deem fit, to grant a convict a licence to be at large in Canada during all or any part of his unsatisfied sentence of imprisonment.

The volume of work in the photographic section increased in all aspects of photography.

The re-registration of firearms in all Provinces other than Ontario was completed.

*Crime Detection Laboratories.*—The laboratory staff has been almost brought up to establishment, but some difficulty was experienced in obtaining suitable personnel because of the high standards required. All arrangements for the formation and operation of the new laboratory unit for the Maritime regional area have been made and it is expected that the unit will accept work early next year. The laboratory will be situated on the Mount Allison University campus in Sackville, N.B.

The Review Committee did not meet this year. Seminar number four dealing with “The Examination of Questioned Documents” was held in Ottawa on May 9-11, 1956, being attended by a number of distinguished experts in the documentary field. The proceedings are being printed for the usual distribution.

Two papers were presented by laboratory personnel before the annual meeting of The Forensic Society of Canada held in Montebello, P.Q. Members also attended a number of conferences called by various scientific societies.

The report on the “Impaired Driving Tests” has been completed and is now in the hands of the Queen’s Printer. It will be available in 1957.

The number of cases handled by the laboratories rose from 1,139 to 1,174, with the appreciable increase occurring in the number of bullet and cartridge case examinations, chemical examinations and questioned writings.

The usual excellent co-operation was received from the other forensic laboratories on this continent and also within the Commonwealth.

Table 15—Examinations Carried Out by the Crime Detection Laboratories

Subject	Total	Subject	Total
Serological Examinations.....	139	Physical Examinations.....	28
Toxicological Examinations.....	65	Writings.....	590
Firearms Examinations.....	76	Document, Chemical.....	11
Bullet and Cartridge Case Examinations..	109	Document, Physical.....	43
Shot and Powder Tests.....	18	Photography.....	304
Ballistics.....	1	Spectrographic.....	90
Mechanical Investigations and Applied		X-Ray Diffraction.....	22
Physics.....	6	Infra-red Spectrophotometry.....	14
Restoration of Serial Numbers.....	16	Ultra-violet Spectrophotometry.....	5
Examination of Tool Impressions.....	36		
Physical Matching.....	18	Total.....	1,107
Hair, Fibre and Textile Examinations...	66		729
Chemical Examinations.....	179		
Total.....	729	Grand Total.....	1,836

## **Publications**

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police "Cavalry Drill Manual" (Dismounted) was completed and is now the manual used for foot and arms drill.

The booklet entitled "Personnel Branch of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police", outlining the function of that Branch, was published for the general information of the Force.

A booklet entitled "Communications Branch, Land Divisions, Organization and Administration", was published and distributed to all Divisions in July, 1956. This booklet outlines the organization and administration of the Communications Branch as well as its operational policy.

The R.C.M.P. Gazette continued to circulate to all Canadian police forces with a slight increase in the number distributed this year. Total distribution is now 1,397 copies per issue. Supporting index cards also increased by almost 450,000 copies for a total of 2,706,259. Every effort is made to make this publication of service to, and representative of, all Canadian police departments.

Paid subscriptions to the R.C.M.P. Quarterly, the official magazine of the Force, gained 579 subscribers and now total 11,233 per issue. Despite the continuous increased cost of publication the bank balance remains favourable. The Quarterly committee and the Associate Editors in the field continue to render all possible assistance and co-operation.

A second booklet in the "Crime in Your Community" series was published and was very well received in business circles with demand exceeding the supply immediately after issue. The subject this year was entitled "Beware of Bad Cheques". It is intended to publish Item No. 3 next year due to the demand for this type of publication.

The "Constable's Manual" was rewritten but could not be placed in the printers' hands in time for issue this year.

## **Communications**

Modernization of the mobile radio systems operated by the Force in the Prairie Provinces continued, with the conversion or replacement of ninety-nine mobile and sixty-one fixed radio stations being completed in the following Sub-Divisions: Edmonton, Red Deer, Swift Current, Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Yorkton, Dauphin and Brandon.

An additional twenty-six police cars throughout the Force were equipped with radio, with geographical distribution as follows: British Columbia—10; Manitoba—4; New Brunswick—6; Nova Scotia—4 and Newfoundland—2. Four detachment stations in British Columbia and four detachment stations in Newfoundland were also equipped with radio.

In the North, radio sets were installed in police boats at Port Harrison and Eskimo Point, and a set was provided for installation at the Eskimo Point Detachment station during the Summer of 1957.

To improve facilities at the "Headquarters", Ottawa, station on the CW point-to-point network, a new transmitting site was acquired near Almonte, Ont. Development of the site was started during the year and the new facilities are expected to be in use by the end of the Summer of 1957.



## “Marine” Division Services

“Marine” Division continued to operate with four classes of ships, namely Commissioner, Fort, Detachment, and Motor Boats, with considerable progress being made in replacing boats which have served their purpose.

The distribution of “Marine” Division ships was as follows:—

### Commissioner Class Ships

<i>Name</i>	<i>Port</i>
<i>French—Depot Ship</i>	Halifax, N.S.
<i>Irvine</i>	Halifax, N.S.
<i>MacBrien</i>	Halifax, N.S.

### Fort Class Ships

M/L <i>Fort Pitt</i>	Grand Banks, Nfld.
M/L <i>Fort Walsh</i>	Rimouski, P.Q.
M/L <i>Blue Heron</i>	Halifax, N.S.

### Detachment Class Ships

P/B <i>Burin</i>	Harbour Breton, Nfld.
P/B <i>Brule</i>	North Sydney, N.S.
P/B <i>Slideout</i>	Halifax, N.S.
P/B <i>Willow Bunch</i>	Halifax, N.S.
P/B <i>Interceptor</i>	Saint John, N.B.
P/B <i>Grenfell</i>	Bagotville, P.Q.
P/B <i>Moosomin</i>	Montreal, P.Q.
P/B <i>Cutknife II</i>	Kingston, Ont.
P/B <i>Shaunavon II</i>	Toronto, Ont.
P/B <i>Chilcoot II</i>	Windsor, Ont.
P/B <i>Tagish</i>	Windsor, Ont.
P/B <i>Cutknife</i>	Sarnia, Ont.
P/B <i>Carnduff</i>	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
P/B <i>Little Bow</i>	Vancouver, B.C.
P/B 1	Zeballos, B.C.
P/B 2	Port Alice, B.C.
P/B 6	Ganges, B.C.
P/B 9	Westview, B.C.
P/B 10	Port Alice, B.C.
P/B 15	Prince Rupert, B.C.
P/B 16	Campbell River, B.C.
P/B 17	Ocean Falls, B.C.

### Motor Boats

M/B <i>Kenora</i>	Kenora, Ontario.
M/B <i>Fort Frances II</i>	Fort Frances, Ont.

Commissioner Class Ships *Irvine* and *MacBrien* stationed at Halifax, N.S., carried out patrol duties along the Atlantic seaboard from the Bay of Fundy to Nain on the Labrador coast, including the Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence River. A total of 32,290 miles were logged. Both ships were available to assist in search and rescue operations on request from R.C.A.F. search and rescue centres.

R.C.M.P.S. *Irvine* carried out the annual trip to northern Newfoundland and Labrador detachments, transporting personnel, stores and equipment for “B” Division. During this patrol *Irvine* escorted the new patrol and cargo boat *Eskimo Point*, en route to Hudson Bay from Red Bay to Nain.

From September 10 to 15, R.C.M.P.S. *Irvine*, with R.C.M.P. P/B *Slideout*, attended the Nova Scotia Fisheries Exhibition at Lunenburg, N.S. Crew members assisted local authorities in policing traffic, exhibition grounds and the water sports and boat racing events. The *Irvine* was open to the general public for inspection.

In June, R.C.M.P.S. *MacBrien* carried out a patrol along the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Seven Islands and Bradore Bay, providing transportation for an official of the Dominion Wildlife Branch, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, in a survey of bird sanctuaries along the coast. Transportation was also provided for a patrol from Seven Islands Detachment to carry out general police duties at points not accessible by regular steamship service.

The Motor Launch *Fort Walsh*, on command to "C" Division, carried out patrol duties in the Upper Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence River. Although a considerable part of the season was spent at Bagotville, P.Q., in searching seagoing vessels arriving from foreign ports, patrols covered the area from Seven Islands to Quebec City, and on one occasion as far West as Montreal in connection with the escorting of a vessel suspected of narcotic smuggling.

It is interesting to note that five stowaways were found on board one suspected vessel escorted from Father Point to Quebec City. About 100 ships were searched during the season, mostly at Bagotville and Seven Islands, resulting in the seizure of a considerable quantity of cigarettes, spirits and perfume.

R.C.M.P. M/L *Fort Pitt*, on command to "B" Division, and operating out of Grand Banks, Newfoundland, carried out patrol duty on the south coast of Newfoundland from Port aux Basques to Argentia, with patrols concentrated in the Burin Peninsula area, covering the coast line adjacent to the French Islands St. Pierre et Miquelon. In addition to regular patrol duty, this ship assisted local detachments on general police duties at isolated ports and transported mental patients and prisoners to Argentia for passage to St. John's, Newfoundland.

As shipping activity on the south coast of Newfoundland is confined mostly to fishing boats, coastal cargo and passenger vessels, only a limited number of searches were carried out. However, crew members from the *Fort Pitt* provided assistance to local detachments in searching suspected areas ashore especially when weather conditions prevented sea patrols.

R.C.M.P. P/B *Interceptor*, on command to "J" Division, carried out preventive service patrols along the New Brunswick coast of the Bay of Fundy, including Passamaquoddy Bay and adjacent to the International Boundary between Canadian—United States Territorial waters. During the winter season this boat remained at Saint John, N.B., and crew members were employed searching seagoing vessels arriving from foreign ports.

R.C.M.P. P/B *Burin*, on command to "B" Division, and stationed at Harbour Breton, carried out local patrols extending from Burin to Port aux Basques, on the south coast of Newfoundland. This boat provided transportation for detachment members carrying out police duties at ports not served by any other means of transportation.

Two Detachment Class Patrol boats, *Brule* at North Sydney, N.S., and *Slideout* at Yarmouth, N.S., on command to "H" Division, carried out regular patrols during the summer season on marine enforcement of preventive service



duties, Canada Shipping Act and Migratory Birds Convention Act. General assistance was also provided to local detachments, particularly in the south-western Nova Scotia area. P/B *Willow Bunch*, stationed at Halifax, remained in the Halifax harbour area throughout the season employed mostly on preventive service duties and enforcement of the Canada Shipping Act.

Detachment class patrol boats stationed throughout the Great Lakes carried out 1,437 inspections under the Canada Shipping Act, and 1,100 searches under the Migratory Birds Convention Act. In addition to carrying out searches under the Customs Act, and rendering assistance to the general public and other police forces, a total of twelve regattas were policed throughout the Lakes.

It is interesting to note that during the 1956 navigational season a total of 16,601 Canadian and United States pleasure craft reported inwards and outwards at the Ports of Kingsville, Amherstburg, and Windsor, Ontario. This is an overall increase of 3,639 as reported for the 1955 navigational season. At the port of Windsor, Ontario, there are approximately 3,000 vessels of all types licensed, in accordance with the regulations of the Canada Shipping Act. The presence of patrol boats throughout these areas appears to be a deterrent against smuggling. Patrol Boats have also given valuable assistance in patrolling the wharves and harbours in the isolated sections of Lake Superior.

Residents living along the shores of the Detroit River complained of lake freighters and passenger ships travelling too fast during the hours of darkness and causing damage to docks, boats, and the banks of the river. Several of these ships were cautioned and requested to slow down. There is no measured mile marker along the Detroit River to clock and determine the actual speed over the bottom.

The nine patrol boats operating along the West coast logged a combined mileage of 57,164 miles in carrying out inspections under the Canada Shipping Act, and other investigations at isolated spots where road transportation is not possible. These patrol boats maintained close co-operation with the land force, and on many occasions assisted the public.

The ten-year construction program of new ships continued satisfactorily. The 165 foot ship R.C.M.P.S. *S. T. Wood* is under construction at George T. Davie and Sons shipyards, Lauzon, P.Q., and is being supervised by the naval architect firm of Milne, Gilmore, and German of Montreal, P.Q.

The ninety-two foot steel ship R.C.M.P. M/L *Victoria*, constructed by the firm of Yarrows Limited, Vancouver, B.C., under Naval supervision, experienced considerable delays due to the naval service wishing to complete various contracts. However trials were carried out during January and February, and the ship was declared satisfactory to both the naval service and the Force.

R.C.M.P. P/B *Nanaimo*, a sixty foot patrol boat, West coast, was constructed at the shipyards of McKay-Cormack, Victoria, B.C., and from progress inspections made by the marine technical personnel up to the end of March, was nearing completion. It is anticipated that trials will be carried out during the month of May.

The contract for the construction of the sixty foot East coast P/B *Detector* was awarded to the Shelburne Shipbuilders Limited, Shelburne, Nova Scotia, in July, 1956, and to date, construction progress has reached four-fifths towards completion. It is expected that she will be commissioned in June, 1957.

The construction of two forty-nine foot Patrol Boats *Grenfell II* and *Tagish II* was awarded to the firm of Grew Boats Limited, Penetanguishene, Ontario, in August, 1956. These ships are finished with the exception of a few minor details and installation of main engines. Commissioning will take place during the latter part of May or early June, 1957.

R.C.M.P. M/L *Blue Heron*, a ninety-two foot Bird Class Ship, was built at Orillia, Ontario, and was taken on loan from the Royal Canadian Navy at Halifax in February.

R.C.M.P. M/B *Kenora II*, a twenty-six foot Motor Boat, was constructed by Kingston Shipyards, Kingston, Ontario, for use at Kenora, Ontario, as a replacement for M/B *Kenora*. The *Kenora II* will be commissioned during the month of May.

All the new ships mentioned are replacements with the exception of M/L *Victoria*.

### Air Division Services

Eleven detachments with operational aircraft and one training aircraft were in use by "Air" Division. One new detachment was opened in the fall of 1956 at Prince George, B.C.

Detachments and aircraft were distributed as follows:—

<i>Detachment Location</i>	<i>Aircraft</i>
Ottawa	Beechcraft and Stinson
Regina	D.H. Beaver
Edmonton	Beechcraft
Patricia Bay	Grumman-Goose
Winnipeg	D.H. Beaver
Vancouver	D.H. Beaver
Fort Smith	Norseman
Prince Albert	D.H. Beaver
St. John's	D.H. Beaver
Churchill	D.H. Otter
Prince George	D.H. Beaver

A total of 6,735 hours was flown to cover 692,895 air miles on patrols. 1,275,940 passenger miles were recorded. In addition a considerable quantity of police freight was transported by air to the remotely situated detachments.

The aircraft are strategically based to best serve the land forces in their hinterland duties. They continued to assist in many of the various obligations for which the Force is responsible. The usual complement of mercy and rescue flights were successfully completed, the most outstanding of which was the rescue of three crew members whose aircraft crashed and burned in the vicinity of Rankin Inlet in January 1957 and who faced almost certain death due to the extreme cold and loss of their emergency equipment.

Working in collaboration with the Departments of Northern Affairs and National Health and Welfare the Churchill-based aircraft contributed considerably in rendering assistance with work related to Eskimo welfare in the Eastern Arctic.

An active training program for pilots and engineers continues to ensure the high standard of operations and maintenance. This Division experienced no flying accidents in the course of the year's operation.



Police Dog Services

There has been an increase of 11.7 per cent on calls for assistance by police service dogs, bringing the total number of requests to 890. The records in comparison with those for last year indicate a fairly constant level of activity, although there was a decrease of 4.2 per cent in the number of requests for assistance in locating lost persons. In connection with tracking criminals, there was a notable 14 per cent increase in successful cases.

The following summary represents a breakdown of the 890 cases:

Tracking Criminals.....	26.7% of calls—45.4% successful
Lost and Missing Persons.....	16.2% of calls—11.8% successful
Searching for Articles.....	9.2% of calls—39 % successful
Excise and Liquor.....	47.9% of calls— 5.4% successful

Five dogmasters left the Section and were replaced. In addition, four new dogmasters and seven dogs are now in training at the Sydney training kennels. Seven dogs have been struck off strength. The sixteen dogs actively employed in the field are posted to Divisions as follows, excluding the Sydney Training Kennels:

British Columbia .....	4	New Brunswick .....	1
Alberta .....	3	Nova Scotia .....	2
Saskatchewan .....	3	Newfoundland .....	1
Manitoba .....	2		

With one exception, dogs on active duty and those now in training are all of the German Shepherd breed. The exception, a Doberman pinscher is stationed at Sydney, N.S. While, in practice, this breed has worked well, they have been found to be unable to withstand extreme climate in the interior owing to their short hair.

The dog breeding program has not been in effect long enough to afford an over-all appraisal of its ultimate value as compared to purchasing dogs.

## Administration

*Strength.*—The total strength of the Force on March 31, 1957, was six thousand six hundred and eighty, made up of the following classes of personnel:

(1) *Uniform Strength:*

Officers .....	139	
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables .....	4,724	
	<hr/>	4,863
Special Constables .....	344	
Civilians .....	527	
	<hr/>	871

(2) *Civil Servants:*

Permanent .....	138	
Temporary .....	808	
	<hr/>	946
Total .....		<hr/> 6,680

There was an increase of 294 uniformed members, a decrease of 18 special constables, an increase of 46 employed civilians and 15 civil servants, making a net increase of 356. The Reserve Force stands at 303, a decrease of 8.

Recruiting remained at a high level. Five hundred and forty-six members were engaged from a total of nine hundred and seventy-six applicants interviewed. Thirty-one ex-members returned to the Force. At the end of the year the Force was only twenty-seven under strength.

Four thousand three hundred and thirty-seven interviews were carried out increasing the volume of work in the Personnel Branch by 11 per cent. The over-all wastage from all causes (purchases, deaths, pensions, time expired) was 6.18 per cent.

During the year four commissioned officers, fifty non-commissioned officers, ten constables and five special constables were retired to pension. One officer, one non-commissioned officer, seven constables and two special constables died.

Promotions affecting commissioned ranks took place as follows: one assistant commissioner to deputy commissioner, two acting assistant commissioners to assistant commissioner, two superintendents to acting assistant commissioner, four inspectors to superintendent, seven sub-inspectors to inspector, one staff sergeant to sub-inspector, one sergeant to sub-inspector.

A recapitulation of the strength of the Force will be found in Table 16.

*Horses and Sleigh Dogs.*—There are 205 horses, 61 at "N" Division, 76 at "Depot" Division and 68 at the breeding station at Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan. This is a decrease of two from last year's total. There are 296 sleigh dogs for use in the northern areas.

*Pay.*—The increased rates of pay for uniformed members, as outlined in Table 17, became effective on April 1, 1956.



Table 16—Strength Recapitulation by Divisions and Provinces

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	A/Commissioner	Superintendent	Inspectors	S/Inspectors	C/S/Major	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Snow Sedans	Boats (Inboard)
"HQ" Division, Ont.	1	2	4	6	31	5	...	30	69	116	179	32	139	614	...	7	...	...	6	2	...	...	...
"B" Division, Nfld.	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	7	9	31	133	1	8	193	...	1	...	...	38	7	3	...	...
"L" Division, P.E.I.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	9	35	...	2	51	...	...	...	...	18	...	3	...	...
"H" Division, N.S.	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	8	17	45	158	5	16	255	...	...	...	...	93	3	15	...	...
"J" Division, N.B.	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	7	11	45	125	6	15	213	...	1	...	...	77	4	12	...	...
"C" Division, P.Q.	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	7	15	59	179	21	39	326	...	...	...	...	92	3	...	...	...
"N" Division, Ont.	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	5	14	114	8	45	192	61	...	...	...	8	5	...	...	...
"A" Division, Ont.	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	9	16	39	216	6	26	317	...	...	...	...	57	2	8	1	1
"O" Division, Ont.	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	7	17	42	134	13	20	239	...	...	...	...	77	1	1	2	...
"D" Division, Man.	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	12	23	76	222	12	24	376	...	2	...	...	123	10	5	...	2
"Dpt" Division, Sask.	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	5	11	17	262	17	75	391	144	...	...	...	11	8	...	...	...
"F" Division, Sask.	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	16	28	89	319	7	15	482	...	3	...	...	166	6	1	2	...
"K" Division, Alta.	...	...	1	2	7	...	...	20	27	99	384	24	39	603	...	3	...	...	193	10	11	1	1
"E" Division, B.C.	...	...	1	5	9	...	...	34	58	157	697	21	59	1,041	...	4	...	...	267	30	9	...	2
"G" Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.W. Territories.	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	6	23	69	32	3	138	...	...	269	...	4	4	...	...	26
Yukon Territory.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	4	34	2	1	45	...	...	27	...	10	7	...	...	2
"Marine" Division.	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	13	11	27	39	123	...	219	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	30
"Air" Division.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	5	4	5	14	1	39	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.	1	2	10	27	83	16	1	193	330	896	3,304	344	527	5,734	205	23	296	12	1,241	103	68	6	73
"Headquarters" Staff.	1	2	4	6	21	4	...	28	62	96	143	28	134	529	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...
Newfoundland.	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	7	10	33	132	5	8	199	...	1	...	...	38	7	3	...	9
Prince Edward Island.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	9	34	...	2	50	...	...	...	...	18	...	3	...	...
Nova Scotia.	...	...	1	1	5	4	...	17	27	62	174	102	16	409	...	...	...	...	94	4	15	...	...
New Brunswick.	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	7	12	45	125	12	15	221	...	1	...	...	77	4	12	...	...
Quebec.	...	...	1	1	4	1	...	7	15	65	185	24	39	342	...	...	23	...	97	3	...	1	2
Ontario.	...	...	...	6	10	2	1	27	43	106	504	36	92	827	61	...	...	2	142	8	...	...	9
Manitoba.	...	...	1	2	4	1	...	13	22	73	213	12	24	365	...	...	...	1	118	10	5	2	2
Saskatchewan.	...	...	1	2	10	1	...	23	43	111	612	26	95	924	144	3	...	2	178	14	1	2	1
Alberta.	...	...	1	2	7	1	...	21	26	99	375	26	39	597	...	3	...	1	193	10	11	1	1
British Columbia.	...	...	1	5	10	...	...	38	61	163	689	38	59	1,064	...	4	...	3	267	30	9	...	12
Northwest Territories.	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	6	19	60	30	3	120	...	...	246	2	3	4	...	...	25
Yukon Territory.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	4	35	2	1	46	...	...	27	...	10	7	...	...	2
On Command — Spl. Duty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	23	3	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abroad.	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.	1	2	10	27	83	16	1	193	330	896	3,304	344	527	5,734	205	23	296	12	1,241	103	68	6	73

Table 17—Rates of Pay (Effective April 1, 1956)

Rank and Grades	Pay per month		Scale per annum	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Commissioner.....	1,458	33	17,500	00
Deputy Commissioner.....	1,060	00	12,720	00
Assistant Commissioner.....	815	00	9,780	00
Superintendent (1st year).....	660	00	7,920	00
Superintendent (2nd year).....	685	00	8,220	00
Superintendent (3rd year).....	715	00	8,580	00
Inspector (1st year).....	580	00	6,960	00
Inspector (2nd year).....	605	00	7,260	00
Inspector (3rd year).....	635	00	7,620	00
Sub-Inspector.....	555	00	6,660	00
Corps Sergeant-Major.....	470	00	5,640	00
Sergeant-Major and Staff Sergeant upon promotion or appointment to acting rank.....	435	00	5,220	00
Sergeant-Major and Staff Sergeant upon confirmation in rank.....	445	00	5,340	00
Sergeant-Major and Staff Sergeant upon completion of one year of service in confirmed rank.....	455	00	5,460	00
Sergeant upon promotion or appointment to acting rank.....	395	00	4,740	00
Sergeant upon confirmation in rank.....	405	00	4,860	00
Sergeant upon completion of one year of service in confirmed rank.....	415	00	4,980	00
Corporal upon promotion or appointment to acting rank.....	360	00	4,320	00
Corporal upon confirmation in rank.....	375	00	4,500	00
Constable 1st Class (6th year) (Discretionary).....	345	00	4,140	00
Constable 1st Class (5th year).....	335	00	4,020	00
Constable 1st Class (4th year).....	315	00	3,780	00
Constable 1st Class (3rd year).....	300	00	3,600	00
Constable 1st Class (2nd year).....	285	00	3,420	00
Constable 1st Class (1st year).....	270	00	3,240	00
Constable 2nd Class.....	250	00	3,000	00
Constable 3rd Class.....	220	00	2,640	00
Trumpeter.....	190	00	2,280	00
Special Constables and Civilians (Under Part VII of the R.C.M.P. Act)....	At rates authorized by the Minister.			

*Bands.*—The Force maintains two bands, one each at Ottawa and one at Regina, both under the administration of the supervisor of music at Ottawa. The Ottawa band has a total strength of 41 and made 49 public appearances including 15 engagements by the dance orchestra. There are presently 28 members on the strength of the Regina band, 4 of whom are reservists. Forty-five engagements were played including 7 by the dance orchestra. Both bands played a series of highly successful concerts at High Schools during the winter and, through public engagements, rendered assistance to the Canadian Army, Canadian Legion, and the Air Cadet League.

The Ottawa band introduced a "Retreat Ceremony" using a new drum corps at its fourteenth annual summer series of concerts in front of the Supreme Court Building in Ottawa. The Regina band among its other activities played for two parades and 9 graduation ceremonies. During the summer months it paraded with the troops at the 1:30 p.m. parade twice each week.

Three bandsmen again attended a course of instruction at the Toronto Conservatory of Music.

Both units are presently still understrength. There continues to be considerable difficulty in recruiting bandsmen though it is hoped that sufficient men will soon be engaged to replace the loss of several senior members. The satisfac-



tory placement of bandsmen in Headquarters because of establishment limitations and career planning is becoming increasingly difficult. However, both bands are operating as well as can be expected for part time units.

*Discipline.*—A high level of discipline was maintained throughout the year with only a few breaches of the Force's regulations being made.

*Insurance.*—The Group Insurance Plan, which came into effect January 1, 1953, now has an enrolment of 4,485, an increase of 763. Ninety-two per cent of recruits engaged in the Force since April 1, 1956, have applied to take advantage of this group insurance coverage. Eight claims were paid. There was a ten per cent increase in the face value of policies effective October 1, 1955, and on October 1, 1956, the face value of policies was doubled from the original face value at the time of the inception of the plan. Further, the premium per thousand was decreased from sixty cents to forty-five. Ninety-four per cent of present subscribers elected to take advantage of these increased benefits.

*Health.*—The Department of Veterans' Affairs continues to look after the Force's medical, dental and hospital requirements in a satisfactory manner. An increase of 11.77 per cent occurred in the number of days lost through sickness and accident.

*Training.*—The following is a recapitulation of the over-all training that took place in the Force for the year:

#### *Regular Training*

Recruits in training—April 1, 1956 .....	231
Recruits commencing training .....	543
Recruits completed training and posted to field duty .....	383
Recruits discharged .....	40
Recruits in training—March 31, 1957 .....	351

#### *In-Service Personnel*

Canadian Police College .....	91
Advanced Training .....	60
Intermediate Training .....	60

#### *Training—Divisional Level*

Motorcycle .....	10
Preventive Service .....	20
Security and Intelligence .....	15
Traffic .....	112

#### *Specialized Training*

Marine Refresher .....	25
Refresher Course for Dogmasters and Police Service Dogs .....	16
Identification Branch .....	40
Security and Intelligence .....	37
Preventive Service .....	18
Familiarization Course for Northern Volunteers .....	27

*Specialized Training—Conc.*

Bush Survival .....	4
Training of Instructors in Methods of Teaching .....	6
Ski and Winter Rescue School .....	8
Search and Rescue .....	5
Counter-Sabotage Course (Camp Borden, Ont.) .....	2
Radio Communications .....	6
Marine Division .....	53
Narcotics .....	2
Current Affairs .....	27
United States Army Intelligence—German Language Course .....	3
Language Courses .....	2
Racetrack Supervisors' Course .....	9
Helicopter .....	1
Provost .....	65

*Traffic Law Enforcement*

(1) Northwestern University—Evanston, Ill., U.S.A. ....	8
(2) Radar Speed Meter Course .....	20

*University Training*

(1) Full-time attendance:	
Law .....	6
Commerce .....	3
Science .....	3
(2) Extension Courses:	
Arts .....	2
Science .....	5
Commerce .....	1
(3) One-Year non-degree Courses .....	8

*Defence Colleges*

Imperial Defence College (United Kingdom) .....	1
National Defence College (Kingston, Ont.) .....	1

Three hundred and eighty-three members were trained and posted to the field and 351 are still undergoing training.

Three regular classes of the Canadian Police College were held and among those attending were candidates from British Guiana and Pakistan, the Armed Services, and provincial and municipal law enforcement bodies. The syllabus for the Canadian Police College classes is the subject of constant research and revision in an endeavour to keep up with the modern trend of education and scientific developments in the police field.

The syllabi for in-service training have undergone a drastic revision. The former refresher classes "A", "B", "C" and "D" have been replaced by two levels of training, namely "Advanced" and "Intermediate". The advanced course, of eight weeks' duration, has been specifically designed for promotional basis from corporal to sergeant. This course is therefore restricted to senior corporals only. The Intermediate course is of five weeks' duration and is likewise used as a basis for promotion, from constable to acting corporal. The course has, however, been extended to include acting corporals and junior corporals recently promoted.



Training in traffic law enforcement is being constantly accelerated. Traffic patrolman courses are now being held on divisional, as well as on inter-divisional levels. Three such courses took place this year. Eight members attended the Traffic Institute conducted by Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A. Two radar speed meter schools are now in operation, one on the West Coast and one that has just been organized under the sponsorship of the University of New Brunswick.

A number of Canadian universities have arranged a special one-year non-degree course for members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The prime purpose of this type of training is to broaden the knowledge of promising men in the five to ten year bracket.

One thousand four hundred and thirty-three regular members, thirty-one special constables and five reserve constables qualified for their revolver marksmanship badges. One thousand and ninety-three regular members, two special constables and two reserve constables qualified for their rifle marksmanship badges. The qualifying score for revolver marksmanship has been raised from 175 out of a possible 200 to 180.

The MacBrien Shield, awarded to the Division obtaining the highest average score in the annual revolver practice, was won by "D" Division with an average score of 178.44. Twenty-eight regular members obtained a perfect score of 200 and qualified for the shoot-off to determine the winner of the Connaught Cup, which is presented each year to the member making the highest score in the revolver classification course. Constable G. E. Beatty of "D" Division, won the Minto Cup for the best revolver shot among recruits with a score of 197. Constable J. E. P. Blais of "D" Division obtained the highest rifle score in the Force and is entitled to wear the gold rifles badge surmounted by a five pointed star. His score was 191. Sgt. G. A. Cutting of "Depot" Division recorded the highest score in the grand aggregate among R.C.M.P. non-commissioned officers and constables competing at the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Annual Prize meet, 1956, and is entitled to wear the gold rifles badge surmounted by a crown.

Sgt. E. C. Armstrong of "HQ" Division and Sgt. J. H. Blais of "C" Division qualified outright for next year's Canadian Team at Bisley, England, while Sgt. G. A. Cutting is in a position which may result in call-up for the team. Cpl. J. B. Saunders of "A" Division competed at Bisley this year; Insp. J. A. Young of "H" Division and Sgt. Blais had qualified for the Canadian Team but ill health prevented their attendance.

Cpl. J. R. Zavitz won the Canadian Open .22 Handgun Championship at the National Handgun Matches and went on to win the Olympic Pistol Trials and a place on the Canadian Olympic Team. At Melbourne, Australia, he placed 13th out of 38 competitors in the Free Pistol Match and 25th out of 35 in the Rapid Fire Match. This non-commissioned officer has also had a very successful year in other Canadian pistol matches.

The Force's Inter-divisional Rifle and Revolver Matches have received very good response with 38 rifle and 39 revolver teams taking part. The Force has entered 39 teams in the winter indoor rifle competitions sponsored by the D.C.R.A. In addition, members are encouraged to compete and instruct in civilian shooting clubs with a view to improving their own accuracy and teaching others the proper methods of gun safety.

*Honours, Awards and Commendations.*—The George Medal was awarded by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II to Corporal Henry Martin Clifford Johnstone of "E" Division in recognition of the energy and bravery he displayed during the armed hold-up of the Royal Bank of Canada at Coquitlam, B.C., on April 3, 1956. The citation read as follows:

"When Constable (now Corporal) Johnstone entered the bank in response to the alarm given by the bank manager, he was felled by a bullet from the revolver of one of the bandits. A second bandit opened fire at him and Johnstone returned their fire from a prone position on the floor.

A third bandit ran from the back of the bank towards the front door and fired point blank at Johnstone as he passed him. Johnstone's wounds stopped him momentarily from continuing his fire and two of the bandits took this opportunity to escape from the bank.

Though suffering from eight bullet wounds and having fired all his ammunition, Johnstone struggled to his feet and followed the two bandits outside, where he collapsed on the pavement, but then managed to sit up and cover them with his empty revolver. These two bandits had fallen to the pavement, one dead and the other wounded, both from shots fired by Johnstone while in the bank.

The third bandit, who had remained in the bank, came out with his hands raised and surrendered. The fourth, who had been waiting nearby in a truck, armed with a loaded sub-machine gun, drove away, but was later apprehended.

Constable C. T. Ingalls of "D" Division was awarded a Parchment Certificate by the Royal Canadian Humane Association for saving Beverley MacKenzie from drowning at Gladstone, Manitoba, on June 13, 1956.

The Commissioner's personal commendation was extended to the under-mentioned members of the Force:

Sgt. J. F. Austin of "Air" Division for his superior piloting skill and devotion to duty when faced with very hazardous and restrictive weather conditions on a mercy flight from Cartwright to Goose Bay, Labrador, on January 26, 1956, evacuating a critically ill airman.

Special Constable C. M. Ross for the part he played in the same flight.

Cpl. K. M. McHale and Cst. H. D. Bowyer of "E" Division for the bravery they displayed during the rescue of Albert Edward Portman who became trapped under tons of frozen gypsum rock at Windermere quarry on November 29, 1955.

Cst. L. Martin and Cst. A. T. Millhouse of "E" Division for the bravery they displayed during the flood rescue operations in the Haney District of British Columbia, on November 3, 1955.

One hundred and ten members received the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal, which is awarded to those members of the Force who complete twenty years of qualifying pensionable service with good conduct. Eleven went to officers, 86 to non-commissioned officers and constables and 13 to ex-members.

Clasps and stars of bronze, silver and gold for twenty-five, thirty and thirty-five years service, respectively, are now awarded to those members who have received the R.C.M.P. Long Service Medal. Two hundred and ninety bronze, 28 silver and 22 gold clasps and stars were awarded.



First Aid training continued to increase and during the past year, 1,851 awards were issued. This figure is the highest on record. Altogether 112 classes were held and the additional fifteen members who qualified brought the total number of instructors up to 86.

The following members were admitted to or promoted in the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem:

To be Knight of Grace	—Comm'r. L. H. Nicholson, M.B.E.
Officer Brother	—Supt. E. Brakefield-Moore
	—Supt. C. N. K. Kirk
Serving Brother	—S/Sgt. E. C. R. Woods
	—Sgt. H. C. Sandrock
	—Cpl. L. C. Stephenson.

St. John Ambulance Association, Priory Vote of Thanks:

Cst. I. D. Brown	Cpl. E. J. J. Mahoney
Cpl. A. H. Calverly	S/Cst. W. D. B. Munton
Cst. G. E. Heapy	Cpl. D. H. Pye
Cpl. D. B. Lemieux	Cst. R. D. S. Ward

## Supply

*General Supplies and Equipment.*—The delivery of clothing and kit by the manufacturers was slow. Their inability to supply the garments by the dates specified made it difficult to keep sufficient stock on hand to meet the requirements of divisions. However, the quality of the garments received and of other items of equipment was satisfactory.

A total of fifty-six additional units of motor transport were purchased at an average cost of \$2,201.58. This represents an increase of \$128 per unit over the net average price paid last year. Three hundred and eighty replacement units were purchased at an average cost of \$1,388.21. This represented an increase of \$26.89 per unit. The turn-in mileage of the cars increased from an average of 64,201 to 66,192 miles.

The project of replacing old and worn out typewriters continued and some 400 replacements were made. This equipment is in good condition and now only those machines which reach their endurance period each year will need replacing. Owing to expansion and increased duties a slight rise in the over-all number of machines on distribution will be necessary. There is a need for 250 more units.

Books and publications, technical periodicals, directories and other printed material required for reference purposes in the crime detection laboratories and division libraries are obtained as needed by the purchasing branch of the Force. The printing of special publications is arranged through the Queen's Printer.

All divisions, including "Headquarters", have now been supplied with the new Smith and Wesson .38 special military and police revolver. The .45 calibre Colt revolvers formerly used have been withdrawn from service and disposed of through the Crown Assets Disposal Corporation.

*Uniform.*—From April 1, 1957, all regular members of the Force will be paid an annual allowance of \$96.00 with which to repair, keep up and replace all articles of kit with the exception of certain outer garments. It is expected that this will reduce the work of stores provisioning and result in a saving and a considerable reduction in the stock that must be carried.

The new type parka mentioned last year is now on issue to members on northern and other isolated detachments where such clothing is considered necessary. It is proving very useful where long patrols are made on foot.

A new pattern of blue serge trousers was adopted. It is expected that these garments, which will replace the present issue of brown serge trousers, will be taken into general use in the Fall of 1957, when the stock of brown trousers will be exhausted.

*Quarters.*—The sum of \$3,659,894 was voted in the main and supplementary estimates for the construction and acquisition of buildings, works and lands. The program was completed. Favourable construction weather was encountered across the country during the fall and winter seasons and this contributed materially to the excellent progress which was achieved.



Details of the new standard detachment building, referred to in the last annual report, were completed early, and the new plans were used in the award of contract for the construction of detachment quarters in the more settled regions of the country. A smaller more flexible structure continues to be used for small rural and isolated detachment locations.

The administration and control of the property on which the Rockcliffe training establishment is located was transferred from the Department of National Defence to this Force. In addition, arrangements were made for the transfer of the property and buildings used as divisional headquarters at St. John's, Nfld., and at Montreal from the Department of National Defence and Public Works respectively.

At Regina the division mess cafeteria and the combined feed storage and implement storage building were completed and taken into use. Construction of the new "B" Block is progressing and all structural steel had been erected. It is expected that the building will be available by 1958. Contracts were awarded for the modernization of the central heating plant, the extension of tunnel facilities, and the installation of street lighting. The location of a new outdoor revolver range was finalized and sixty per cent of the work necessary to put the area into use as a range was completed. Work began on the design of the new officers' mess building which will replace the present structure and for officers' quarters to replace the existing quarters.

Two N.C.O.'s quarters of a standard double type were constructed and occupied at Rockcliffe.

A radio site was purchased and an equipment shelter was constructed at Almonte, Ontario, for use in conjunction with the communications system operated by the Force.

Building sites were acquired at the following points: Grand Bank, Nfld., Stephenville, Nfld., Edmundston, N.B., Moncton, N.B., Peterborough, Ont., Sudbury, Ont., Owen Sound, Ont., Beausejour, Man., Hamiota, Man., Radisson, Sask., Lac la Ronge, Sask., Hafford, Sask., Edmonton, Alta., Athabasca, Alta., Vulcan, Alta., Barons, Alta., Drumheller, Alta., Spences Bridge, B.C., Bella Coola, B.C., Nelson, B.C.

Detachment quarters were finished at Harbour Breton, Nfld., Fogo, Nfld., Ferryland, Nfld., Harbour Grace, Nfld., Burgeo, Nfld., Onion Lake, Sask., Grise Fiord, N.W.T.

The construction of detachment quarters are at advanced stages at Cartwright, Battle Harbour, Hopedale and Nain, Labrador; New Glasgow, Inverness and Pictou, N.S.; Pembroke, Ont.; Headingly and Roblin, Man. Ile à la Crosse, Sask.; Qualicum Beach, B.C.; Providence, N.W.T. and Haines Junction, Y.T.

Contracts were awarded for the construction of detachment quarters at Amherst and Stewiacke, N.S., St. Jean and Drummondville, P.Q., Punnichy, Estevan, Kelvington and Blaine Lake, Sask., Camrose, Alta., Burns Lake, Ucluelet and Massett, B.C.

The bulk of quarters are still procured on a rental basis. There has been an increase in expenditure for this purpose of \$24,751. This increase was caused by the bettering of some detachment quarters at increased rental, an increase in the general rental cost, and by the opening of new detachments.

Married living accommodation for other ranks of a standard double type was completed at Grand Falls, Nfld., (2), and Peace River, Alta.

Living accommodation for native special constables were built at Coppermine, N.W.T., Pangnirtung, N.W.T., Pond Inlet, N.W.T., (2), Cape Christian, N.W.T., and Grise Fiord, N.W.T.

Existing structures were purchased at North Bay, Ontario and Brandon, Manitoba, where houses were obtained for use as officers' quarters, and at Kenora, Ontario, for use as detachment quarters.

A hangar building was completed at Churchill, Manitoba, for the use of the aircraft stationed at that point, a sub-division administration building and garage at Moncton, N.B., and a small barrack type structure for the accommodation of single members at Peace River, Alta. In addition, minor type projects were completed at sixteen points.

Officers' quarters progressed to the point of occupancy at Corner Brook, Nfld., Charlottetown, P.E.I. and Swift Current, Sask. The contracts for these buildings still require the contractors to complete miscellaneous outside work.

A sub-division administration building and garage were occupied at Lethbridge, Alta. The contract still requires work on the driveways and grounds. Contracts for similar types of building and garage were awarded at Charlottetown and Swift Current, Sask.

The construction of the combined administration building, mess and artisan building at Edmonton is progressing, and it is expected that it will be completed early next year.

Contracts for the construction of married quarters for other ranks of a standard double type were awarded. Occupancy for two of these buildings at Whitehorse and one at Fredericton should be sometime early in 1958. This also applies to married quarters being built at Churchill, Manitoba.

Fire damage was sustained at Hopedale, Labrador, on September 22, 1956, and at Pond Inlet, N.W.T., on December 5, 1956. At Hopedale the building containing the office and single quarters rented from the Provincial Government of Newfoundland was completely destroyed by fire. At Pond Inlet a police-owned building utilized as a carpentry shop was also destroyed by fire; the loss was estimated at \$200.



## Conclusion

I am glad to be able to report that good results have been obtained in the investigation of serious crime and I have received many favourable comments from citizens as to the manner in which our men have performed their day-to-day duties. Our security work is complex and unrewarding, nevertheless I am satisfied that it also is being carried out with efficiency and good judgment. We have learned to accept that in security work some questioned cases may come to attention, but seldom the successes.

A study of the body of this report will show that there has been a fairly noticeable increase in the case work handled, but this should not be taken as meaning an upsurge in the general rate or incidence of crime throughout the country. Our statistics only cover rural areas in the eight provinces which the Force polices under contract and in the towns and cities in those provinces which we likewise police under contract. Thus crime in all the large cities and in the two large central provinces is not touched upon in this report and the only source to which we should look for an over-all picture is the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, where figures from all police reports are brought together and analyzed.

In the latter part of June and early July I was able to visit Newfoundland and see most of our detachments in that province. I found that much progress has been and is being made in improving the accommodation and equipment of our posts there.

After attending a meeting of the Northwest Territories Council at East Three (the new site of Aklavik in the Mackenzie Delta), I travelled along the Arctic coast by police aircraft visiting a number of detachments and other posts in that area, including Cambridge Bay, Spence Bay, Igloolik, Repulse Bay and Chesterfield Inlet. I was accompanied by the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories and two other Council members.

Late in January I visited Alberta and was present during the opening of the new subdivision building at Lethbridge. The great interest shown in that building by the people of the area reflects the pleasant and lengthy associations which the Force has enjoyed in that part of the West.

The Force was again represented at the Annual Meeting of the International Criminal Police Organization held in 1956 in Vienna, and at the meeting of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, which took place during September at Chicago, Illinois.

I should like to add here my appreciation of the splendid co-operation once more received from other police forces.

Also, for their support and understanding, I must thank the Departments of Attorneys General in the Provinces where we are under contract.

I am as well most grateful for the help given to the Force by other government departments and agencies.

Finally, I should like to extend to all personnel my sincere thanks for their loyalty to the Force and its traditions and for the way in which they have wholeheartedly and efficiently carried out their duties.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. H. NICHOLSON,  
*Commissioner.*



## Appendices

A—Detachments maintained by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at March 31, 1957.

B—Municipalities policed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at March 31, 1957.

C—Classified Summary of Offences Investigated by R.C.M.P. under the Federal Statutes.

### Appendix A

#### List of Detachments maintained by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as at March 31, 1957.

##### Ontario

###### “A” Division

Headquarters: *Ottawa*

Sub-Divisions: *North Bay*  
*Ottawa*

###### *Detachments*

Amos  
Brockville  
Cornwall  
Hearst  
Kirkland Lake  
Kingston

Manitowaning  
Maniwaki  
Moose Factory  
North Bay  
Noranda  
Ottawa Town Station

Parry Sound  
Pembroke  
Sault Ste. Marie  
South Porcupine  
Sudbury  
Val D'Or

##### Newfoundland

###### “B” Division

Headquarters: *St. John's*

Sub-Divisions: *Corner Brook*  
*St. John's*

###### *Detachments*

Baie Verte  
Battle Harbour  
Bell Island  
Bonavista  
Bonne Bay  
Botwood  
Buchans  
Burgeo  
Burin  
Cartwright  
Channel  
Clareville  
Corner Brook

Deer Lake  
Fogo  
Ferryland  
Gander  
Glovertown  
Goose Bay  
Grand Bank  
Grand Falls  
Hampden  
Harbour Breton  
Harbour Grace  
Hopedale  
Lewisporte

Nain  
Placentia  
Port Saunders  
Red Bay  
Springdale  
St. Anthony  
Stephenville  
Stephenville Crossing  
St. George's  
St. John's  
St. Lawrence  
Twillingate  
Whitbourne

**Quebec****"C" Division****Headquarters:** *Montreal***Sub-Divisions:** *Montreal**Quebec**Detachments*

Bedford  
 Bersimis  
 Camp Valcartier  
 Carlton  
 Caughnawaga  
 Chicoutimi  
 Coaticook  
 Drummondville  
 Granby  
 Hemmingford

Huntingdon  
 Joliette  
 Knowlton  
 Lacolle  
 Megantic  
 Montmagny  
 Quebec  
 Rimouski  
 Riviere-du-Loup  
 Roberval

Rock Island  
 St. Georges de Beauce  
 St. Jean  
 St. Jerome  
 Seven Islands  
 Sherbrooke  
 St. Regis  
 Three Rivers  
 Valleyfield

**Manitoba****"D" Division****Headquarters:** *Winnipeg***Sub-Divisions:** *Brandon**Dauphin**Winnipeg**Winnipeg City**Detachments*

Amaranth  
 Arborg  
 Ashern  
 Beausejour  
 Berens River  
 Bisset  
 Boissevain  
 Brandon  
 Camp Shilo  
 Carberry  
 Carman  
 Churchill  
 Crystal City  
 Dauphin  
 Deloraine  
 Elphinstone  
 Emerson  
 Ethelbert  
 Flin Flon  
 Fort Frances, Ont.  
 Fort Garry  
 Fort William, Ont.

Gimli  
 Gladstone  
 Gretna  
 Hamiota  
 Headingly  
 Hodgson  
 Kenora, Ont.  
 Killarney  
 Lac du Bonnet  
 Lynn Lake  
 Manitou  
 McCreary  
 Melita  
 Minnedosa  
 Morden  
 Morris  
 Nipigon, Ont.  
 Norway House  
 Oakbank  
 Oak Point  
 Portage la Prairie  
 Reston

Roblin  
 Rosburn  
 Russell  
 St. Rose du Lac  
 Selkirk  
 Shoal Lake  
 Snow Lake  
 Souris  
 Sprague  
 Steinbach  
 Stonewall  
 Swan River  
 Teulon  
 The Pas  
 Treherne  
 Virden  
 Wabowden  
 Wasagamung  
 Whitemouth  
 Winnipeg  
 Winnipegosis



**British Columbia****“E” Division****Headquarters: *Victoria*****Sub-Divisions: *Chilliwack******Kamloops******Nelson******New Westminster******Prince George******Prince Rupert******Vancouver******Victoria****Detachments*

Abbotsford  
 Agassiz  
 Alberni  
 Alert Bay  
 Alexis Creek  
 Ashcroft  
 Atlin  
 Bella Coola  
 Blue River  
 Boston Bar  
 Bralorne  
 Burnaby  
 Burns Lake  
 Campbell River  
 Cassiar  
 Castlegar  
 Chase  
 Chemainus  
 Chilliwack City  
 Clinton  
 Cloverdale  
 Colwood  
 Courtenay  
 Cranbrook  
 Crescent Valley  
 Creston  
 Dawson Creek  
 Duncan  
 Enderby  
 Essondale  
 Falkland  
 Fernie  
 Field  
 Fort Nelson  
 Fort St. James  
 Fort St. John  
 Fruitvale  
 Ganges  
 Gibsons Landing

Golden  
 Grand Forks  
 Greenwood  
 Haney  
 Hazelton  
 Hope  
 Invermere  
 Kamloops  
 Kaslo  
 Kelowna  
 Keremeos  
 Kimberley  
 Kitimat  
 Ladysmith  
 Lake Cowichan  
 Lillooet  
 Lumby  
 Lytton  
 McBride  
 Maillardville  
 Massett  
 Merritt  
 Mission  
 Nakusp  
 Nanaimo  
 Natal  
 Nelson  
 New Denver  
 New Westminster  
 North Vancouver  
 Ocean Falls  
 Oliver  
 100 Mile House  
 Osoyoos  
 Parksville  
 Penticton  
 Port Alberni  
 Port Alice  
 Port Coquitlam

Port Edward  
 Port Hardy  
 Powell River  
 Prince George  
 Prince Rupert  
 Princeton  
 Qualicum Beach  
 Queen Charlotte  
 Quesnel  
 Red Pass  
 Revelstoke  
 Richmond  
 Salmo  
 Salmon Arm  
 Sechelt  
 Shawnigan Lake  
 Sicamou  
 Sidney  
 Smithers  
 Sooke  
 Spences Bridge  
 Squamish  
 Stewart  
 Summerland  
 Tahsis  
 Telegraph Creek  
 Terrace  
 Trail  
 Ucluelet  
 Union Bay  
 University  
 Vancouver  
 Vanderhoof  
 Vernon  
 Victoria  
 Wells  
 Williams Lake  
 Zeballos

## Saskatchewan

### "F" Division

**Headquarters:** *Regina*

**Sub-Divisions:** *North Battleford*

*Prince Albert*

*Regina*

*Saskatoon*

*Swift Current*

*Yorkton*

#### *Detachments*

Assiniboia	Ile à la Crosse	Pelly
Avonlea	Imperial	Ponteix
Balcarres	Indian Head	Porcupine Plain
Bengough	Island Falls	Prince Albert
Biggar	Ituna	Punnichy
Big River	Kamsack	Radisson
Broadview	Kelvington	Radville
Cabri	Kerrobert	Regina Town Station
Canora	Kindersley	Rose Valley
Carlyle	Kipling	Rosthern
Carnduff	Kyle	St. Walburg
Carrot River	La Ronge	Saskatoon
Climax	Langenburg	Shaunavon
Colonsay	Lanigan	Shellbrook
Consul	Leader	Spiritwood
Craik	Leask	Stony Rapids
Cumberland House	Lloydminster	Strasbourg
Cutknife	Loon Lake	Sturgis
Elbow	Maidstone	Swift Current
Esterhazy	Maple Creek	Tisdale
Estevan	Meadow Lake	Torquay
Eston	Melfort	Unity
Fillmore	Melville	Uranium City
Foam Lake	Milestone	Val Marie
Fort Qu'Appelle	Moose Jaw	Vonda
Fox Valley	Moosomin	Wadena
Glaslyn	Morse	Wakaw
Goodsoil	Mossbank	Waskesiu
Gravelbourg	Naicam	Watrous
Gull Lake	Nipawin	Weyburn
Hafford	North Battleford	Wilkie
Hanley	North Portal	Willow Bunch
Hudson Bay	Onion Lake	Wood Mountain
Humboldt	Outlook	Yorkton



**North West and Yukon Territories****“G” Division****Headquarters: *Ottawa*****Sub-Divisions: *Aklavik******Fort Smith******Whitehorse****Detachments*

Aklavik	Frobisher Bay	Port Radium
Alexandra Fiord	Good Hope	Providence
Arctic Red River	Great Whale River	Rae
Baker Lake	Grise Fiord	Reliance
Cambridge Bay	Haines Junction	Resolute Bay
Cape Christian	Hay River	Resolution
Carmacks	Herschel Island	Sachs Harbour
Chesterfield Inlet	Lake Harbour	Simpson
Coppermine	Liard	Spence Bay
Dawson	Mayo	Teslin
Eskimo Point	Norman	Tuktoyaktuk
Fort Chimo, Que.	Old Crow	Watson Lake
Fort McPherson	Pangnirtung	Whitehorse
Fort Smith	Pond Inlet	Yellowknife
	Port Harrison, Que.	

**Nova Scotia****“H” Division****Headquarters: *Halifax*****Sub-Divisions: *Halifax******Sydney******Truro****Detachments*

Amherst	Guysboro	Port Hood
Antigonish	Halifax	Pugwash
Arichat	Ingonish Beach	Sheet Harbour
Baddeck	Inverness	Shelburne
Barrington Passage	Kentville	Sherbrooke
Bridgetown	Liverpool	Shubenacadie
Bridgewater	Lunenburg	Springhill
Chester	Meteghan River	St. Peters
Cheticamp	New Glasgow	Sydney
Dartmouth	New Waterford	Tatamagouche
Digby	North Sydney	Truro
Eskasoni	Parrsboro	Windsor
Glace Bay	Pictou	Yarmouth
	Port Hawkesbury	

## **New Brunswick**

### **"J" Division**

**Headquarters:** *Fredericton*

**Sub-Divisions:** *Fredericton*  
*Moncton*

#### *Detachments*

Alma  
Bathurst  
Buctouche  
Campbellton  
Caraquet  
Chipman  
Doaktown  
East Florenceville  
Edmundston  
Fredericton  
Gagetown

Grand Falls  
Grand Manan  
Jacquet River  
McAdam  
Minto  
Moncton  
Newcastle  
Perth  
Petitcodiac  
Plaster Rock  
Port Elgin  
Richibucto

St. George  
St. John  
St. Leonard  
St. Quentin  
St. Stephen  
Sackville  
Shediac  
Shippegan  
Sussex  
Tabusintac  
Tracadie  
Woodstock

## **Alberta**

### **"K" Division**

**Headquarters:** *Edmonton*

**Sub-Divisions:** *Calgary*  
*Edmonton*  
*Lethbridge*  
*Peace River*  
*Red Deer*

#### *Detachments*

Andrew  
Athabaska  
Banff  
Barons  
Bashaw  
Bassano  
Beaver Lodge  
Blairmore  
Bonnyville  
Breton  
Brooks  
Calgary  
Camrose  
Canmore  
Cardston  
Claresholm  
Cochrane  
Coronation  
Coutts  
Crossfield  
Derwent  
Drayton Valley  
Drumheller  
East Coulee  
Edmonton  
Edson  
Entwistle  
Fairview  
Foremost

Fort Chipewyan  
Fort MacLeod  
Fort McMurray  
Fort Vermilion  
Gleichen  
Grande Prairie  
Hanna  
Hardisty  
High Prairie  
High River  
Hilda  
Hinton  
Innisfail  
Irricana  
Jasper  
Lac la Biche  
Lamont  
Leduc  
Lethbridge  
Magrath  
Manning  
Manyberries  
Mayerthorpe  
McLennan  
Medicine Hat  
Mercoal  
Okotoks  
Olds  
Oyen

Peace River  
Picture Butte  
Pincher Creek  
Ponoka  
Provost  
Red Deer  
Redwater  
Rocky Mountain House  
Ryley  
Slave Lake  
Smoky Lake  
Spirit River  
St. Paul  
Stettler  
Stony Plain  
Strathmore  
Taber  
Trochu  
Two Hills  
Valleyview  
Vauxhall  
Vegreville  
Vermilion  
Viking  
Vulcan  
Wainwright  
Waterton Park  
Westlock  
Wetaskiwin



**Prince Edward Island**  
**“L” Division**

**Headquarters: *Charlottetown***

*Detachments*

Alberton	Charlottetown	Souris
Borden	Montague	Summerside

**Ontario**  
**“O” Division**

**Headquarters: *Toronto***

**Sub-Division: *London***

*Detachments*

Belleville	Kitchener	Owen Sound
Camp Borden	London	Sarnia
Chatham	Muncey	Toronto Town Station
Cobourg	Niagara Falls	Walpole Island
Fort Erie	Ohswegen	Windsor
Hamilton	Orillia	

**Appendix B****Municipalities Policed by R.C.M.P.****By Provinces, March 31, 1957***Prince Edward Island*

Souris

*New Brunswick*Campbellton  
Chatham  
Dalhousie  
Newcastle  
St. Andrews  
St. Stephen  
Sussex*Nova Scotia*Pictou  
Windsor  
Inverness*Manitoba*Beausejour  
Carberry  
Carman  
Charleswood  
Dauphin  
Flin Flon  
Gimli  
Killarney  
Lynn Lake  
Manitou  
Melita  
Minnedosa  
Portage la Prairie  
Russell  
Selkirk  
Swan River  
Tuxedo  
Virden  
Winnipeg Beach*Saskatchewan*Assiniboia  
Biggar  
Canora  
Craik  
Delisle  
Eston  
Foam Lake  
Gravelbourg  
Hudson Bay  
Humboldt*Indian Head*Kamsack  
Kindersley  
Leader  
Lloydminster  
Maple Creek  
Meadow Lake  
Melfort  
Melville  
Moosomin  
North Battleford  
Outlook  
Radville  
Rosetown  
Shaunavon  
Tisdale  
Wakaw  
Watrous  
Weyburn  
Wilkie  
Yorkton*Alberta*Brooks  
Claresholm  
Drumheller  
Gleichen  
Grande Prairie  
High River  
Innisfail  
Macleod  
Nanton  
Okotoks  
Olds  
Peace River  
Red Deer  
Stettler  
St. Albert  
St. Paul  
Three Hills  
Vegreville  
Vermilion  
Wetaskiwin*British Columbia*Alberni, City of  
Armstrong, City of  
Burnaby, District of  
Chilliwack, City of  
Chilliwack, Twp. of  
Coquitlam, District of  
Courtenay, City of  
Cowichan, Dist. of North  
Cranbrook, City of  
Duncan, City of  
Enderby, City of  
Fernie, City of  
Grand Forks, City of  
Greenwood, City of  
Kamloops, City of  
Kaslo, City of  
Kelowna, City of  
Kent, District of  
Kimberley, City of  
Kitimat, District of  
Ladysmith, City of  
Langley, City of  
Langley, Twp. of  
Maple Ridge, District of  
Merritt, City of  
Nanaimo, City of  
Peachland, District of  
Penticton, City of  
Pitt Meadows, District of  
Port Alberni, City of  
Port Coquitlam, City of  
Prince George, City of  
Powell River, District of  
Prince Rupert, City of  
Revelstoke, City of  
Richmond, Twp. of  
Rossland, City of  
Salmon Arm, District of  
Salmon Arm, City of  
Spallumcheen, District of  
Sumas, District of  
Summerland, District of  
Surrey, District of  
Trail, City of  
Vancouver, City of North  
Vancouver, District of North  
Vernon, City of



Appendix C

Classified Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Federal Statutes April 1, 1956 to March 31, 1957

Federal Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Negative Searches	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed Over to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total	Disposition by Provinces									Total		
													British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island		Newfoundland	Northwest and Yukon Territories
Aeronautics Act.....				5	20			22		1	6	54	1	2	6	7	17	17				3	1	54
Animal Contagious Diseases Act.....				2	1		2	3			1	9	3	4			1	1						9
Bank Act.....			1		3		2	4			14	24		4	3		5	8		2	1		1	24
Bankruptcy Act.....												1												1
Canada Shipping Act.....		4		93	32		5	43	2	1	63	243	51	60	2	2	96	24				8		243
Canada Wheat Board Act.....	17			6	22		11	345			8	409	2	14	385	8								409
Combines Investigation Act.....								1			1	2												2
Customs Act.....		5,811		337	1,841		10	1,640	11	25	968	10,643	796	239	769	1,224	3,119	1,242	2,386		331	7	467	10,643
Excise Tax Act.....					3			2			1	6		5						1				6
Excise Act.....		1,849		16	142	1	38	411	8	37	87	2,589	12	98	451	349	113	743	6	368	434	10	5	2,589
Explosives Act.....			1	17	40	1	1	39		1	11	111	11	3	3	6	24	44		5		14	1	111
Export and Import Permits Act.....											2	2					2							2
Family Allowance Act.....		2		2	36			26		1	16	83		1	8		18	51		1	4			83
Farm Improvement Loans Act.....		1		4	17			9	2		7	40	2	2	3	6	11	13	1		2			40
Federal District Commission Act.....		1		6	18		12	1,006	5		2	1,050					940	110						1,050
Financial Administration Act.....											1	2			1									2
Fisheries Act.....					1			46	1		1	49	2	16	2	4				2	2		21	49
Food and Drugs Act.....		1		2	2					3	5	13	6				2	3				1		13
Government Harbours and Piers Act.....																								
Government Property Traffic Act.....					13		30	1,082	11	1		11	10					1						11
Immigration Act.....				1	9							1,137	3	8			1,057	56				13		1,137
Income Tax Act.....		7		52	1,622		1,434	9,557	128		6	17	4	2	1	2	4					2	2	17
Indian Act.....		75		26	19	1	38	12,132	105	20	1,517	14,927	905	836	541	483	6,649	4,446	177	275	20	560	35	14,927
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....	4			4	22		11	510	5	15	40	611	69	39	1,252	777	641	582	187	89	27		815	12,618
Juvenile Delinquents Act (Adults).....											17	542	243	150	35	81	10			26			17	611
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....	2			18	22	2	21	407	52											4	3	2	14	542
Act.....										1	1	2					2							2
Lord's Day Act.....	1			10	88			57	6		20	182	7	86	77	4				4	3		1	182
Maple Products Industry Act.....					1							1					1							1
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....		4		3	30		1	127	3	1	6	175	1	1			56	86	11	10	4	6		175
National Defence Act.....					1			17			1	19	2			2		3					6	19
National Parks Act.....					14		3	233	2	1	4	257	27	152	27	16		25		10				257
National Housing Act.....								3				3				2		1						3
Navigable Waters Protection Act.....					6							6					4	2						6
Northwest Territories Act.....					2			21			11	34										34		34
Official Secrets Act.....					1							1												1
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....		116		98	165	3	59	354	64	99	212	1,170	623	44	11	30	323	120		7		1	3	1,170

[illegible]

















Canada



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Report of the

**ROYAL CANADIAN  
MOUNTED POLICE**

**Fiscal Year Ended  
March 31, 1958**

*Price 25 cents*





**C a n a d a**



**Report of the**

**ROYAL CANADIAN  
MOUNTED POLICE**

**Fiscal Year Ended**

**March 31, 1958**

**The Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery  
Ottawa, 1958**

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To His Excellency The Right Honourable Vincent Massey, P.C., C.H.,  
Governor General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to submit to Your Excellency the Report  
of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1958.

Respectfully submitted,

E. D. FULTON

*Minister of Justice and Minister in Control of the  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.*





ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

OTTAWA, April 30, 1958.

To: The Honourable E. D. Fulton, Q.C., M.P., Minister of Justice and  
Minister in Control of the R.C.M. Police.

SIR:

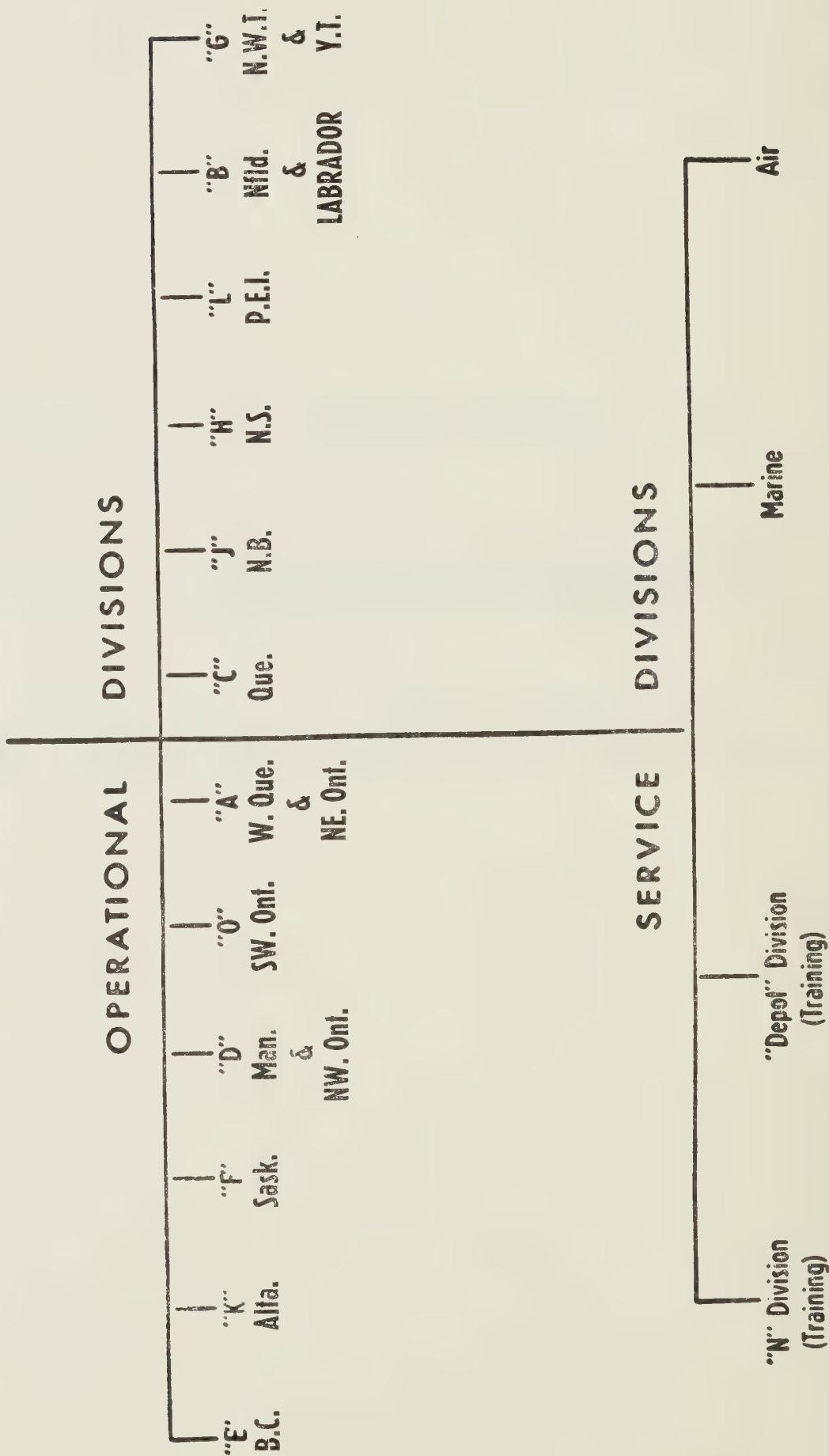
I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report of the Royal  
Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1958.



ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

ORGANIZATION

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION



# **Royal Canadian Mounted Police**

## **Organization and Jurisdiction**

The general limits of the police powers of the Force and the basis of its administration and operation are set out in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, Chapter 241 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952.

No amendments to the Act were made this year. However, a complete revision of the Act is still under study.

Authorized under and supplementing the provisions of the Act, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Rules and Regulations deal specifically and in detail with the internal management of the Force. No amendments of major interest were made.

### **Jurisdiction**

The jurisdiction of the Force extends to all categories of crime committed in the Northwest and Yukon Territories, where the Force is the only police body. In the provinces, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police deals with all breaches of the Federal Statutes of Canada.

In Ontario and Quebec, where the Provincial Governments maintain separate provincial police forces, the R.C.M.P. continued to investigate crime only in those instances in which a Federal government department or agency was involved and in which the local police had been unable to act. Under existing arrangements with the provincial authorities the Force accepts responsibility for all police work, including the enforcement of provincial statutes, at the Six Nations, Muncey and adjacent Indian Reserves, at Point Pelee National Park. In addition, the military areas of Petawawa, Camp Borden, Picton and Barriefield are policed by the Force through arrangements with the Department of National Defence. The investigation of capital offences is not included in these arrangements.

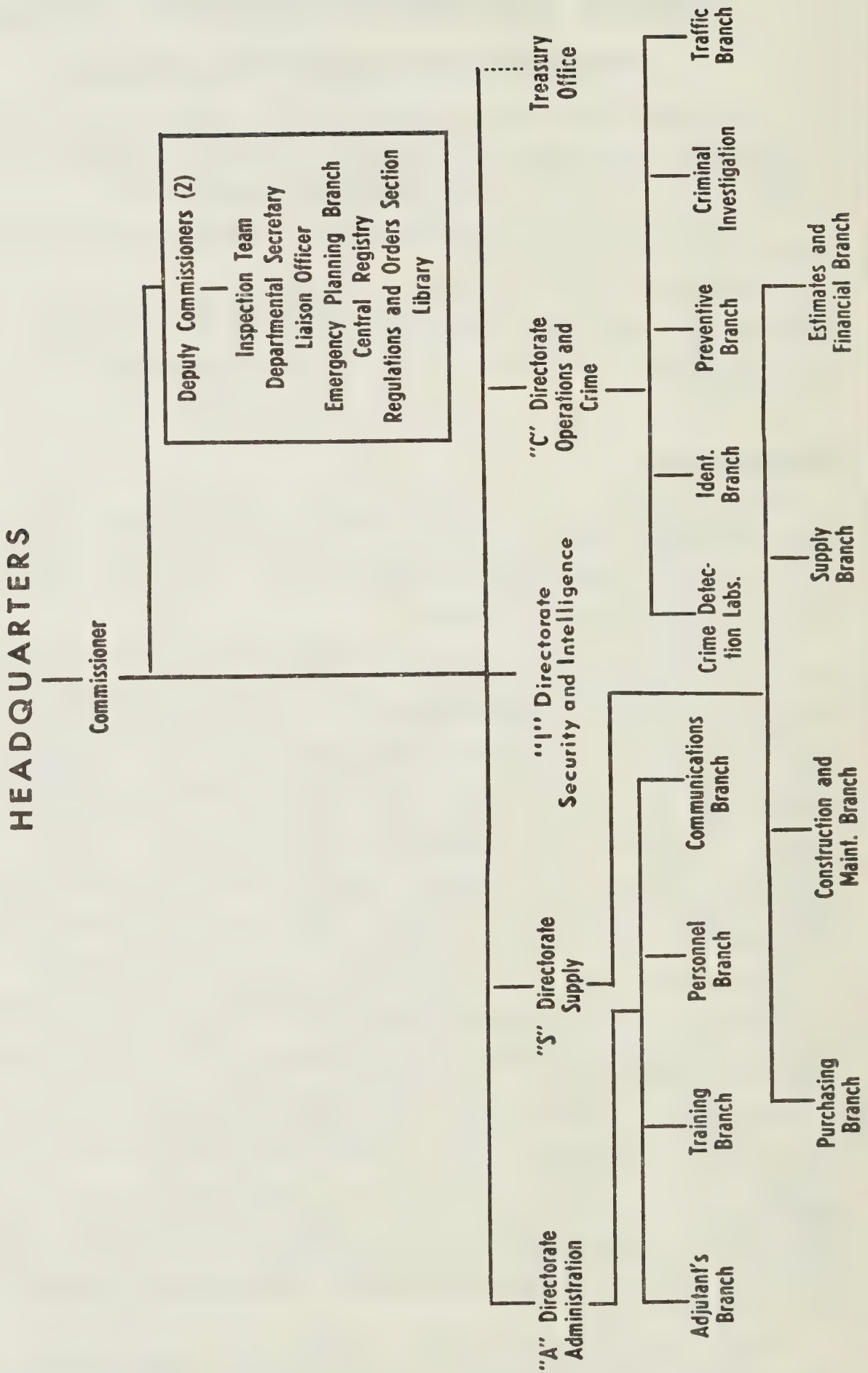
Under agreements made between Canada and the provincial governments, the Force acts as the provincial police in the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. These arrangements have been in effect since 1928 in Saskatchewan, 1932 in Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and 1950 in British Columbia and Newfoundland. The R.C.M. Police is therefore employed in these eight Provinces in aiding the administration of justice, enforcing the laws of the provincial legislatures and in carrying out other police duties agreed upon by the parties concerned. The agreements with New Brunswick, Manitoba, Newfoundland and British Columbia were renewed this year.

In the municipal field, the R.C.M. Police had under separate contract at the end of the year 123 cities, municipal districts and towns in the Provinces



# ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

## HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION



where there are provincial policing agreements. A list of the municipalities appears in Appendix B. The following contracts expired and were not renewed by the municipalities:

Manitou, Manitoba.....	May 31, 1957
Russell, Manitoba.....	June 30, 1957
Wakaw, Saskatchewan.....	May 31, 1957
Delisle, Saskatchewan.....	May 31, 1957
North Battleford, Saskatchewan.....	May 31, 1957
Weyburn, Saskatchewan.....	July 31, 1957
Ladysmith, British Columbia.....	December 31, 1957
Merritt, British Columbia.....	December 31, 1957

New contracts were entered into with the following municipalities from the dates shown:

White Rock, British Columbia.....	June 1, 1957
Oromocto, New Brunswick.....	June 1, 1957
Local Government District of Mystery Lake, Manitoba.....	February 1, 1958
Dawson Creek, British Columbia.....	February 1, 1958

The cost per man per annum charged the municipalities was increased. From June 1, 1957, each municipality under contract was required to pay fifty per cent for each of the first five members and seventy-five per cent for each additional member, of the average cost per member of maintaining and operating the Force, instead of forty per cent as previously. On the fifty per cent basis, the municipalities are paying at the rate of \$3,139 per man per annum, and on the seventy-five per cent basis \$4,709 per man per annum. The rate is adjustable yearly. The municipalities pay police car mileage at the rate of nine cents per mile for each mile travelled in excess of 3,100 per annum, and provide or pay in lieu of providing, furnished office and jail cell accommodation and, when required, garage facilities.

In addition to the policing of the municipalities under contract, certain services and facilities of the Force were made available to other municipal police forces throughout Canada, particularly in the fields of communication and scientific aids to investigation. On the whole, the municipal police forces have generally been prepared to discharge their investigational responsibilities with respect to Federal Government property within their own jurisdiction.

## Organization

The Force is divided into seventeen divisions designated either alphabetically or by name, whose jurisdiction extends over the territorial limits of Canada as indicated in the chart on page 8.

The Headquarters of the Force is located at Ottawa, and it is also known for administrative purposes as "Headquarters" Division. Four directorates and the Office of the Commissioner comprise Headquarters, as shown in the chart on



page 10. Twelve divisions are land divisions in the provinces and territories while two divisions function as training centres for recruits and, in addition, train musical rides and conduct refresher and advanced training courses, which are often attended by members from other police forces. "Air" and "Marine" Divisions support the operation of the land divisions by providing air and water transportation and other allied services from strategically based detachments. The headquarters of these services are also located in Ottawa.

The land divisions are themselves broken into thirty-eight sub-divisions, which report through and operate under their respective divisional headquarters. In each sub-division are detachments, six hundred and nineteen in number, which are listed by divisions in Appendix A.

The undermentioned nine permanent detachments were closed and ten new permanent detachments opened:

<i>Detachment Closed</i>	<i>Div.</i>	<i>Detachment Opened</i>	<i>Div.</i>
Bersimis .....	"C"	Forestville .....	"C"
Camp Valcartier ....	"C"	Gaspe .....	"C"
Tuxedo .....	"D"	Blaine Lake .....	"F"
Blue River .....	"E"	Green Lake .....	"F"
Delisle .....	"F"	Cape Parry .....	"G"
Leask .....	"F"	East 3 .....	"G"
Shubenacadie .....	"H"	Stewiacke .....	"H"
Tracadie .....	"J"	Oromocto Town ....	"J"
Irricana .....	"K"	Beiseker .....	"K"
		Faust .....	"K"

**Crime**

Exclusive of cases under municipal by-laws, there was an over-all increase of 19 per cent in the total number of investigations carried out by the Force. Offences under the Criminal Code rose by 22.9 per cent, Federal Statutes by 23.2 per cent and Provincial Statutes by 16 per cent. While the increases are not as sharp as last year, the upward trend persists.

The increase is spread generally throughout the country with no major crime pattern present other than a rise in the number of breaking, entering and theft cases. Certain steps are being taken which are aimed at preventing this kind of offence.

Of the 272,577 cases concluded, 93.3 per cent were successful. A total of 196,030 charges were laid of which 95.1 per cent resulted in convictions. There was a 17.6 per cent increase in the number of convictions compared with the previous year.

The Force investigated 3,830 cases of sudden or accidental deaths. Nine hundred and eighty-three of these were the result of automobile accidents. While the number of deaths on the highway decreased by thirty-four, the situation is still grave and warrants special preventive efforts by all police forces.

## Criminal Code

As they do not include investigations made by provincial and municipal police forces, the criminal statistics given here do not reflect the complete Canadian picture. The statistical records for Canada are compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, and are published in the *Canada Year Book*.

**Table 1—Summary of Investigations Under The Criminal Code**

—	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	Average
British Columbia.....	14,447	14,242	14,890	18,082	21,510	16,634
Alberta.....	9,902	9,244	9,159	9,173	14,744	10,444
Saskatchewan.....	6,583	6,673	5,859	6,043	7,032	6,438
Manitoba.....	4,148	4,675	4,126	4,719	5,650	4,664
Ontario.....	378	638	447	496	667	525
Quebec.....	255	360	345	229	162	270
New Brunswick.....	3,872	4,041	3,995	4,672	5,318	4,380
Nova Scotia.....	4,382	4,507	4,668	4,783	5,362	4,740
Prince Edward Island.....	667	697	673	844	923	761
Newfoundland.....	3,691	4,293	5,066	5,423	5,729	4,840
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	1,146	1,118	806	1,218	1,365	1,131
Totals.....	49,471	50,488	50,034	55,682	68,462	54,827

The increase of 12,780 (22.9 per cent) Criminal Code cases is the largest in recent years. It is partly attributable to the rise in the number of charges for perjury and false pretences resulting from investigations made under the "Oil and Gas Royalties Dividend Act" of Alberta, to an increase of 1,200 cases of driving offences under the Criminal Code, and to a large increase of about 6,000 cases in breaking, entering and thefts.

There were 40,067 charges laid under the Criminal Code resulting in 35,701 convictions, 2,367 dismissals, 1,892 withdrawals and 107 warrants unexecuted.

**Table 2—Principal Offences Against the Person**

—	1956-57	1957-58
Murder.....	44	34
Attempted Murder.....	13	19
Manslaughter.....	32	34
Driving whilst intoxicated or impaired.....	5,648	6,553
General Assaults.....	3,697	3,798
Totals.....	9,434	10,438



*Principal Offences Against the Person.*—The number of offences in this category rose by 1,004 cases, or 10.6 per cent. Nine hundred and five of these were for driving automobiles while intoxicated or impaired.

There was a drop, from forty-four to thirty-four, in the number of murder investigations. In one case the accused was found unfit to stand trial by reason of insanity. He subsequently recovered his health, was tried and the charge was dismissed.

Table 3—Murder

Disposition	E	K	F	D	J	H	L	B	G	Total
Convicted.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dismissed.....	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	7
Reduced to lesser charge..	1	—	—	1	2	2	—	1	1	8
Suicide.....	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	6
Insane.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Awaiting trial.....	—	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	6
Still under investigation..	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Totals.....	7	5	2	6	2	6	—	2	4	34

The disposition of the twenty murder investigations carried over from last year is as follows:

Convicted .....	1
Reduced to lesser charge .....	10
Adjudged insane .....	1
Acquitted .....	4
Still under investigation .....	4

Table 4—Principal Offences Against Property

—	1956-57	1957-58
Robbery with Violence.....	179	233
Theft of Cattle.....	194	295
Breaking, Entering and Theft.....	7,766	10,434
Other Thefts.....	13,266	16,284
Safebreaking.....	205	506
Totals.....	21,610	27,752

*Offences Against Property.*—The number of principal offences against property increased by 6,142 cases, or 28.4 per cent. The four western provinces accounted for 71 per cent of the total. This is explained by the fact that the theft of grain and cattle, which are exclusive to the western provinces, are included in these statistics. Thefts of cattle increased by 101 cases, mainly in Alberta, where convictions were obtained in 52.2 per cent of the cases.

Table 5—Number of Juveniles Implicated in Criminal Code Offences

	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	Average
British Columbia.....	1,254	1,430	1,268	2,289	2,701	1,788
Alberta.....	464	285	201	228	299	295
Saskatchewan.....	408	299	361	325	390	357
Manitoba.....	405	437	445	437	676	480
New Brunswick.....	232	172	170	270	370	243
Nova Scotia.....	231	350	314	400	301	319
Prince Edward Island.....	18	20	16	52	39	29
Newfoundland.....	464	503	694	566	588	563
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	63	61	44	16	31	43
Totals.....	3,539	3,557	3,513	4,583	5,395	4,117

*Juvenile Crime.*—The number of juveniles involved in Criminal Code offences increased by 812 or 17.7 per cent. While British Columbia and Manitoba had the greatest number of these offences, the age limit for these Provinces is eighteen years, compared with sixteen years for the others. As is usual, the greatest number of offences involved thefts.

*Crime Conditions in Doukhobor Communities.*—Conditions were relatively quiet during the early part of the year, although it was at this time that the proposal for a migration to the U.S.S.R. first was put forward. It attracted much attention, but not to the extent that any sustained policy of acts of violence was then seen.

There were no acts of incendiarism which could be attributed to Doukhobors in the Kootenay area, but the community hall at Hilliers settlement on Vancouver Island was destroyed by fire towards the end of the year and two suspects, both Doukhobors, are being investigated. In December, as though at a prearranged signal, a series of blastings began. The tracks of the C.P.R. were dynamited at points near Beasley, Greenwood, Eholt and Fife. At the last named point, a passenger train struck the broken rail and left the tracks, and it was most fortunate that at this location, on a mountainside, the train remained upright and no loss of life occurred. At Summerland, far to the west of the area usually the scene of these depredations, another attempt to blow up the C.P.R. tracks was discovered. These attacks on the railway, which for the first time saw electrical detonators being used instead of the crude bombs of previous years, aroused demands from the unions for more protection, and the Company made similar representations to the Attorney General. This was declined on the grounds that the excessive cost would still not guarantee the safety of the several hundred miles of track involved, and in February the railway suspended all night rail operations in the Kootenay region of the Kettle Valley Line. This move, and the reasons leading to the transportation curtailment, seriously disturbed citizens of the area.

The railway was not the only utility affected. Four attempts, two of them successful, were made to damage poles and lines of the West Kootenay Power



and Light Company, and the pipeline of the Inland Natural Gas Company was dynamited at two points, on each occasion disrupting service to the City of Nelson. A departure from the attacks on public utilities, was the discovery in theatres at Nelson, Castlegar and Trail of crude unexploded bombs.

In February, the Attorney General of British Columbia confirmed the offer of rewards which had previously been made in 1953, and these were substantially increased to \$5,000 for information on explosives offences and to \$1,000 for information on arson crimes.

Various moves in connection with the proposed migration were made, including two delegations to the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa and one which visited the U.S.S.R. in January. The return of the group from Russia was followed by a mass meeting at Krestova, and by representations to the Provincial Government for financial assistance in making the move. This project, with its many public meetings, delegations and fund raising campaigns, has caused deep dissensions, which have divided families and, in some cases, husband and wife. Its propaganda effect has been exploited to the full by a small group of leaders.

Searches for children habitually truant from school were continued, some being organized on an extensive scale. Ten children were apprehended and subsequently committed to the New Denver School Dormitory. Conditions at the school are good and, almost without exception, the children have been happy and well cared for.

Two factions of the Sons of Freedom Sect are divided on the school question. A number of the members of the group favouring the children attending school have met with success in their efforts at arranging for the Sect's children to attend voluntarily. They have been working with the courts in this respect.

**Table 6—Summary of Investigations Under Federal Statutes**

—	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	Average
British Columbia.....	7,052	7,095	8,074	9,573	9,195	8,198
Alberta.....	3,381	3,020	2,713	3,291	4,266	3,334
Saskatchewan.....	2,900	2,744	2,184	3,590	4,332	3,150
Manitoba.....	1,890	1,925	1,901	3,454	3,418	2,517
Ontario.....	6,893	7,522	9,056	13,158	13,732	10,072
Quebec.....	6,355	6,577	7,477	7,698	12,809	8,183
New Brunswick.....	904	713	836	2,829	3,256	1,708
Nova Scotia.....	1,022	1,085	1,018	1,102	896	1,025
Prince Edward Island.....	549	537	509	502	523	524
Newfoundland.....	935	1,263	1,118	1,209	4,718	1,849
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	615	669	703	1,019	1,306	862
Totals.....	32,506	33,150	35,589	47,435	58,451	41,422

## Federal Statutes

There were 58,451 cases recorded being an increase of 11,016 or 23.2 per cent. Of these cases, the percentage of convictions obtained rose by 5.3 per cent chiefly as the result of additional enforcement efforts under the Government Property Traffic Act. (Please refer to Appendix "C", page 57.)

The increase of 11,000 cases under the Customs Act is credited to increased activity by border patrols in the search of motor vehicles re-entering Canada from the U.S.A. Actually, the number of convictions under the Act was three less than last year.

Despite the fact that fifty-two Federal Statutes are enforced, 94 per cent of the cases rested within eight of them. Cases under the Indian Act remained fairly constant consisting mainly of minor offences and showing a decrease of 450 cases.

The volume of work handled under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act was considerably above that of the previous year. There has been a decided increase in the number of arrests and convictions, as seen from the following three year comparative summary.

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	Increase
Arrests.....	512	491	576	17.3%
Convictions.....	453	354	473	33.6%

Of the 576 persons arrested, 153 were charged with either "possession for the purpose of trafficking" (49) or "trafficking" (104) under Section 4 of the Act for which there is a maximum penalty of fourteen years' imprisonment.

Heroin continues to be the principal drug of addiction in Canada with the street level price per capsule varying from \$3 to \$20 depending on the degree of adulteration and supply on hand. The average price is \$5 per capsule. Bulk heroin seizures for the year totaled twenty-four ounces; a sharp decrease from the sixty ounces seized during the previous year.

Marijuana has maintained a certain degree of prominence among people employed in the entertainment field particularly in the Montreal area. In addition to a few cigarette seizures, bulk marijuana seizures amounted to approximately nine ounces which is considerably less than last year's total of sixty ounces.

Only five teen-aged persons were involved in the use of narcotic drugs. They were isolated cases. No teen-age narcotic problem has come to the attention of the Force.

One person was convicted as an habitual criminal under Section 660 of the Criminal Code in a case arising out of an Opium and Narcotic Drug Act charge. One case was dismissed and no other cases are presently before the courts.

In conspiracy cases arising from Opium and Narcotic Drug Act investigations, nine persons were convicted, two charges were withdrawn, five were dismissed, and ten are still before the courts.

There were no prosecutions in Canada of an international status.

The program in enforcement of the Canada Shipping Act to prevent loss of life and property to owners of pleasure craft was continued with good results.



It is evident that the public are becoming more safety conscious in regard to boating. The 47,720 inspections of boats represents a 27.9 per cent increase. The number of warnings issued decreased by 10 per cent.

There was a slight decrease in the number of prosecutions under the Income Tax Act, but the volume remains high. There were 10,691 prosecutions, compared with 11,119 last year. Of this number, there were 9,122 convictions, 1,421 withdrawals and 148 dismissals. Since this work was started in 1950 over 60,000 prosecutions have been processed. At the end of this year 800 cases are still awaiting prosecution.

The Migratory Birds Convention Act was enforced by means of special patrols during the migratory periods. Some 205 specific investigations were made, with 140 convictions being registered.

A total of 2,444 Customs seizures were recorded reflecting a decrease of forty-nine, or 2 per cent less than the previous year.

The comparative summary outlining Customs seizures is as follows:

—	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Seizures.....	1,912	1,799	2,493	2,444
*Cigarettes.....	20,413	14,483	7,493	9,177
Vehicles.....	842	679	892	877
Vessels.....	117	137	138	156
Fines and Penalties Imposed.....	\$110,781.80	\$106,845.45	\$166,795.28	\$109,352.32
Fines and Penalties Paid.....	\$110,795.21	\$103,668.49	\$166,052.71	\$107,837.07
Revenue from Sale of Seized Goods.....	\$49,235.55	\$51,665.67	\$131,533.55	\$36,589.90

\*NOTE:—Cigarettes shown by cartons (200 cigarettes per carton).

Cigarettes are still a most favoured commodity in the commercial field of smuggling and the increase in seizures over last year will be noted.

Table 7—Customs Seizures by Divisions

Division	B	L	H	J	C	A	O	D	F	K	E	G	Total
Vessels.....	7	.....	15	9	27	32	56	4	.....	.....	6	.....	156
Autos.....	57	.....	13	60	144	24	264	63	34	33	180	5	877
Beer.....	57	9	.....	10	.....	2	7	4	2	5	36	.....	132
Rum.....	13	.....	21	3	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	139
Assorted Liquors.	54	.....	65	10	170	.....	25	2	.....	4	10	.....	340
Cigars.....	135	.....	150	5	1,233	.....	498	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,045
Cigarettes.....	274	53	131	213	8,227	57	103	18	3	47	50	1	9,177
Tobacco.....	24	.....	.....	16	24	.....	41	5	.....	3	4	.....	117
Aircraft.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	1	.....	9
SEIZURES.....	200	5	60	141	435	97	615	156	78	93	552	12	2,444

Four important cases of smuggling on a commercial scale were uncovered in Southwestern Ontario and Manitoba, involving both smuggling and undervaluation over a period of some two or three years. This led to recovery of large sums of money for the revenue.

The cases of theft of automobiles in the U.S.A., with subsequent smuggling and sale in Canada which were opened in the latter part of 1956-57, have now been concluded satisfactorily with most of the cars being returned to the owners. In one instance, a car stolen in the U.S.A. was smuggled into Canada and sold. It was re-stolen from the Canadian purchaser, re-smuggled back into the U.S.A. where it was again sold to an unsuspecting victim. Several convictions were obtained in these cases and a number of prosecutions are still before the courts.

Active smuggling continued in unreported motor vehicle repairs, radio equipment, sporting goods and camping equipment either smuggled or used in violation of the conditions of entry by commercial tourist camp operators. The largest number of seizures involved goods smuggled for personal use such as jewelry, firearms, cameras, clothing and electrical appliances.

The majority of Excise Act seizures covers stills and the spirits produced by these operations or the wash required for distillation purposes. While the quantity of spirits seized was only a little better than 50 per cent of the number of gallons seized last year, there was a definite increase in the number of stills seized which numbered 196, the highest for any year since 1951-52.

Table 8—Excise Seizures by Divisions

Division	B	L	H	J	C	A	O	D	F	K	E	G	Total
Autos.....		7	2	.....	45	.....	2	14	3	.....	.....	.....	73
Beer and Wash..	10	759	452	28	11,008	118	105	6,227	912	182	162	....	19,963
Illicit Spirits.....	1	29	27	.....	1,943	8	92	264	96	25	9	....	2,494
Rum.....													.....
Assorted Liquors													.....
Stills Complete..	3	16	12	1	21	4	19	44	31	12	2	....	165
Stills Parts.....		6	.....	.....	3	1	9	5	3	4	.....	.....	31
Cigars.....													.....
Cigarettes.....					11	.....	6						17
Tobacco.....					5,461	.....							5,461
SEIZURES.....	4	42	13	1	178	17	48	73	52	28	7	....	463

NOTE.—Liquids—shown in gallons.  
Cigarettes—by cartons (200 cigs. per carton).  
Tobacco—shown in pounds.

Twelve semi-commercial or commercial type stills were seized being equally divided between the Provinces of Manitoba and Quebec. In these cases, an endeavour is made to invoke the provisions of Section 159 of the Excise Act which calls for additional pecuniary penalties of double the excise duties payable on the spirits produced or seized, and double the licence fee.



A total of 5,461 pounds of Canadian raw leaf tobacco and eleven tobacco cutters were seized, a 33 per cent increase above last year.

The following is a comparative summary for a four year period under the Excise Act:

	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Seizures.....	526	531	420	463
Convictions.....	485	503	411	466
Still's Seized.....	159	161	163	196
Spirits (gals.).....	1,845	2,678	4,348	2,494
Tobacco (lbs.).....	6,456	18,383	4,740	5,461
Fines and Penalties Imposed.....	\$67,693.36	\$71,000.00	\$63,640.00	\$70,029.00
Fines and Penalties Paid.....	\$58,896.31	\$60,026.00	\$51,374.51	\$63,409.20
Revenue from Sales of Seized Goods.....	\$36,638.86	\$23,348.85	\$25,854.03	\$29,808.60

Provincial and Municipal Laws

Table 9—Provincial Statutes

	Liquor Acts		Vehicle and Highway Traffic		Other Provincial Acts		Total Provincial Acts	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
British Columbia.....	10,050	9,579	23,810	28,113	9,219	11,445	43,079	49,137
Alberta.....	6,495	5,773	24,375	25,878	1,331	2,635	32,201	34,286
Saskatchewan.....	4,650	5,500	11,108	14,633	1,589	1,658	17,347	21,791
Manitoba.....	2,590	3,428	5,595	6,397	860	310	9,045	10,135
Ontario.....	29	8	59	85	16	7	104	100
Quebec.....								
New Brunswick.....	3,736	4,414	6,938	10,420	136	444	10,810	15,278
Nova Scotia.....	5,642	5,349	3,907	6,388	440	513	9,989	12,250
Prince Edward Island.....	1,432	1,161	3,115	1,313	66	70	4,613	2,544
Newfoundland.....	1,600	2,297	3,640	5,242	1,243	1,895	6,483	9,434
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	915	1,141	173	195	252	256	1,340	1,592
Totals.....	37,139	38,650	82,720	98,664	15,152	19,233	135,011	156,547
	27.5%	24.7%	61.3%	63%	11.2%	12.3%		

Provincial Statute cases led the increase by volume, up 21,536 cases, or 16 per cent. The Traffic and Liquor Acts again account for the bulk of the work under these Statutes showing 87.7 per cent of the total number and over 17,600 cases of the net increase. There were 10,000 cases under the Coloured Gasoline Tax Act in British Columbia and an increase in most provinces under the various Game Acts. Prince Edward Island shows the only decreases, mostly under the Traffic and Liquor Acts.

Table 10—Summary of Highway Traffic Offences

	Provincial Vehicle and Highway Traffic		Sections 221 to 225 C. C. of C.		Fatal Auto Accidents		Non-Fatal Auto Accidents		Total	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
British Columbia.....	23,810	28,113	3,047	3,318	219	163	13,932	12,969	41,008	44,563
Alberta.....	24,375	25,878	908	1,132	172	189	7,606	8,044	33,061	35,243
Saskatchewan.....	11,108	14,633	810	998	97	107	6,437	6,779	18,452	22,517
Manitoba.....	5,595	6,397	596	739	95	81	3,762	3,858	10,048	11,075
New Brunswick.....	6,938	10,420	818	984	115	120	2,997	2,716	10,868	14,240
Nova Scotia.....	3,907	6,388	914	1,002	106	111	4,949	4,493	9,876	11,994
Prince Edward Island.....	3,115	1,313	182	195	12	13	596	533	3,905	2,054
Newfoundland.....	3,640	5,242	427	460	33	30	2,701	2,371	6,801	8,103
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	173	195	122	187	6	4	422	487	723	873
Totals.....	82,661	98,579	7,824	9,015	855	818	43,402	42,250	134,742	150,662



The rate of increase in driving offences under the Traffic Acts and Criminal Code was not as pronounced as last year either by volume or percentage, being 17 per cent compared with 51 per cent. Investigations on the highways increased by 11.8 per cent while accidents decreased by 2.7 per cent. This may seem small but is an accomplishment when the heavy increase in motor vehicle registrations is considered. The decrease is probably attributable to more concentrated surveillance on the highways. The number of cars checked with warnings being issued increased from 250,000 to 350,000.

There is a change in the accounting of accident totals. These figures now represent accidents solely within the responsibility of the Force. Previously they included accidents investigated as assistance to other authorities, and there was the chance that they would be accounted for twice in the national statistics.

Table 11—Municipal By-Laws

	1956-57	1957-58
British Columbia.....	19,833	29,243
Alberta.....	12,392	20,040
Saskatchewan.....	8,765	11,279
Manitoba.....	7,529	7,112
New Brunswick.....	984	2,824
Nova Scotia.....	128	136
Prince Edward Island.....	15	26
Newfoundland.....	286	1,856
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	72	95
Totals.....	50,004	62,994

These cases increased by 12,990 cases or 23.9 per cent.

**Assistance to Other Police**

The following table indicates the number of cases where assistance was rendered to other police forces and required actual field investigational work and patrols.

Province	Service Warrants and Summons	Escort of Prisoners	General Enquiries	Total
British Columbia.....	3,281	3	811	4,095
Alberta.....	2,787	4,153	2,900	9,840
Saskatchewan.....	1,059	2,411	2,062	5,532
Manitoba.....	717	73	451	1,241
Ontario.....	170	1	672	843
Quebec.....	1	—	235	236
New Brunswick.....	14	1	667	682
Nova Scotia.....	30	—	1,702	1,732
Prince Edward Island.....	8	—	95	103
Newfoundland.....	988	—	166	1,154
Territories.....	—	—	28	28
Totals.....	9,055	6,642	9,789	25,486

Approximately 25,000 of the above were made on behalf of other Canadian Police Forces. Assistance was also given to the FBI, ICPO, Metropolitan Police and, to a lesser extent, to other foreign police authorities.



## Other Investigations and Administrative Assistance

The work of the Force in these two groups consists of work performed on behalf of federal, provincial and municipal authorities, the general public, other police forces, and British and foreign authorities, in which this Force did not have basic responsibility.

**Table 12—Summary of Other Investigations**

—	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	Average
British Columbia.....	36,550	81,857	84,889	107,564	63,256	74,823
Alberta.....	22,816	21,269	22,463	28,837	28,107	24,698
Saskatchewan.....	15,389	20,966	17,403	15,298	20,434	17,898
Manitoba.....	13,601	12,690	13,199	17,346	22,486	15,864
Ontario.....	18,487	10,939	20,359	28,802	27,385	21,194
Quebec.....	11,316	8,601	10,566	16,886	20,298	13,533
New Brunswick.....	14,737	15,520	12,584	20,191	27,270	18,060
Nova Scotia.....	8,300	9,882	14,477	19,896	20,632	13,801
Prince Edward Island.....	854	2,375	2,539	4,602	6,887	3,451
Newfoundland.....	9,362	7,474	7,268	6,711	7,919	7,745
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	1,763	2,206	1,577	1,435	1,697	1,735
Totals.....	153,175	193,779	207,324	267,676	246,371	213,665

“Other Investigations” were cases where no breach of a statute was suspected, alleged or intended, but where certain police investigative procedures were necessarily brought into use. These investigations fall into two distinct categories:—

- (a) Enquiries where field work is entailed frequently result in lengthy and widespread investigations. These cases consist mainly of security enquiries about applicants for engagement made on the request of other Departments and Crown Companies under the direction of the government, or about persons applying for remission, citizenship, pensions, licences and permits or destitution relief; locating missing persons for relatives, investigating accidents on land, air and water, and general conditions at Indian reserves, National Parks, bird sanctuaries, historic sites and other specific points.
- (b) Work of a preventive and protective nature mainly as an effort to control and educate the public in the matter of safeguarding life and property.

This entails the inspection of licences, life-saving and fire-fighting equipment on small power boats, inspecting buildings (for provincial fire and safety regulations), explosive magazines, certain drug stores and hospitals, cars, trucks, buses, and various places of amusement; tending sick or injured animals; conducting anti-safe blowing and preventive service patrols and escorting mental patients or prisoners for other forces.

These investigations indicate a decrease of 21,305 cases or 8 per cent. This decrease is chiefly the result of highway weigh scales in British Columbia now being operated by provincial employees rather than the RCMP. Last year there were approximately 45,700 of these inspections made. Discounting this decrease in weigh scale inspections, there was a general increase of about 24,000 cases across Canada. This increase is mainly the result of greater traffic control on highways and federal government property, and of airport vehicle control. There was also a 10,720 increase from 37,000 to 47,720 in inspections under the Canada Shipping Act. Of the 246,371 recorded cases, 116,034 or 47 per cent belong in Category "A". These investigations may also be subdivided as 18 per cent federal, 51 per cent provincial and 31 per cent for general public, and other police authorities.

*Administrative Assistance.*—A decline of approximately 26 per cent occurred, mostly in Alberta and British Columbia. A decrease in British Columbia is also noted and is in part due to the fact that fewer detachments are issuing licences for the Motor Vehicle Branch.

Table 13—Summary of Administrative Assistance

—	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	Average
British Columbia.....	124,763	65,918	65,959	45,579	32,179	66,879
Alberta.....	12,761	14,867	12,537	48,648	13,268	20,416
Saskatchewan.....	3,004	3,799	3,162	5,293	5,794	4,210
Manitoba.....	1,832	1,839	2,823	3,785	3,551	2,766
Ontario.....	4,267	3,679	4,738	4,465	6,212	4,672
Quebec.....	5,186	6,407	8,334	8,913	9,347	7,637
New Brunswick.....	1,643	1,465	947	7,977	8,910	4,188
Nova Scotia.....	590	772	1,569	2,403	3,201	1,707
Prince Edward Island.....	525	759	1,874	2,845	5,015	2,204
Newfoundland.....	51	1,776	5,648	6,217	7,798	4,298
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	23,037	25,346	23,798	26,402	25,193	24,755
Totals.....	177,659	126,627	131,389	162,527	120,468	143,734



## **Other Duties and Services**

### **Security and Intelligence**

The Directorate of Security and Intelligence has continued its work but it is not possible to supply details here.

### **Federal Government Property and Security Arrangements**

The Force, through the medium of the Canadian and British Columbia Corps of Commissionaires, continued to provide protection to forty-nine Federal Government properties located in fifteen major cities across Canada. Of the total number provided protection, thirty-two are located in Ottawa.

There has been a slight increase noted in the number of buildings under supervision, occasioned by the expansion of several Government Departments, particularly in the Ottawa area. The relationship between the Force and the two Corps of Commissionaires continued to be excellent.

Protective measures undertaken for many distinguished visitors included Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh, the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Great Britain, Prime Minister of Laos, Prime Minister of Pakistan, Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, U.S.A., and others. Protective measures were also undertaken for conferences of international status, and for the opening of Parliament.

The Governor-General's Troop continued to perform guard duties at Government House and Parliament Hill, Ottawa, and comprised thirty-two members from "A" Division.

### **Northern Work**

The whole of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory is policed by "G" Division, the only law enforcement body in those areas. The Division also polices most of that part of Northern Quebec which lies north of latitude N.54°30'; the portion of Northern British Columbia bordering on the Yukon Territory and the area of Northern Alberta adjacent to the Northwest Territories. There is no agreement with the Province of Quebec to police that part of their Province, but the Quebec Provincial Government has no police force in the region while we have three detachments for federal purposes, chiefly for work among the Eskimos and Indians. When infractions of the Criminal Code occur, members at Great Whale River, Port Harrison and Fort Chimo Detachments investigate and, where necessary, reports are made to the Attorney General's Department of the Province of Quebec. Very few offences are committed in this region. During the past year, some Eskimos were victimized in the Great Whale River area and, although the Eskimos concerned desired to lay assault charges, no court facilities were available.

RCMP Detachments throughout the north have very large areas to cover, which means that remote detachment members make long patrols by dog team

in winter and by boat in summer. These remote posts are mostly located in the Arctic regions and the northern part of Quebec. The Force has wireless communication to all detachments and can contact any point within a matter of days, which has to some extent lessened the isolation factor.

Some detachments are occasionally visited by aircraft or receive their mail through an air drop, courtesy of the RCAF, and these facilities have helped to maintain good morale among northern personnel.

South of Dawson in the Yukon Territory, conditions are similar to those in the provinces, as the region is more heavily populated, has more settlements and good roads as compared with the Northwest Territories, with the result that few patrols are made by dog team or boat. Frequent patrols are made by road transport and occasionally by aircraft. Many customs patrols are made in the Snag area owing to the heavy traffic to and from Alaska. Police radio communications were installed last year linking detachments on the Alaska Highway and some patrol cars in this area have also been radio-equipped. This not only facilitates police work but can be considered as of general assistance to the travelling public as in the case of serious accidents. Full time highway patrols now operate out of Whitehorse. During the summer, vehicular traffic is heavy and many accidents have to be investigated.

In the Arctic regions and at other points in the Northwest Territories, patrols are still made in all kinds of weather, over rough terrain and treacherous ice, with members having to sleep in snow houses or tents. The following mileage was covered by patrols during the year: 54,411 by dog team; 61,251 by boat; 26,313 by foot; 64,447 by RCMP aircraft; 240,918 by RCAF and public aircraft; 442,958 by motor transport; 8,235 by railway and 2,482 by snowmobile. RCMP aircraft based at Fort Smith, N.W.T. and Churchill, Man., travelled 118,213 miles carrying out divisional duties such as transporting Eskimo patients, etc.

In the N.W.T., Y.T. and other provinces mentioned, RCMP members, on behalf of the Department of Agriculture, investigate cases of suspected rabid or sick animals—collect, package and forward specimens of such animals for examination to laboratories of the Department. All dogs are inoculated annually with anti-rabies and anti-distemper serums.

Members of the Force assist Eskimos, trappers and others in the compilation of income tax returns. Collections are also made on behalf of the Department and returns submitted.

Civil Service examinations are supervised and completed forms returned to the Department. Detachments located in the northern part of Quebec complete registrations covering births, deaths, marriages, etc.

At Grise Fiord, Resolute Bay, N.W.T. and Herschel Island, Y.T., the police supervise the Eskimo trading stores established by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. This means operating the trading store and attending to administration of the project, including the submission of returns, requisitions and forwarding of furs and cash collected.

Arrangements are made for burial of indigents and other persons at isolated points, even to the extent of building caskets, digging graves and conducting burial services. Some detachments in the N.W.T. make meteorological readings and submit returns to the Department of Transport. The RCMP Detachment at Simpson, N.W.T., installs water gauges, takes current measurements and submits returns for the Dominion Water and Power Bureau, Dept. of Northern Affairs and National Resources.



The Force issues identification discs in Eskimo territory, collects discs of deceased persons for cancellation and submits reports covering the number of Eskimos registered and resident there.

Detachment members at coastal points in the N.W.T., Herschel Island, Y.T. and Fort Chimo, P.Q., hold appointments of Acting Customs and Excise Enforcement Officers and their duties include the entry and clearance of vessels and aircraft. In addition, the police here and at Old Crow Detachment, Y.T., hold appointments as immigration officers.

The non-commissioned officer at Aklavik, N.W.T., holds the appointment of acting collector of customs and excise. His duties are heavy as a considerable number of aircraft arrive at this point from Alaska. It is a full time job for one member in winter and additional help is often required. Reports and cash collected are forwarded to the Collector of Customs at the Port of Edmonton.

Many hours are spent in conferences and interviews with local government officials, welfare officers, Superintendents of Indian Agencies, etc.

Eskimo projects are supervised for the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, including the organizing of hunts for the natives. The need for conservation of game, particularly caribou, is stressed and during the past summer the Eskimo Point Detachment supervised a profitable whale hunt in that area.

In some places, duties previously performed by game wardens have been taken over by the police and assistance is rendered to the Canadian Wildlife Service in predatory animal control programs.

Many duties are performed on behalf of the Indian and Northern Health Services of the Department of National Health and Welfare, such as arranging transportation of hundreds of sick Eskimos in and out of the territory for hospitalization. Eskimo patients often have to be conveyed from their camps to a settlement where medical attention and care is given pending arrival of aircraft or other form of transportation. In isolated points, this period may extend for weeks or months. The Force assists District Nurses during epidemics among the natives and, at isolated posts where professional help is not available, handle such emergencies pending the arrival of a medical party. Where patients are located in outside hospitals, relatives are kept informed of their condition. Medical authorities are assisted in health programs and settlement clean-ups are organized. During the past year, epidemics occurred among the Eskimos at Coppermine, Cambridge Bay, Resolute Bay, Spence Bay and Sudluk.

The police handled the issuance of various licences, cleared furs and collected revenue in the N.W.T. and Y.T. Post Offices were operated at isolated points in the Eastern Arctic.

## **National Police Services**

*Identification Work.*—The Identification Branch has nine sections in “Headquarters” and thirty-six operating in the field as part of police divisions. The services and training are available to all police forces in Canada and all members in the Branch are specialists in their respective fields.

“Headquarters” Branch operates as a clearing house nationally for all police forces, penitentiaries and gaols, and also internationally, for fingerprint records. In addition it contains the central crime index data and the central firearms registry.

Table 14—Summary of Identification Work

Sections and Nature of Work	1956-57	1957-58
<i>Fingerprint Bureau "H.Q." Ottawa—</i>		
Fingerprint forms received—Criminal.....	81,787	99,975
Fingerprint forms received—Non Criminal.....	113,940	118,034
Total Fingerprint forms received.....	195,727	218,009
Identifications—Criminal.....	54,255	65,687
Identifications—Non Criminal.....	6,075	5,354
Active Files.....	582,396	609,928
Photographs received of persons under arrest or conviction.....	41,161	37,375
<i>Scenes of Crime—</i>		
Fingerprint examinations made.....	3,119	3,720
Photography evidence and scenes recorded by.....	3,177	3,251
Reproductions for physical comparisons.....	411	501
Deceased persons fingerprinted.....	66	50
Persons fingerprinted for elimination or comparison.....	18,461	14,851
Prisoners fingerprinted on criminal charges.....	4,552	5,601
Prisoners photographed.....	5,377	6,197
Latent impressions identified—criminal.....	704	1,021
Latent impressions identified—non criminal.....	1,357	1,828
Photostats made—general.....	79,954	93,380
Photographs made—general.....	209,668	234,471
Plans drawn.....	810	1,380
Unidentified photographic impressions to Ottawa for search or comparison..	183	237
<i>Evidence Presented in Court—</i>		
Fingerprint.....	107	97
Photography.....	785	821
Plan drawing.....	351	409
Miscellaneous.....	54	72
<i>Crime Index—</i>		
Known criminals added to index.....	3,816	2,291
Additional information on criminals indexed.....	1,147	665
Unsolved crimes reported.....	4,353	4,237
Suggested identifications.....	3,736	4,684
Confirmed identifications.....	1,150	1,098
Wanted persons received for notation.....	2,158	1,206
Wanted persons identified.....	1,115	993
Case histories of sex offenders supplied to Penitentiaries Branch.....	200	171
<i>Fraudulent Cheque Section—</i>		
Total fraudulent cheques received.....	4,598	7,921
Received for identification.....	2,275	4,727
Identified.....	1,634	2,675
Received for indexing (authors known).....	2,323	3,194
Anonymous letters received.....	51	71
Letters identified.....	9	10
<i>Firearms Registration—</i>		
Total weapons registered.....	379,604	390,916
Weapons transferred.....	9,604	10,302
Weapons destroyed.....	124	76
Enquiries involving weapons.....	7,715	8,675
Weapons identified.....	672	690
<i>Ticket of Leave—</i>		
Released on Ticket of Leave during year.....	1,315	1,031
Total at large on licences.....	2,133	1,826
Sentences completed under licences.....	1,223	1,056
Licences revoked for failing to live up to conditions.....	56	59
Licences forfeited for conviction of indictable offences.....	59	45



A total of 218,009 fingerprints were received consisting of 99,975 criminal and 118,034 non-criminal prints. This represents an increase of 18,188 criminal and 4,094 non-criminal prints for an over-all increase of 22,282 or slightly over eleven per cent. The increase reflects the population growth and the fact that more police departments and gaols are now contributing to the Branch. The number of photographs of prisoners under arrest or conviction decreased by 3,786 over last year.

The installation of new machinery in the Name Index Section has now been completed and is functioning well while the installation of the "Soundex" system of searching the index cards has done much to expedite the dispatch of business.

There is a slight decrease recorded in the Crime Index Section generally but a marked increase is noted in the fraudulent cheque receipts. The latter increases continually year by year and it has been found extremely difficult to handle efficiently the volume of fraudulent cheques received. Additional staff is being trained to overcome this feature. This Section also handles the various Identification Books keeping them current.

A considerable increase of work occurred in the Photographic Section. An addition to the present establishment will soon be necessary.

The Ticket of Leave Section had 129 fewer licences than the previous year with the percentage of delinquent licencees rising from 5.3 to 5.6 per cent.

In the Firearms Registration Section there has been good response to the re-registration of firearms which is now well up to date with the exception of Ontario where the work is now proceeding.

The volume of work received in the Scenes of Crime and Single Fingerprint Sections remains fairly constant with the number of identifications made comparing favourably with previous years. We are examining the possibility of changing over from the "Battley Single Fingerprint System" to what is known as the "Two-handed System" in this section.

*Crime Detection Laboratories.*—The laboratory staff has now been brought to within four per cent of the authorized establishment with candidates for the existing vacancies shortly to be engaged. Experts in the ballistic and document examiners field have to be trained by the Force and this is a lengthy process before the candidates achieve the required expert status.

The laboratory unit at Sackville, N.B., was opened in the spring and the steady flow of work received by this unit indicates the value of the service, which provides assistance to all law enforcement bodies in Eastern Canada. This laboratory is presently situated on the Mount Allison University campus in quarters supplied by the Department of Agriculture. There is no room for expansion and it will only be a matter of time before the building of a police laboratory will have to be considered.

Committees reviewed the operations of the laboratories. These consist of university professors and scientists from the National Research Council and other Governmental Departments. Their reports were both constructive and favourable. They found the work in all sections of the laboratories was being carried out properly and efficiently.

Table 15—Examinations Carried Out by the Crime Detection Laboratories

Subject	Total	Subject	Total
Serological Examinations.....	152	Physical Examinations.....	45
Toxicological Examinations.....	58	Writings.....	615
Firearms Examinations.....	123	Document, Chemical.....	13
Bullet and Cartridge Case Examinations.....	210	Document, Physical.....	63
Shot and Powder Tests.....	33	Spectrographic.....	85
Ballistics.....	2	X-Ray Diffraction.....	43
Mechanical Investigations and Applied Physics.....	6	Infra-red Spectrophotometry.....	50
Restoration of Serial Numbers.....	22	Ultra-violet Spectrophotometry.....	39
Examination of Tool Impressions.....	46	Total.....	953
Physical Matching.....	39		1,300
Hair, Fibre and Textile Examinations....	90	Grand total.....	2,253
Chemical Examinations.....	519		
Total.....	1,300		

The Committees will, in 1958, again review the work performed and report on liaison between all three units and the continued training of the staff.

Members of the laboratory staff attended, and in some cases delivered papers, at nine seminars and conferences both in Canada and the U.S.A. All these were along scientific lines and called for considerable preparatory work.

In the line of new developments and techniques work is in hand or contemplated in connection with six projects.

The number of cases handled by the laboratories rose from 1,174 to 1,973 cases with the greatest increase being in questioned writings followed by ballistics examinations.

Excellent relations exist with other forensic laboratories in Canada, the U.S.A. and within the Commonwealth.

## Publications

*R.C.M.P. Gazette.*—The circulation of the Gazette to all Canadian Police Departments continued throughout the year with the monthly circulation remaining constant with that of last year. The distribution of index cards of criminals increased by 246,515 cards for a total of 2,952,774.

The Gazette Committee has been active and continues its efforts to make this publication useful and informative to all police departments. It is the only publication of its kind in Canada.

*R.C.M.P. Quarterly.*—Paid circulation to the Quarterly increased by 603 to a new total high of 11,836 paid subscriptions. The Quarterly Committee and the field Associate Editors have been of considerable assistance in the operation of this publication in the last year. The bank balance remains favourable.



The third item in the "Crime In Your Community" series was published in both French and English and was distributed to business establishments throughout the country. The subject was a printed card to be hung near a telephone advising what should be done to assist police in the event of an attack on business premises, and containing a descriptive chart which the person could fill in while the event was memory fresh. This item was generally welcomed and the many requests received necessitated an additional printing.

It is the intention of the Force to continue crime prevention efforts by means of publications of this type.

## **Communications**

The efficiency of the cross-Canada point-to-point communications system was greatly improved by the installation of Telex equipment at Headquarters, Ottawa, and Division or Sub-Division Headquarters at Victoria, Vancouver, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax. Telex is a toll teleprinter system which is similar in operation to long distance telephone service in that a charge is made on the basis of the time consumed and distance covered for a connection between two stations on the system. Relaying of messages has been practically eliminated since any station can establish a direct connection to any other station on the system by dialing the appropriate Telex number.

Some of the radiotelegraph equipment formerly operated on the point-to-point communications system continued to be operated at selected points in British Columbia and Nova Scotia to provide point-to-point communication within these Provinces as well as to "Marine" Division vessels patrolling off the West and East Coasts. The remainder of the radio-telegraph equipment was held ready for use in the event of a national emergency or prolonged Telex line or equipment failures.

The various mobile radio networks were further expanded and improved with the installation of an additional twenty-three fixed and seventy-four mobile radio units. Distribution of the fixed units was: British Columbia—7; Alberta—3; Manitoba—3; Ontario—4; Quebec—2; New Brunswick—1; and Newfoundland—3. Distribution of the mobile units was: British Columbia—14; Alberta—13; Saskatchewan—11; Manitoba—9; Ontario—13; New Brunswick—6; Prince Edward Island—1; Newfoundland—7.

A VHF mobile radio system was established in the Whitehorse Sub-Division with the installation of four fixed and six mobile radio units at Whitehorse, Haines Junction, Teslin and Watson Lake Detachments.

Ten Portaphones were purchased for allotment to "Air" Division aircraft to enable the aircraft to communicate directly with all radio-equipped detachments, cars and ground search parties operating in the respective Divisions.

A program for replacement of obsolete fixed and mobile radio equipment was started with the purchase and distribution of replacement units as follows: British Columbia—15 fixed, 30 mobiles; Alberta—10 mobiles; Saskatchewan—3 fixed, 10 mobiles; Manitoba—5 fixed, 10 mobiles; Ontario—1 fixed, 8 mobiles—and Quebec—6 mobiles.

**"Marine" Division Services**

The distribution of "Marine" Division ships, together with mileage patrolled, was as follows:

**Commissioner Class Ships**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Port</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
<i>French</i> —Depot Ship .....	Halifax, N.S. ....	—
<i>Irvine</i> .....	Halifax, N.S. ....	13979
<i>MacBrien</i> .....	Halifax, N.S. ....	16914

**Fort Class Ships**

M/L <i>Fort Walsh</i> .....	Grand Bank, Nfld. ....	12161
M/L <i>Blue Heron</i> .....	Halifax, N.S. ....	6124
M/L <i>Victoria</i> .....	Victoria, B.C. ....	12041

**Detachment Class Ships**

P/B <i>Burin</i> .....	Harbour Breton, Nfld. ....	5145
P/B <i>Brule</i> .....	North Sydney, N.S. ....	3415
P/B <i>Slideout</i> .....	Shelburne, N.S. ....	1978
P/B <i>Interceptor</i> .....	Harbour Breton, Nfld. ....	8272
P/B <i>Grenfell</i> .....	Bagotville, P.Q. ....	1745
P/B <i>Moosomin</i> .....	Montreal, P.Q. ....	1944
P/B <i>Cutknife II</i> .....	Kingston, Ont. ....	2947
P/B <i>Shaunavon II</i> .....	Toronto, Ont. ....	4450
P/B <i>Chilcoot II</i> .....	Windsor, Ont. ....	4238
P/B <i>Tagish II</i> .....	Sarnia, Ont. ....	1082
P/B <i>Carnduff II</i> .....	Sault Ste Marie, Ont. ....	4279
P/B <i>Carnduff</i> .....	Sarnia, Ont. ....	1681
P/B <i>Willow Bunch</i> .....	Halifax, N.S. ....	2480
P/B <i>Detector</i> .....	Saint John, N.B. ....	2749
P/B <i>Nanaimo</i> .....	Campbell River, B.C. ....	7632
P/B <i>Masset</i> .....	Campbell River, B.C. ....	153
P/B <i>Little Bow</i> .....	Vancouver, B.C. ....	5877
P/B 1 .....	Zeballos, B.C. ....	6536
P/B 2 .....	Port Alice, B.C. ....	3730
P/B 6 .....	Ganges, B.C. ....	4162
P/B 9 .....	Westview, B.C. ....	5478
P/B 15 .....	Alert Bay, B.C. ....	9310
P/B 16 .....	Prince Rupert, B.C. ....	7526
P/B 17 .....	Ocean Falls, B.C. ....	10164

**Motor Boats**

M/B <i>Kenora II</i> .....	Kenora, Ont. ....	812
M/B <i>Fort Frances II</i> .....	Fort Frances, Ont. ....	4325

"Commissioner" Class Ships *Irvine* and *MacBrien*, stationed at Halifax, N.S., carried out patrol duties on the Atlantic seaboard from the Bay of Fundy to Nain on the Labrador coast, including the Newfoundland coast, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and River to Tadoussac and Bagotville. The ships were available and assisted in search and rescue operations on request from the R.C.A.F. Search and Rescue centre.

On July 5, R.C.M.P.S. *Irvine* assisted the C.G.S. *Baffin* which had grounded on Black Rock, Cape LaHave, N.S. Although in dense fog, *Irvine* secured a tow line to the *Baffin* and made every effort to pull her free at high tide. However, the tow line parted and before the next high tide the *Baffin* had holed her bottom. *Irvine* stood by until the arrival of salvage vessels.



While *Irvine* was cruising near St. Pierre off the south coast of Newfoundland, Air Sea Rescue advised that a USAF—B-47 aircraft had crashed into the sea approximately fifty miles to the west. While enroute to assist, *Irvine* learned that a United States rescue aircraft had picked up a survivor from the wrecked plane but, due to rough seas, was unable to take off. *Irvine* arrived alongside the rescue plane, took aboard the five crew members and the sole survivor of the missing B-47 and commenced towing the rescue plane to Port aux Basques, Newfoundland, approximately sixty miles distant.

From April 22 to 25, the R.C.M.P.S. *MacBrien* was engaged in patrolling and investigating in the vicinity of Francois, Newfoundland, accompanied by the senior naval officer in charge at St. John's, regarding the report by a local fisherman that an unknown submarine had been sighted about one mile off shore. Investigations revealed that there was a possibility that the object sighted was a foreign submarine of unknown origin.

On May 1, a fishing vessel *Joan Ellamae*, was reported sinking fifty miles southeast of Newfoundland and the nine crew members had been forced to abandon ship. All ships in the area, including the *MacBrien*, joined in a systematic search pattern in the position indicated by the sinking fishing vessel. During the afternoon of the next day, the British freighter *Roonagh Head*, passing through the area enroute to Montreal, picked up all survivors of the *Joan Ellamae* fourteen miles south-east of Gallantry Head, St. Pierre. The *MacBrien* intercepted the *Roonagh Head*, transferred the rescued men on board and took them to St. Lawrence, Newfoundland.

The *MacBrien* and Patrol Boat *Burin* were in attendance at the Nova Scotia Fisheries Exhibition at Lunenburg. While there, the *MacBrien* was dressed overall from colors to sunset and open for public inspection.

The R.C.M.P. Motor Launch *Fort Walsh* carried out patrol duties along the St. Lawrence, returning to Halifax in June for service on the Newfoundland coast.

On March 1, 1957, the M/L *Blue Heron* was obtained from the Naval Service, commissioned, and utilized for patrol duties in the upper St. Lawrence. Considerable time was spent at Bagotville and Seven Islands, P.Q., in searching ships arriving from foreign ports, resulting in the seizure of considerable amounts of cigarettes, cigars and spirits.

P/B *Detector*, commissioned on July 24, 1957, was used for preventive service patrols from Saint John, N.B. to adjacent waters of the International Boundary between Canada and United States. P/B *Interceptor* proceeded to Harbour Breton, Newfoundland, where patrols were carried out from Argentia to Port aux Basques.

Patrol Boats *Brule* and *Slideout* were stationed at North Sydney and Shelburne respectively.

Every effort was made to educate boat operators on regulations dealing with life-saving and fire-fighting equipment, fire prevention, licensing and navigation. A booklet *Safety Afloat*, issued by the Department of Transport, has greatly assisted these efforts.

During the navigational season, five Detachment Class Patrol Boats stationed at Kingston, Toronto, Windsor and Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, policed fourteen regattas; made 1,535 inspections under the Canada Shipping Act; and checked 1,052 hunters under the M.B.C. Act.

Licensing of pleasure craft throughout the Lakes has increased considerably. At the port of Windsor, Ontario, 3,476 vessels of all types were registered, an increase of 409 over the previous year.

Extensive patrols were carried out along the West Coast in areas where the only means of transportation was by boat. In addition to carrying out inspections under the Canada Shipping Act and maintaining close co-operation with the land force, assistance was rendered to other Government Departments and the public in general.

The construction program continued satisfactorily with the 165 foot R.C.M.P.S. *Wood* being launched at Lauzon, P.Q. during October, 1957. This ship was christened by Mrs. S. T. Wood, wife of Commissioner Wood (rtd).

Rapid progress is being made in the construction of a 110 foot Motor Launch *Fort Steele* at Kingston, Ontario. The main machinery and propellers for this vessel are a new departure and will be the first of their kind and class to operate in North America.

A sixty-five foot Patrol Boat built at McKay-Cormack Limited, Victoria, B.C., was christened R.C.M.P. *Masset* by Mrs. G. Pearkes, wife of the Minister of National Defence, and launched on February 15, 1958. This is another of the new type single engine Detachment Class Patrol Boats built for operating in rough waters, where considerable debris from logging and fishing may be encountered.

A prototype fifty-five foot twin screw patrol boat built at Star Shipyards (Mercer's) Limited, New Westminster, B.C., was christened *Little Bow II* by Mrs. W. H. Nevin, wife of Superintendent Nevin, Officer Commanding Vancouver Sub-Division, and launched on March 20, 1958.

The contract for the construction of a fifty foot high speed patrol boat was awarded to the firm of J. J. Taylor and Sons Limited, Toronto, Ontario. This boat will use four engines coupled to two shafts to ensure maximum efficiency.

## “Air” Division Services

The “Air” Division is established as a service division and consists of thirteen aircraft strategically based to best serve the operational divisions in their hinterland duties. One additional aircraft, a DHC2 Beaver, was bought and is based at Fort Smith, N.W.T.

The development and expansion in Northern Canada is reflected by “Air” Division operations in this area and is exemplified by comparing the flying times of the aircraft based at Fort Smith and Churchill as opposed to last year.

	1956-57	1957-58
Norseman CF-MPL .....Fort Smith .....	550:40 hrs.	653:40 hrs.
Otter CF-MPP .....Churchill .....	551:55 hrs.	752:15 hrs.
Beaver CF-MPS .....Fort Smith .....	—	458:25 hrs. (7 mos. operation)
Totals .....	1102:35 hrs.	1864:20 hrs.

Most operations were routine in nature and consisted of transporting police passengers and freight into the more remote regions when it was in the interest of efficiency to do so. A total of 7385:30 hours were flown covering 762,780 air miles. The number of passenger miles totaled 1,334,402.



The eleven detachments are distributed as follows:

<i>Location</i>	<i>Type of Aircraft</i>
Ottawa .....	Beechcraft and Stinson
Regina .....	DHC2 Beaver
Edmonton .....	Beechcraft
Patricia Bay .....	Grumman Goose
Winnipeg .....	DHC2 Beaver
Vancouver .....	DHC2 Beaver
Fort Smith .....	Norseman and DHC2 Beaver
Prince Albert .....	DHC2 Beaver
St. John's .....	DHC2 Beaver
Churchill .....	DHC3 Otter
Prince George .....	DHC2 Beaver

There were no flying accidents involving personal injury or loss of aircraft.

**Police Service Dogs**

There was an increase of 5.7 per cent on calls for assistance of police service dogs over last year. The total number of calls was 941. The following is a break-down of these requests:

Tracking Criminals .....	24.9% of calls—34.6% successful
Lost and Missing Persons ....	21.5% of calls—11.4% successful
Searching for Articles .....	10.9% of calls—31.1% successful
Excise and Liquor .....	42.7% of calls— 5.2% successful

It is of interest to note that there has been a 40.3 per cent increase in calls for the use of dogs in locating lost or missing persons.

Four dogmasters left the Section and were replaced. One dogmaster and eight dogs are presently undergoing training at the Sydney training kennels, Sydney, Nova Scotia. Five dogs were struck off strength and replaced by three dogs that were donated, two that were purchased and one that was whelped from our breeding program.

One new divisional post for a police service dog has been opened increasing the total number of dogs on active duty in the field from sixteen to seventeen.

There are twenty-five police service dogs on strength, eight in training and seventeen posted to the Divisions as shown hereunder:

British Columbia .....	4	New Brunswick .....	1
Alberta .....	3	Nova Scotia .....	2
Saskatchewan .....	3	Newfoundland .....	1
Manitoba .....	3		

## Administration

*Strength.*—The total strength of the Force on March 31, 1958, was seven thousand and one, made up of the following classes of personnel:

(1) <i>Uniform Strength:</i>			
Officers .....	138		
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables .....	4,973		
		5,111	
Special Constables .....	351		
Civilians .....	564		
		915	
(2) <i>Civil Servants:</i>			
Permanent .....	131		
Temporary .....	844		
		975	
Total .....		7,001	

There was an increase of 248 uniformed members, seven special constables, thirty-seven employed civilians and twenty-nine civil servants, making a net increase of 321. The Reserve Force stands at 309, an increase of six.

Recruiting was carried on on a continuing basis with the result that at the end of the year, the Force is only one under the established strength. An establishment increase of 178 will come into effect on April 1, 1958. It is felt, however, that there will be no difficulty in meeting the new strength requirement.

Personnel Branch work was increased by approximately 9.5 per cent.

The total wastage for the year is 422 or approximately 7.2 per cent.

During the year five commissioned officers, ninety-nine non-commissioned officers and constables and four special constables were retired to pension. One officer, six non-commissioned officers and constables and three special constables died.

Promotions affecting commissioned ranks took place as follows: one assistant commissioner to deputy commissioner, one superintendent to assistant commissioner, three inspectors to superintendent, one inspector to acting superintendent, seven sub-inspectors to inspectors, three staff sergeants to sub-inspector, one acting staff sergeant to sub-inspector, one sergeant to sub-inspector.

A recapitulation of the strength of the Force will be found in Table 16.

*Horses.*—There are 197 horses on strength, a decrease of eight from last year's total. Fifty-eight of these are at "N" Division, seventy-three at "Depot" Division and sixty-six at Fort Walsh. Sixteen foals were taken on strength. One horse was donated to the Force and four were purchased. Two horses died, twelve were destroyed and fifteen were cast and sold.



Table 16—Strength Recapitulation by Divisions and Provinces

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	A/Commissioner	Superintendents	Inspectors	S/Inspectors	C/S/Major	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Snow Sedans	Boats (Inboard)
"HQ" Division, Ontario.....	1	2	2	9	27	5	.....	31	73	114	215	36	147	662	.....	9	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....
"B" Division, Nfld.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	8	9	34	136	1	8	200	.....	1	.....	.....	46	6	4	.....	.....
"L" Division, P.E.I.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	2	10	34	.....	2	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	3	.....	.....
"H" Division, N.S.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	9	15	44	169	4	17	264	.....	2	.....	.....	93	3	7	.....	.....
"J" Division, N.B.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	7	9	46	142	5	17	231	.....	1	.....	.....	79	4	12	.....	.....
"C" Division, Que.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	6	18	61	193	17	42	343	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	2	.....	.....	.....
"N" Division, Ontario.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	3	7	12	140	7	46	218	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5	.....	.....	.....
"A" Division, Ontario.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	.....	7	17	42	217	2	30	321	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	3	8	1	.....
"O" Division, Ontario.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	10	18	42	152	13	21	262	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	2	1	2	.....
"D" Division, Man.....	.....	.....	1	2	4	1	.....	13	26	75	238	11	25	396	.....	2	.....	.....	121	10	5	.....	.....
"Dpt" Division, Sask.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	5	12	17	244	13	79	374	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	7	.....	.....	.....
"F" Division, Sask.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	.....	.....	16	25	94	323	6	15	486	.....	3	.....	.....	171	7	2	2	.....
"K" Division, Alta.....	.....	.....	1	2	7	.....	.....	22	29	110	394	26	45	636	.....	3	.....	.....	215	13	11	1	.....
"E" Division, B.C.....	.....	.....	1	4	9	.....	.....	41	61	173	738	18	63	1,108	.....	4	.....	.....	282	30	7	.....	.....
"G" Division	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.W. Territories.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	6	20	73	31	3	139	.....	.....	240	.....	4	5	.....	.....	.....
Yukon Territories.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	8	31	2	1	46	.....	.....	27	.....	10	7	.....	.....	.....
"Marine" Division.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	2	.....	13	16	28	36	145	.....	245	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
"Air" Division.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9	6	5	5	14	1	41	.....	.....	.....	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	1	2	9	28	84	14	1	207	350	935	3,480	351	562	6,024	197	25	267	13	1,300	108	60	6	74
Headquarters Staff.....	1	2	2	9	17	3	.....	26	68	90	176	33	140	567	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....
Newfoundland.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	9	10	35	138	4	8	208	.....	1	.....	1	46	6	4	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	2	10	33	.....	2	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	3	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	4	.....	18	26	60	178	113	17	423	.....	11	.....	.....	94	4	7	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	8	10	47	137	11	18	237	.....	1	.....	.....	79	4	12	.....	.....
Quebec.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	1	.....	6	18	63	200	19	42	355	.....	.....	15	.....	94	2	.....	.....	.....
Ontario.....	.....	.....	1	5	13	2	1	27	47	109	512	34	98	849	.....	.....	.....	2	154	11	10	1	.....
Manitoba.....	.....	.....	1	2	5	1	.....	13	27	72	230	13	26	390	.....	.....	.....	2	116	10	4	2	.....
Saskatchewan.....	.....	.....	1	2	10	.....	.....	23	41	118	621	21	99	936	.....	.....	.....	2	182	14	2	2	.....
Alberta.....	.....	.....	1	2	7	1	.....	23	29	113	385	27	45	633	.....	.....	.....	1	215	13	11	1	.....
British Columbia.....	.....	.....	1	4	10	.....	.....	47	64	181	741	38	63	1,149	.....	.....	.....	3	282	30	7	.....	.....
Northwest Territories.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	6	18	70	33	3	133	.....	.....	225	2	4	5	.....	.....	.....
Yukon Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	8	31	2	1	46	.....	.....	27	.....	10	7	.....	.....	.....
On Command—Special Duty	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abroad.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	11	28	3	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	1	2	9	28	84	14	1	207	350	935	3,480	351	562	6,024	197	25	267	13	1,300	108	60	6	74

*Sleigh Dogs.*—There is a decrease of twenty-eight dogs, leaving a total of 268 for use in northern areas.

*Pay.*—The increased rates of pay for uniformed members of the Force will be found in Table 17.

*Bands.*—The Force maintained two bands, one at Ottawa and the other at Regina. Both bands were under the administration of the Supervisor of Music at Ottawa. The Ottawa band has a total strength of forty-one and the Regina band twenty-nine, which includes four reserve members. Some difficulty has been experienced in recruiting bandsmen who qualify for both police and band requirements. As a result, both units are under strength.

The Ottawa band completed eighty-eight engagements and the Regina band fifty-eight. Three bandsmen completed a course at the Toronto Conservatory of Music and two are still in attendance.

Dress for the band was changed with new style overalls replacing the breeches and a new specially designed band belt replacing the Sam Browne equipment.

*Discipline.*—There were a number of minor breaches of regulations and a few of a more serious nature but, on the whole, a high level of discipline was maintained.

**Table 17—Rates of Pay (Effective May 1st, 1957)**

Rank and Grades	Pay per month		Scale per annum	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Commissioner.....	1,458	33	17,500	00
Deputy Commissioner.....	1,143	33	13,720	00
Assistant Commissioner.....	898	33	10,780	00
Superintendent (3rd year).....	780	00	9,360	00
Superintendent (2nd year).....	745	00	8,940	00
Superintendent (1st year).....	715	00	8,580	00
Inspector (3rd year).....	690	00	8,280	00
Inspector (2nd year).....	660	00	7,920	00
Inspector (1st year).....	630	00	7,560	00
Sub-Inspector.....	600	00	7,200	00
Corps Sergeant-Major.....	510	00	6,120	00
Sergeant-Major and Staff Sergeant upon completion of one year of service in confirmed rank.....	495	00	5,940	00
Sergeant-Major and Staff Sergeant upon confirmation in rank.....	485	00	5,820	00
Sergeant-Major and Staff Sergeant upon promotion or appointment to acting rank.....	470	00	5,640	00
Sergeant upon completion of one year of service in confirmed rank.....	450	00	5,400	00
Sergeant upon confirmation in rank.....	440	00	5,280	00
Sergeant upon promotion or appointment to acting rank.....	425	00	5,100	00
Corporal upon confirmation in rank.....	400	00	4,800	00
Corporal upon promotion or appointment to acting rank.....	385	00	4,620	00
Constable 1st Class (6th year) (Discretionary).....	365	00	4,380	00
Constable 1st Class (5th year).....	355	00	4,260	00
Constable 1st Class (4th year).....	335	00	4,020	00
Constable 1st Class (3rd year).....	320	00	3,840	00
Constable 1st Class (2nd year).....	305	00	3,660	00
Constable 1st Class (1st year).....	290	00	3,480	00
Constable 2nd Class.....	260	00	3,120	00
Constable 3rd Class.....	230	00	2,760	00
Trumpeter.....	195	00	2,340	00
Special Constables and Civilians (Under Part VII of the R.C.M. Police Act)	At rates authorized by the Minister.			



*Insurance.*—The group insurance plan, which came into effect January 1, 1953, now has an enrollment of 4,839, up 354. About 92 per cent of the Force participated. Six claims were paid. There were no changes made in the plan, but proposals for improving it are now under study. The present rate for this term insurance is forty-five cents per thousand and the amount of coverage in effect is as follows: officers \$10,000, non-commissioned officers \$6,000, constables \$4,000.

*Health.*—The Department of Veterans Affairs continues to look after the medical, dental and hospital requirements of the Force in a very satisfactory manner. There was an increase of 19.8 per cent in the number of days lost through sickness and accidents.

*Training.*—The following is a recapitulation of the over-all training that took place in the Force for the year:

#### *Regular Training*

Recruits in training—April 1, 1957 .....	339
Recruits commenced training .....	527
Recruits completed training and posted to field duty ....	468
Recruits discharged .....	73
Recruits in training—March 31, 1958 .....	325

#### *In-Service Personnel*

Canadian Police College .....	89
Advance Training .....	64
Intermediate Training .....	62
Refresher for Marine members .....	57
Refresher for dogmasters .....	16

#### *Specialized Training*

Identification Branch .....	27
Identification Familiarization course .....	16
Advanced Identification course .....	10
Security and Intelligence .....	54
"I" Directorate Specialists course .....	5
Familiarization course for Northern volunteers .....	25
Potential Instructor's course .....	6
Training Instructors in teaching methods at R.C.A.F. School, Trenton, Ont. ....	15
Ski and Winter Rescue school .....	18
Counter sabotage course (Camp Borden, Ont.) .....	1
Radio Communications (Technicians and operators) ....	16
Marine Division training (Navigation course) .....	17
Current Affairs (Seminar) .....	6
Language courses .....	7
Racetrack Supervisors course .....	69
Band training (Royal Conservatory of Music) .....	3
Drum Major training .....	2
Helicopter training .....	1
Civil Defence course .....	2

*Traffic Law Enforcement*

Northwestern University .....	4
Radar Speed Meter Course .....	56

*Division Level Training*

Motorcycle training .....	3
Security and Intelligence .....	21
Traffic training .....	227
Divisional refresher courses .....	153

*University Training*

Graduates (1957-58)—Law .....	1
(a) Full-time attendance	
Law .....	5
Commerce .....	4
Science .....	3
Arts .....	1
(b) Extension Courses (Laboratory Personnel)	
Arts .....	1
Science .....	8
Commerce .....	1
(c) One-year non-degree courses .....	10

Training in First Aid is progressively increasing from year to year, particularly to field personnel. There were 151 classes held compared with 112 last year. Two thousand and sixty-six awards were made.

One thousand two hundred and thirty-five regular members, forty-one special constables and six reserve constables qualified for their revolver marksmanship badges. Nine hundred and ninety-four regular members, four special constables and one reserve constable qualified for their rifle marksmanship badges.

The MacBrien Shield, awarded to the Division obtaining the highest average score in the annual revolver practice, was won by "D" Division with an average of 173.22. Thirty-one regular members and two special constables obtained a perfect score of 200 and qualified for the shoot-off to determine the winner of the Connaught Cup, which is presented each year to the member making the highest score in the revolver classification course.

S/Sgt. C. C. Wilson, of "A" Division, obtained the highest rifle score for 1957, which grants him the right to wear the gold rifles badge surmounted by a five pointed star. Sgt. E. C. Armstrong, of "HQ" Division, recorded the highest score in the grand aggregate among RCMP non-commissioned officers and constables competing at the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Annual Prize meet, 1957, and is entitled to wear the gold rifles badge surmounted by a crown.

Two members with two years or less of service—2/Csts. K. B. Taplin and J. V. Cain—and who fired the revolver classification course for the first time, tied for the position of best shot among recruits with scores of 199. The shoot-off to determine the winner of the Minto Cup was won by 2/Cst. K. B. Taplin.

The shoot-off for the Connaught Cup for the year 1957 was won by Cpl. F. R. Graham of "D" Division.



Sgt. E. C. Armstrong of "H.Q." Division competed at Bisley, England, in 1957, winning the Corporation of the City of London match at 1,000 yards and tying for the Donegal Cup. He also qualified outright for the 1958 Canadian Rifle Team to compete at Bisley.

The Inter-divisional Rifle and Revolver Matches held throughout the Force proved very popular. Fifty-four rifle and fifty-two revolver teams participated. Increased interest has been shown by members in provincial, national and international matches. A team from Ottawa won the Canadian Army Service Revolver Championship at the D.C.R.A.

The Force entered twenty-nine teams in the winter indoor rifle competitions sponsored by the D.C.R.A. A team from "A" Division outshot one hundred and forty-five other entries from the Armed Services to win the Sherwood Trophy with the highest aggregate score in the history of the competition.

*Honours, Awards and Commendations.*—The Commissioner extended his personal commendation to the undermentioned members of the Force:

Sgt. R. L. Fletcher, of "Air" Division, for his alertness while en route from Rankin Inlet to Eskimo Point on January 8, 1957, in intercepting an emergency radio message and taking the initiative in searching for a crashed and burning aeroplane in minus fifty degree temperature and rescuing the three crew members.

Special Constable G. E. L. Bartlett, for his watchfulness in sighting the burning plane during the same flight.

Cst. B. F. Doolan, of "D" Division, for the initiative and courage displayed in rescuing Miss Armelle Choiselet from drowning in the Red River at Aubigny, Manitoba, on June 15, 1957.

Cst. M. E. Wilson and Cst. J. P. I. Aubry, of "D" Division, for the bravery they displayed in rescuing two young boys, Alfred Kochie and John McCullough, from the frigid incoming tide waters in Hudson Bay near Churchill, Manitoba, on July 12, 1957.

Cpl. A. Stewart, of "G" Division, for his bravery to a marked degree at Simpson, N.W.T., on May 23, 1957, in being instrumental in the removal of three men seriously affected by fumes in a gas-filled well.

Cst. T. W. Baker, of "D" Division, for showing outstanding courage in the rescue from drowning of Mrs. Theresa Clark from the Assiniboine River, near Virden, Manitoba, on May 6, 1957.

S/Sgt. V. D. Fast, of "O" Division, for the excellent manner in which he has carried out certain work of a most important nature over a period of years.

Cst. R. Nichols, of "O" Division, for his sound judgment and coolness in endeavouring to apprehend three armed bandits who held up the Toronto Dominion Bank on January 31, 1958.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal, which is awarded to those members of the Force who complete twenty years of qualifying pensionable service with good conduct was made to eighty-five members: seven officers, sixty-seven non-commissioned officers and constables and eleven ex-members.

The Bronze Clasp and Star was awarded to seventy-eight members: sixteen officers, forty-six non-commissioned officers and constables and sixteen ex-members.

The Silver Clasp and Star was awarded to seventeen members: nine officers, four non-commissioned officers and constables and four ex-members.

The Gold Clasp and Star was awarded to two ex-members.

The following is a list of members who were admitted to or recognized by the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem:

Officer Brother

Supt. H. A. Maxted

Serving Brother

S/Sgt. F. A. Newman

S/Sgt. B. D. Peck

Sgt. A. R. Foster

Cpl. W. M. Ogilvie

Cpl. E. J. J. Mahoney

Cpl. A. S. Lathem

Priory Vote of Thanks

C/S/M. W. Taylor

S/Sgt. E. A. C. Hertzog

S/Sgt. R. Mulcaster

S/Sgt. F. G. Woodman

S/Sgt. G. F. Cunningham

Sgt. J. I. Zubick

Sgt. F. N. Brien

Cpl. J. E. Forsdick



## Supply

*General Supplies and Equipment.*—The delivery of clothing and kit from the manufacturers has shown an improvement over the previous year. If this improvement continues it should soon be possible to bring our stocks up to the desired level and maintain them at that point. The prices of clothing and kit have undergone no marked change but have remained on practically the same level as last year.

The revolving fund which was established to facilitate the supply of materials by the Force to manufacturers for the manufacture of articles of uniform continues to function satisfactorily and no difficulty has been encountered in its operation.

A total of fifty-one additional units of motor transport were purchased at an average cost of \$2,231.80, which represents an increase of \$30.22 per unit over the average price paid the previous year. Three hundred and ninety-two used vehicles were traded-in on new vehicles at an average net cost of \$1,423.03, which represents an increase of \$34.82 per unit.

The average cost of operation of the motor vehicles increased from \$.0468 to \$.048 per mile. This increase reflects an advance in the cost of gasoline and labour charges.

The turn-in mileage of the cars replaced averaged 70,650 compared to 66,192 for the previous fiscal year.

The project of replacing old and worn out typewriters was completed. In future only those units which reach their endurance period during the fiscal year will require replacement. There will, however, be the normal expansion requirements.

Books and publications, technical periodicals, directories, etc., required for use in the Crime Detection Laboratories and division libraries are procured through the Purchasing Branch. The printing of special publications is handled by the Queen's Printer.

*Uniform.*—The new pattern blue serge trousers mentioned in the last report have been taken into use and are proving very satisfactory. The brown trousers will be discontinued on a gradual basis as stocks are depleted.

The field tunic issued for fatigue duties is gradually being replaced by a blouse of the battle dress type. The blouse allows greater freedom of the arms and shoulders.

The blue and gold waist belt, which was designed for wear by members of the band when appearing in review order, has enhanced the appearance of the members considerably.

*Quarters.*—The sum of \$2,821,244 was voted in the main and supplementary estimates for the construction and acquisition of buildings, works and lands. About ninety per cent of the building program was completed. It was not possible to finish the program fully as the plans for the standard type detachment buildings came under review. As a result of the delay only three of these buildings were started.

A number of the new standard type detachment buildings have been in use for over a year and are proving quite satisfactory.

The administration and control of the properties occupied by the Force at St. John's, Nfld., Montreal, P.Q., and Brandon, Man., was transferred to the Force from the Department of National Defence in the case of the St. John's property, and the Department of Public Works in the other two instances.

At Regina, the new "B" Block was nearly completed at the end of the fiscal year and is expected to be taken into use in April, 1958. The modernization of the central heating plant, installation of street lighting and construction of a new greenhouse and outdoor revolver range were completed.

Work commenced during February on a contract for the construction of the new officers' mess building at Regina. At the close of the fiscal year tenders had been received for the construction of five officers' quarters. A contract was awarded during March for the installation of water softening equipment at the training establishment.

Planning was completed for the hard-surfacing of roads, parade squares, parking lots and sidewalks at Regina, also for the relocation of telephone lines underground and conversion of "D" Block to an artisans' shop.

Planning was commenced for a gymnasium-swimming pool building, artisans' building and a Crime Detection Laboratory at Ottawa.

The following buildings carried over from 1956-57, were finished during this year: administration buildings and garages at Charlottetown, P.E.I., Swift Current, Sask. and Lethbridge, Alta.; combined administration, mess and artisan building at Edmonton, Alta.; officers' quarters at Corner Brook, Nfld., Charlottetown, P.E.I. and Swift Current, Sask.; double type married quarters at Fredericton, N.B., Churchill, Man. and Whitehorse, N.W.T. (2); detachment buildings at Inverness, Stewiacke, New Glasgow and Pictou, N.S., St. Jean and Drummondville, P.Q., Pembroke, Ont., Headingly and Roblin, Man., Estevan, Blaine Lake, Punnichy, Ile a la Crosse and Kelvington, Sask., Camrose, Alta., Fort Liard and Fort Providence, N.W.T., Haines Junction, Y.T., Burns Lake, Ucluelet, Masset and Qualicum Beach, B.C. A new detachment building was started and completed at Amherst, N.S.

Buildings were commenced during 1957-58 and construction carried over into 1958-59 at the following points: an administration building at Truro, N.S.; double type married quarters at Fort Smith, N.W.T. (2); Prince George and Prince Rupert, B.C. and a single type dwelling at Eskimo Point, N.W.T.; detachment buildings at Port Harrison, P.Q. and Teslin and Dawson, Y.T.; Radisson and Hafford, Sask. and Athabasca, Alta.

Materials were also purchased for construction during 1958-59 of detachment buildings at Fort Good Hope and Fort McPherson, N.W.T.

New detachment buildings at Cartwright, Battle Harbour, Hopedale and Nain, Labrador, were occupied during 1957, but difficulty was experienced in completing the buildings due to the remoteness of the area. A small percentage of the work remains to be completed.

A contract was awarded during March for the construction of a new detachment building at Grand Bank, Nfld. A single type dwelling was completed at Aklavik, N.W.T. for use as special constable's quarters and materials were purchased to permit construction during 1958-59 of a similar type of building at Fort McPherson, N.W.T.



Sites for new sub-division headquarters buildings were purchased at Corner Brook, Nfld. and Calgary, Alta. and a site was expropriated at Markham, Ontario, for use as a new division headquarters location. Expropriation proceedings are still underway.

Detachment building sites were acquired at Channel, Gander and Port Saunders, Nfld.; Parrsboro, N.S.; Buctouche, East Florenceville, Perth and Port Elgin, N.B.; Chatham and Timmins, Ont.; Whitemouth, Gladstone and Selkirk, Man.; Assiniboia, Canora, Hanley, Kerrobert, Maidstone, Meadow Lake and Nipawin, Sask.; Crossfield, Derwent, Gleichen, Lac la Biche, Manning, Provost, Pincher Creek and Spirit River, Alta.; Mayo, Y.T.; Alert Bay, Fort Nelson, Ganges, 100 Mile House and Shawnigan Lake, B.C.

Radio control station sites were acquired at Port Hawkesbury, N.S., Cowan and Whitemouth, Man. and Invermay, Sask., and a property was purchased at Christopher Lake, Sask. for use as a summer air base.

Existing structures were purchased at Red Deer, Alta. for use as officers' quarters and at Yellowknife, N.W.T. for use as quarters for married members.

Major renovations to existing buildings were done at Fredericton, N.B., Kenora, Ont., and Esterhazy, Sask., while projects of a similar nature at Saint John, N.B. and Stephenville, Nfld. are still underway.

Quarters are still generally obtained by renting but there has been a decrease in expenditure for this purpose of \$18,042. This decrease resulted from the construction of police-owned quarters, which was counteracted to a degree by upward trend in rents.

## Conclusion

Over the years the work load carried by the Force has been growing steadily. It may be useful if I summarize here the way in which the number of actual cases handled has increased, then compare that with our strength increases over the same period.

The figures tabulated hereunder are totals of Federal Statute, Criminal Code and Provincial Statute cases only. Municipal bylaw cases are not included as this particular type of work is relatively recent:

<i>Annual Report Year</i>	<i>Total Federal Statute, Criminal Code and Provincial Statute Cases</i>
1934-35 .....	56,407
1946-47 .....	77,557
1953-54 .....	163,149
1957-58 .....	283,460

At the end of 1934-35 the strength of the Force in regular members was 2,368; at the end of 1946-47—2,620; at the end of 1953-54—4,432; and on March 31, 1958—5,111. In the past five years alone we find that the number of cases has increased by 73.7%, while in the same period the strength of regular members has increased by only 15.3%. We have been able to handle this additional burden in part by improved techniques and procedures, and in part owing to the fact that a portion of the increase arises in a type of case that does not take too much time. It is nevertheless true that many of the men are working long hours, something that is not new in the Force, and in quite a few instances leave has either been delayed or put aside. A serious feature of this stretching of our resources is the fact that patrolling and other preventive efforts suffer as more and more actual case work demands attention.

There is a growing pressure to present the Force as a tourist attraction. While it may be a compliment to realize that visitors to Canada are anxious to see men in our traditional uniform, I feel that this tendency must be kept within reasonable bounds. If we go too far in meeting this demand it over-emphasizes parade and “show” features at the expense of police work, which is and must remain our primary function. I am also convinced that morale would be affected if we ever permitted the uniform and reputation of the Force to be capitalized on unreasonably in this respect. Our well-established policy is to use men for what might be termed “parade duty” only at a very limited number of points and to otherwise restrict their appearance in Review Order to special events which are of an official or historic nature or which involve the appearance of our bands or mounted units.

The Musical Ride carried out a very successful tour of the United Kingdom in the summer of 1957, and the Ottawa Band, during the same season, toured the Atlantic Provinces. These are both popular attractions, but if they are to be kept up and presented each year we shall have to seek some more regular method of providing the men. At present the personnel of our two bands—one



at Regina and one at Ottawa—carry out other regular duties at these points but, as the time demands on the bands grow, their regular work suffers and the branches or units with which they are employed face special difficulties. The training and presentation of a Ride each year takes at least six months and requires a total of about 40 men. Both the bands and the Ride are called upon for their tours during the busiest part of the year—that is, during the late spring, summer and fall months, a time which is also the normal leave period for personnel.

I hope that we may be able to convert our two part-time bands to one full-time unit. By so doing we could maintain the desired standard of performance without the strain and difficulties we presently face. I also hope that we may be in a position to plan for a Musical Ride or some other mounted display as a regular annual feature, thus meeting what seems to be a very pressing public demand.

Accompanied by Inspector L. S. Grayson, our Liaison Officer in London, I attended the 26th General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organization held at Lisbon, Portugal from June 17 to 22nd, 1957. This Organization now has sixty member nations and it is a healthy and growing body, designed to oppose the activities of international criminals and to provide a meeting ground where common problems may be discussed.

In December 1957, on the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Chile, I proceeded to that country and spent a week there as the guest of the Carabineros de Chile. A feature of my visit was attendance at the graduation ceremony of a class of 90 Carabinero cadets. I was entertained in a most friendly fashion throughout this visit and feel this may further cement the relationship between the Carabineros de Chile and the R.C.M. Police, a relationship which dates back some fourteen years.

The winter meeting of the Northwest Territories Council was held at Yellowknife between January 14th and 21st, 1958. As a member of Council I attended this meeting.

The Texas Law Enforcement Foundation invited a senior officer of the Force to attend their annual meeting held at Austin, Texas, in March, 1958. Assistant Commissioner D. A. McKinnon, accompanied by Superintendent Kelly, attended and Assistant Commissioner McKinnon gave the key address at the annual dinner. This Foundation consists of prominent citizens of the State banded together to support and encourage good law enforcement.

The International Criminal Police Organization asked that the Force delegate a senior officer to represent it at a meeting of an United Nations Ad Hoc Advisory Committee of experts on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders held at New York between May 5th and May 15th. Deputy Commissioner Brunet undertook this assignment.

Our building program is going along nicely and if the present impetus continues for another couple of years I am sure the Force will be better housed than it ever has been in the past. Not only are we improving our accommodation at Division and Sub-Division headquarters, but with each year we are proceeding with the construction of a standard type of detachment building for our smaller posts. Likewise our shipbuilding program is progressing satisfactorily, and indeed it is ahead of the schedule which was laid down a few years ago. If we are able to continue as at present planned we should have our "Marine" Division well equipped with a modern fleet by 1960.

The Force appreciates deeply the help it continually receives from citizens in all walks of life. Without this help its work would be hampered and it could not give the service expected of it. In those very few areas where there is a lack of public co-operation, it is noticeable that our problems are multiplied and the results recorded are markedly less satisfactory.

We continue to enjoy excellent co-operation with the various provincial and municipal officials with whom we work. I am grateful also for the help the Force receives from different Federal departments and agencies.

I feel that much good work has been accomplished during the year just passed and I thank all personnel for their efforts and their loyalty.

(L. H. NICHOLSON),  
*Commissioner.*



## Appendix "A"

### List of Detachments maintained by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as at March 31, 1958

#### Ontario

##### "A" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA

##### Ottawa Sub-Division

Brockville	Kingston	Ottawa Town Station
Cornwall	Maniwaki, Quebec	Pembroke

##### North Bay Sub-Division

Amos, Quebec	Moose Factory	Sault Ste. Marie
Hearst	North Bay	South Porcupine
Kirkland Lake	Noranda, Que.	Sudbury
Manitowaning	Parry Sound	Val d'Or, Quebec

#### Newfoundland

##### "B" Division—HEADQUARTERS—ST. JOHN'S

##### Corner Brook Sub-Division

Baie Verte	Corner Brook	Springdale
Bonne Bay	Deer Lake	St. Anthony
Botwood	Grand Falls	Stephenville
Buchans	Hampden	Stephenville Crossing
Burgeo	Lewisporte	St. George's
Channel	Port Saunders	

##### St. John's Sub-Division

Battle Harbour	Gander	Nain (Labrador)
Bell Island	Glovertown	Placentia
Bonavista	Goose Bay (Labrador)	Red Bay (Labrador)
Burin	Grand Bank	St. John's
Cartwright (Labrador)	Harbour Breton	St. Lawrence
Clareville	Harbour Grace	Twillingate
Fogo	Hopedale (Labrador)	Whitbourne
Ferryland		

#### Quebec

##### "C" Division—HEADQUARTERS—MONTREAL

##### Montreal Sub-Division

Bedford	Huntingdon	St-Jean
Caughnawaga	Joliette	St-Jérôme
Coaticook	Knowlton	Sherbrooke
Drummondville	Lacolle	St-Regis
Granby	Megantic	Valleyfield
Hemmingford	Rock Island	

##### Quebec Sub-Division

Carlton	Montmagny	Roberval
Chicoutimi	Quebec	St-Georges de Beauce
Forestville	Rimouski	Seven Islands
Gaspé	Rivière du Loup	Three Rivers

**Manitoba****"D" Division—HEADQUARTERS—WINNIPEG****Brandon Sub-Division**

Boissevain	Gladstone	Rosburn
Brandon	Hamiota	Russell
Camp Shilo	Killarney	Shoal Lake
Carberry	Manitou	Souris
Crystal City	Melita	Treherne
Deloraine	Minnedosa	Virden
Elphinstone	Reston	Wasagaming

**Dauphin Sub-Division**

Amaranth	Lynn Lake	Swan River
Churchill	McCreary	The Pas
Dauphin	Roblin	Wabowden
Ethelbert	Ste. Rose du Lac	Winnipegosis
Flin Flon	Snow Lake	

**Winnipeg Sub-Division**

Arborg	Gretna	Portage la Prairie
Ashern	Hodgson	Selkirk
Beauséjour	Kenora, Ont.	Sprague
Berens River	Lac du Bonnet	Steinbach
Bissett	Morden	Stonewall
Carman	Morris	Teulon
Emerson	Nipigon, Ont.	Whitemouth
Fort Frances, Ont.	Norway House	Winnipeg Beach
Fort William, Ont.	Oakbank	
Gimli	Oak Point	

**Winnipeg City Sub-Division**

Charleswood	Headingly	Winnipeg
Fort Garry		

**British Columbia****"E" Division—HEADQUARTERS—VICTORIA****Chilliwack Sub-Division**

Abbotsford	Hope	Penticton
Agassiz	Keremeos	Princeton
Boston Bar	Mission	Sumas
Chilliwack City	Oliver	Summerland
Chilliwack Municipal	Osoyoos	

**Kamloops Sub-Division**

Alexis Creek	Falkland	Merritt
Armstrong	Field	100 Mile House
Ashcroft	Golden	Revelstoke
Bralorne	Kamloops	Salmon Arm
Chase	Kelowna	Sicamous
Clearwater	Lillooet	Spences Bridge
Clinton	Lumby	Vernon
Enderby	Lytton	Williams Lake

**Nelson Sub-Division**

Castlegar	Grand Forks	Natal
Cranbrook	Greenwood	Nelson
Crescent Valley	Invermere	New Denver
Creston	Kaslo	Rossland
Fernie	Kimberley	Salmo
Fruitvale	Nakusp	Trail



**New Westminster Sub-Division**

Burnaby	Langley (Mun. Det.)	Port Coquitlam
Cloverdale	Langley City	
Essondale	Maillardville	
Haney	New Westminster	

**Prince George Sub-Division**

Cassiar	Fort St. John	Red Pass
Dawson Creek	McBride	Vanderhoof
Fort Nelson	Prince George	Wells
Fort St James	Quesnel	

**Prince Rupert Sub-Division**

Atlin	Masset	Smithers
Bella Coola	Ocean Falls	Stewart
Burns Lake	Port Edward	Telegraph Creek
Hazelton	Prince Rupert	Terrace
Kitimat	Queen Charlotte	

**Vancouver Sub-Division**

Alert Bay	Powell River	Squamish
Gibsons Landing	Richmond	University
North Vancouver	Sechelt	Vancouver

**Victoria Sub-Division**

Alberni	Ladysmith	Shawnigan Lake
Campbell River	Lake Cowichan	Sidney
Chemainus	Nanaimo	Sooke
Colwood	Port Alberni	Tahsis
Courtenay	Port Alice	Ucluelet
Cumberland	Port Hardy	Victoria
Duncan	Qualicum Beach	Zeballos
Ganges		

**Saskatchewan****"F" Division—HEADQUARTERS—REGINA****North Battleford Sub-Division**

Cutknife	Loon Lake	St. Walburg
Glaslyn	Maidstone	Spiritwood
Goodsoil	Meadow Lake	Unity
Green Lake	North Battleford	Wilkie
Hafford	Onion Lake	
Lloydminster	Radisson	

**Prince Albert Sub-Division**

Big River	La Ronge	Shellbrook
Blaine Lake	Melfort	Stony Rapids
Carrot River	Nipawin	Tisdale
Cumberland House	Porcupine Plain	Uranium City
Hudson Bay	Prince Albert	Wakaw
Ile à la Crosse	Rosthern	Waskesiu
Island Falls		

**Regina Sub-Division**

Avonlea	Fort Qu'Appelle	North Portal
Bengough	Indian Head	Radville
Broadview	Kipling	Regina Town Station
Carlyle	Milestone	Strasbourg
Carnduff	Moose Jaw	Torquay
Estevan	Moosomin	Weyburn
Fillmore		

**Saskatoon Sub-Division**

Biggar  
Colonsay  
Craik  
Elbow  
Eston  
Hanley

Humboldt  
Imperial  
Kerrobert  
Kindersley  
Kyle  
Lanigan

Naicam  
Outlook  
Rosetown  
Saskatoon  
Vonda  
Watrous

**Swift Current Sub-Division**

Assiniboia  
Cabri  
Climax  
Consul  
Fox Valley  
Gravelbourg

Gull Lake  
Leader  
Maple Creek  
Morse  
Mossbank  
Ponteix

Shaunavon  
Swift Current  
Val Marie  
Willow Bunch  
Wood Mountain

**Yorkton Sub-Division**

Balcarres  
Canora  
Esterhazy  
Foam Lake  
Ituna

Kamsack  
Kelvington  
Langenburg  
Melville  
Pelly

Punnichy  
Rose Valley  
Sturgis  
Wadena  
Yorkton

**North West and Yukon Territories****"G" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA****Administered from Ottawa**

Alexandra Fiord  
Baker Lake  
Cape Christian  
Chesterfield Inlet  
Eskimo Point

Fort Chimo, Que.  
Frobisher Bay  
Great Whale River  
Grise Fiord  
Lake Harbour

Pangnirtung  
Pond Inlet  
Port Harrison, Que.  
Resolute Bay

**Aklavik Sub-Division**

Aklavik  
Arctic Red River  
Cape Parry  
East 3

Fort McPherson  
Good Hope  
Herschel Island

Old Crow  
Sachs Harbour  
Tuktoyaktuk

**Fort Smith Sub-Division**

Cambridge Bay  
Coppermine  
Fort Smith  
Hay River  
Liard

Norman  
Port Radium  
Providence  
Rae  
Reliance

Resolution  
Simpson  
Spence Bay  
Yellowknife

**Whitehorse Sub-Division**

Carmacks  
Dawson  
Haines Junction

Mayo  
Teslin

Watson Lake  
Whitehorse

**Nova Scotia****"H" Division—HEADQUARTERS—HALIFAX****Halifax Sub-Division**

Barrington Passage  
Bridgetown  
Bridgewater  
Chester  
Dartmouth

Digby  
Halifax  
Kentville  
Liverpool  
Lunenburg

Meteghan River  
Sheet Harbour  
Shelburne  
Windsor  
Yarmouth



**Sydney Sub-Division**

Arichat  
Baddeck  
Cheticamp  
Eskasoni  
Glace Bay

Ingonish Beach  
Inverness  
New Waterford  
North Sydney

Port Hawkesbury  
Port Hood  
St. Peters  
Sydney

**Truro Sub-Division**

Amherst  
Antigonish  
Guysboro  
New Glasgow

Parrsboro  
Pictou  
Pugwash  
Sherbrooke

Springhill  
Stewiacke  
Tatamagouche  
Truro

**New Brunswick****"J" Division—HEADQUARTERS—FREDERICTON****Fredericton Sub-Division**

Chipman  
Doaktown  
East Florenceville  
Edmundston  
Fredericton  
Gagetown  
Grand Falls

Grand Manan  
McAdam  
Minto  
Oromocto Town Det.  
Perth  
Plaster Rock  
St. Andrews Town Det.

St. George  
Saint John  
St. Leonard  
St. Quentin  
St. Stephen  
Woodstock

**Moncton Sub-Division**

Alma  
Bathurst  
Buctouche  
Campbellton  
Campbellton Town Det.  
Caraquet  
Chatham Town Det.

Dalhousie  
Jacquet River  
Moncton  
Newcastle  
Newcastle Town Det.  
Petitcodiac  
Port Elgin

Richibucto  
Sackville  
Shediac  
Shippegan  
Sussex  
Sussex Town Det.  
Tabusintac

**Alberta****"K" Division—HEADQUARTERS—EDMONTON****Calgary Sub-Division**

Banff  
Bassano  
Beiseker  
Brooks  
Calgary  
Canmore

Cochrane  
Crossfield  
Drumheller  
East Coulee  
Gleichen

Hanna  
High River  
Okotoks  
Oyen  
Strathmore

**Edmonton Sub-Division**

Andrew  
Athabaska  
Bonnyville  
Breton  
Derwent  
Drayton Valley  
Edmonton  
Edson  
Entwistle  
Fort Chipewyan

Fort McMurray  
Hinton  
Jasper  
Lac la Biche  
Lamont  
Leduc  
Mayerthorpe  
Mercoal  
Redwater  
Ryley

Smoky Lake  
St. Albert  
St. Paul  
Stony Plain  
Two Hills  
Vegreville  
Vermilion  
Viking  
Wainwright  
Westlock

**Lethbridge Sub-Division**

Barons	Hilda	Picture Butte
Blairmore	Lethbridge	Pincher Creek
Cardston	Magrath	Taber
Claresholm	Manyberries	Vauxhall
Coutts	Medicine Hat	Vulcan
Foremost	Nanton	Waterton Park
Fort Macleod		

**Peace River Sub-Division**

Beaver Lodge	Grande Prairie	Peace River
Fairview	High Prairie	Slave Lake
Faust	Manning	Spirit River
Fort Vermilion	McLennan	Valleyview

**Red Deer Sub-Division**

Bashaw	Olds	Stettler
Camrose	Ponoka	Three Hills
Coronation	Provost	Trochu
Hardisty	Red Deer	Wetaskiwin
Innisfail	Rocky Mountain House	

**Prince Edward Island****"L" Division—HEADQUARTERS—CHARLOTTETOWN****Administered from Charlottetown**

Alberton	Charlottetown	Souris
Borden	Montague	Summerside

**Ontario****"O" Division—HEADQUARTERS—TORONTO****Administered from Toronto**

Belleville	Fort Erie	Orillia
Camp Borden	Hamilton	Owen Sound
Cobourg	Niagara Falls	Toronto Town Station

**London Sub-Division**

Chatham	Muncey	Walpole Island
Kitchener	Ohswegen	Windsor
London	Sarnia	



## Appendix "B"

### Municipalities Policed by RCMP

By Provinces, March 31, 1958

**Prince Edward Island**  
Souris

**New Brunswick**

Campbellton  
Chatham  
Dalhousie  
Newcastle  
Oromocto  
St. Andrews  
St. Stephen  
Sussex

**Nova Scotia**

Inverness  
Pictou  
Windsor

**Manitoba**

Beausejour  
Carberry  
Carman  
Charleswood  
Dauphin  
Flin Flon  
Gimli  
Killarney  
Lynn Lake  
Melita  
Minnedosa  
Mystery Lake, Dist. of  
Portage la Prairie  
Selkirk  
Swan River  
Virden  
Winnipeg Beach

**Saskatchewan**

Assiniboia  
Biggar  
Canora  
Craik  
Eston  
Foam Lake

**Saskatchewan (Cont'd.)**

Gravelbourg  
Hudson Bay  
Humboldt  
Indian Head  
Kamsack  
Kindersley  
Leader  
Lloydminster  
Maple Creek  
Meadow Lake  
Melfort  
Melville  
Moosomin  
Outlook  
Radville  
Rosetown  
Shaunavon  
Tisdale  
Watrous  
Wilkie  
Yorkton

**Alberta**

Brooks  
Claresholm  
Drumheller  
Gleichen  
Grande Prairie  
High River  
Innisfail  
Macleod  
Nanton  
Okotoks  
Olds  
Peace River  
Red Deer  
Stettler  
St. Albert  
St. Paul  
Three Hills  
Vegreville  
Vermilion  
Wetaskiwin

**British Columbia**

Alberni, City of  
Armstrong, City of  
Burnaby, District of  
Chilliwack, City of  
Chilliwack, Twp. of  
Coquitlam, District of  
Courtenay, City of  
Cowichan, Dist. of North  
Cranbrook, City of  
Dawson Creek, City of  
Duncan, City of  
Enderby, City of  
Fernie, City of  
Grand Forks, City of  
Greenwood, City of  
Kamloops, City of  
Kaslo, City of  
Kelowna, City of  
Kent, District of  
Kimberley, City of  
Kitimat, District of  
Langley, City of  
Langley, Twp. of  
Maple Ridge, District of  
Nanaimo, City of  
North Vancouver, City of  
North Vancouver, Dist. of  
Peachland, District of  
Penticton, City of  
Pitt Meadows, Dist. of  
Port Alberni, City of  
Port Coquitlam, City of  
Powell River, Dist. of  
Prince George, City of  
Prince Rupert, City of  
Revelstoke, City of  
Richmond, Twp. of  
Rossland, City of  
Salmon Arm, City of  
Salmon Arm, Dist. of  
Spallumcheen, Twp. of  
Sumas, District of  
Summerland, Dist. of  
Surrey, District of  
Trail, City of  
Vernon, City of  
White Rock, City of



















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Report of the

**ROYAL CANADIAN  
MOUNTED POLICE**

**Fiscal Year Ended  
March 31, 1959**

Price 25 cents





**C a n a d a**



**Report of the**

**ROYAL CANADIAN  
MOUNTED POLICE**

**Fiscal Year Ended  
March 31, 1959**

**The Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery  
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To His Excellency The Right Honourable Vincent Massey, P.C., C.H.,  
Governor General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to submit to Your Excellency the Report  
of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1959.

Respectfully submitted,

E. D. FULTON

*Minister of Justice and Minister in Control of the  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.*





ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

OTTAWA, April 30, 1959.

To: The Honourable E. D. Fulton, Q.C., M.P., Minister of Justice and Minister  
in Control of the R.C.M.Police.

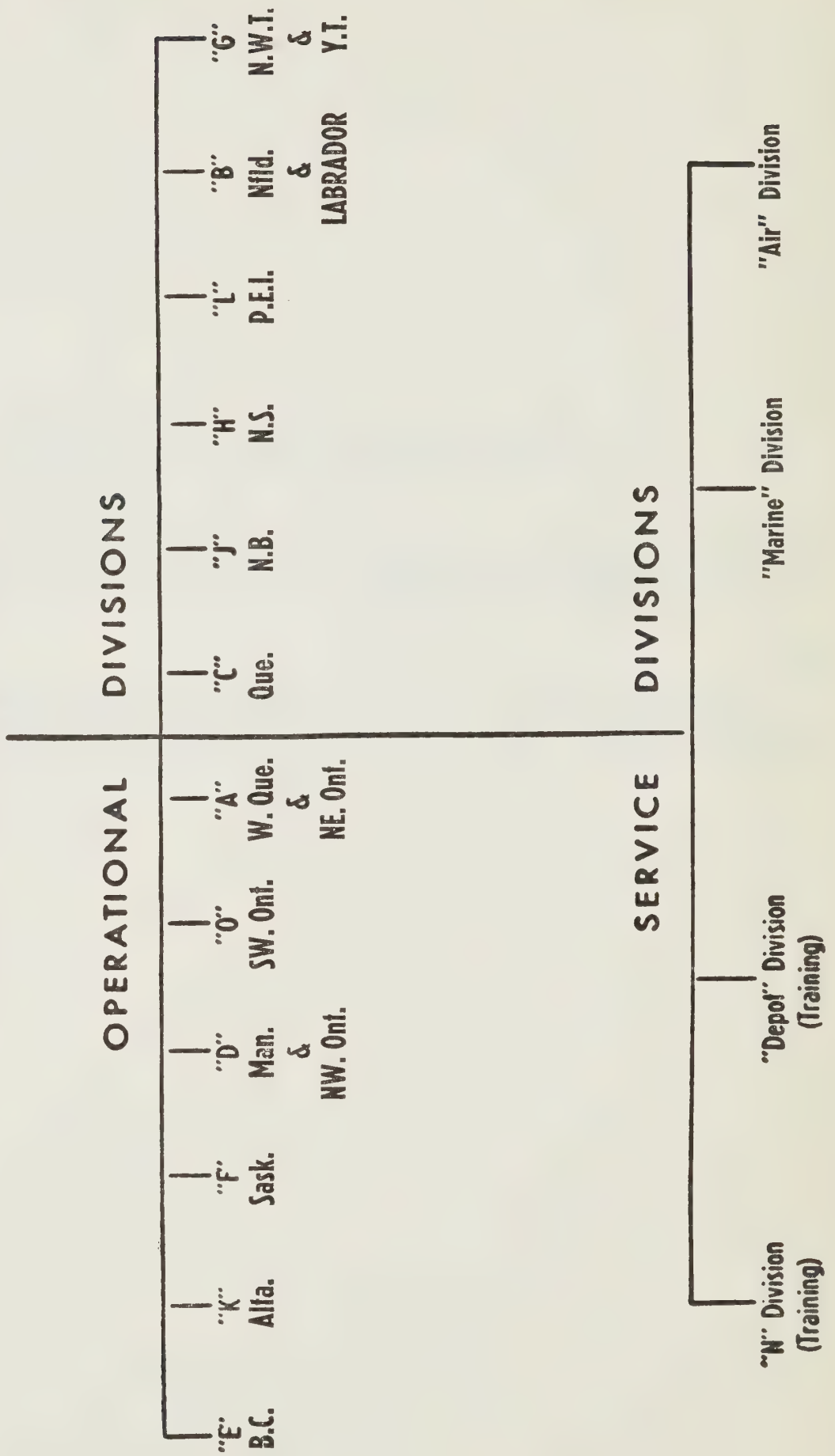
SIR:

I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report of the Royal  
Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1959.



ORGANIZATION

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION



# **Royal Canadian Mounted Police**

## **Organization and Jurisdiction**

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, Chapter 241 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, sets out the general limits of the police powers of the Force and other terms formulating the basis of its administration and operation.

It is expected that a complete revision of the RCMP Act will be presented for consideration at the 1959 Session of Parliament.

During the last Parliamentary Session, the Income Tax Act was amended to provide that a pension or other compensation under sections 22, 64, 78 or 112 of the RCMP Act, paid to members or their dependants as a result of injury, disability or death incurred by members of the Force in the course of duty, shall not be included in income for taxation purposes. This section is applicable to the 1958 and subsequent taxation years.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Rules and Regulations, supplementing the provisions of the Act, deal specifically and in detail with the internal management of the Force. No amendments of major interest were made this year.

### **Organization**

To provide efficient administration and operation, the Force is divided into seventeen Divisions designated either alphabetically or by name, whose operations extend over the territorial limits of Canada. The boundaries of each Division are shown on page eight.

The Headquarters of the Force is located at Ottawa and is comprised of four directorates, a Treasury Office and the Office of the Commissioner, as indicated in the chart on page ten.

The "Marine" and "Air" Divisions, which support the operation of the land divisions by providing air and water transportation as well as other allied services, also have their administrative headquarters at Ottawa. There are twelve land divisions which are located in the provinces and territories. Besides these, two training divisions provide facilities for training recruits, for intermediate and advanced training and Police College classes—some of which are open to other police forces—and for the training of Musical and Exhibition Rides.

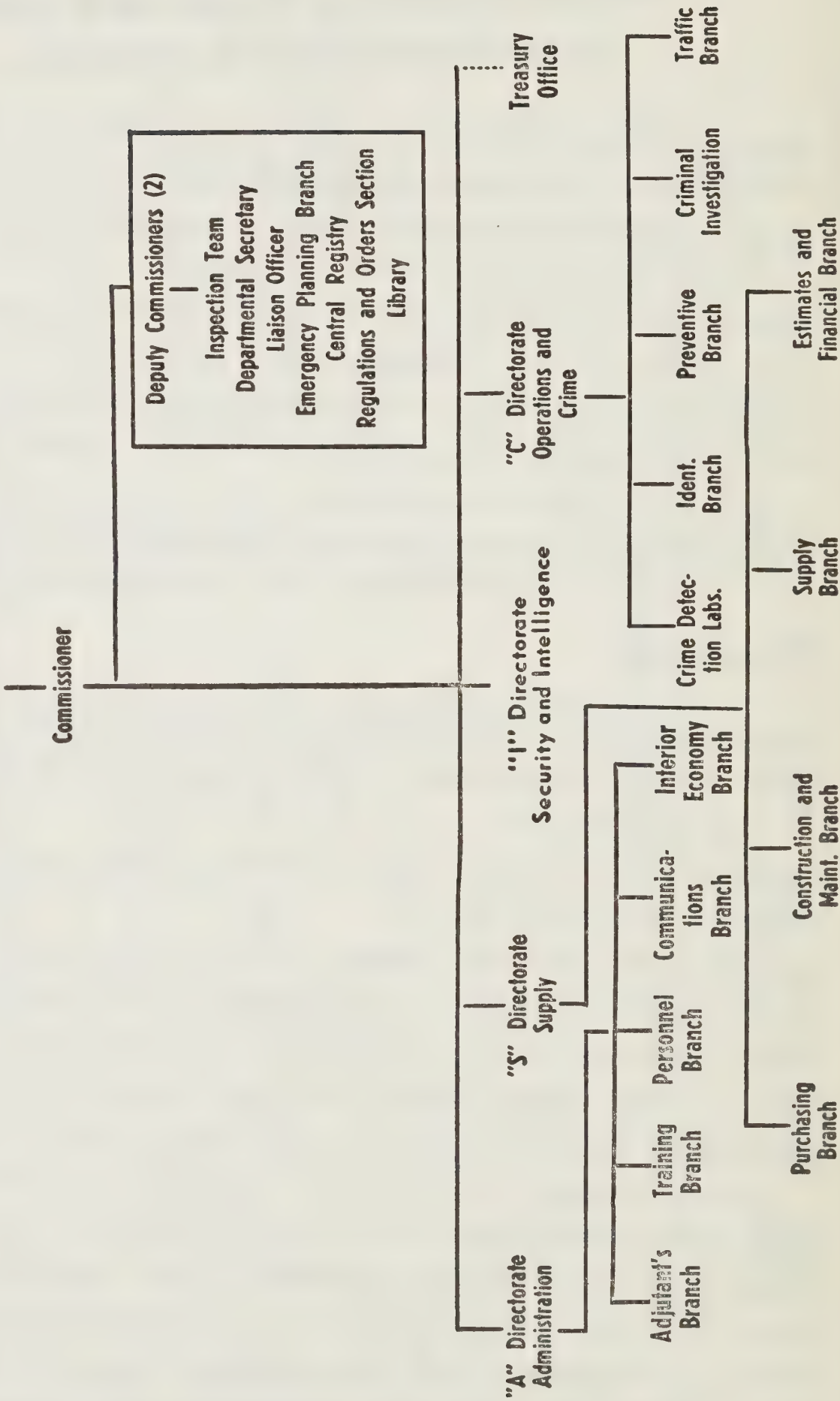
The land divisions are broken down into forty sub-divisions which report to and operate under the control of their respective divisional headquarters. Sub-divisions are in turn divided into detachments and these number 622, an increase of three in the past year, which report through their respective sub-division headquarters. Appendix "A" lists the above. During the past year the position of Director of Administration and Organization was reactivated, the incumbent being in charge of one of the four directorates previously mentioned.



ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION

HEADQUARTERS



During the fiscal year, the undermentioned four permanent detachments were closed and seven new permanent detachments opened:

<i>Detachments Closed</i>	<i>Div.</i>	<i>Detachments Opened</i>	<i>Div.</i>
South Porcupine .....	"A"	Elliot Lake .....	"A"
Camp Shilo .....	"D"	Timmins .....	"A"
Gretna .....	"D"	Altona .....	"D"
Cobourg .....	"O"	Bowen Island .....	"E"
		Radium Hot Springs .....	"E"
		Calumet .....	"G"
		Peterborough .....	"O"

## **Jurisdiction**

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police deals with all breaches of the Federal Statutes of Canada in every province and territory. This jurisdiction includes all categories of crime in the Northwest and Yukon Territories, where the Force is the only police body.

Where provincial governments maintain separate police forces, as in the case of Ontario and Quebec, the RCMP carried out investigations only in those instances where a Federal government department or agency was involved and in which the local police were unable to act. Through arrangements with the provincial authorities, the Force accepts responsibility for all police work including the enforcement of provincial statutes at the Six Nations, Muncey and adjacent Indian Reserves and at Point Pelee National Park. Military areas of Petawawa, Camp Borden, Picton and Barriefield are policed by the Force through arrangements with the Department of National Defence. The investigation of capital offences is not included in these arrangements.

## **Provincial Agreements**

The Force acts as the provincial police in the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland through agreements made between Canada and the provincial governments. These arrangements have been in effect since 1928 in Saskatchewan, 1932 in Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and 1950 in British Columbia and Newfoundland. Throughout these eight provinces, the RCMP is employed in the administration of justice, enforcing the laws of the provincial legislatures and carrying out other police duties agreed upon by the parties concerned.

## **Municipal Agreements**

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1959, an agreement was in effect between this Force and 118 municipalities, which appear in Appendix "B",



wherein the Force has contracted to act in the capacity of municipal police. In the same period the undermentioned contracts expired and were not renewed:

Newcastle, New Brunswick .....	July	7, 1958
St. Stephens, New Brunswick .....	June	30, 1958
Leader, Saskatchewan .....	May	31, 1958
Kaslo, British Columbia .....	December	31, 1958
Peachland, British Columbia .....	June	30, 1958
Salmon Arm, British Columbia .....	August	31, 1958

During this same period the following new contracts were signed:

Corner Brook, Newfoundland .....	June	13, 1958
Uranium City, Saskatchewan .....	April	1, 1958

The amount charged municipalities per man per annum is based on the per capita cost of maintaining and operating the Force. Municipalities under contract are required to pay 50 per cent for each of the first five members and seventy-five per cent for each additional member. Commencing June 1, 1958, on the 50 per cent basis, municipalities paid at the rate of \$3,384 per man per annum; on the 75 per cent basis, \$5,075. This rate is adjustable yearly.

Municipalities pay police car mileage at the rate of nine cents per mile for each mile travelled in excess of 3,100 per annum and provide, or pay in lieu of providing, furnished office and jail cell accommodation and, when required, garage facilities.

In addition to the policing of these municipalities, the services and facilities of the Force were made available to other municipal police forces throughout Canada, particularly in the fields of communication and scientific aids to investigation. On the whole, the municipal police forces have generally been prepared to discharge their investigational responsibilities with respect to Federal Government property within their own jurisdiction.

## Crime

There was an over-all increase of 2.7 per cent in the total number of investigations carried out by the Force. Exclusive of cases under municipal bylaws, Criminal Code offences increased by 6.4 per cent, Federal Statutes decreased by 6.5 per cent and Provincial Statutes increased by 4.7 per cent. The decrease in Federal Statute investigations is commented on under the appropriate heading.

There was no major crime pattern apparent other than a rise in the number of 'Principal Offences Against Property' and the increases are spread generally throughout the country.

There were 264,091 cases concluded with 92.6 per cent being successful. A total of 205,235 charges were laid of which 95.5 per cent resulted in convictions. Compared with the previous year, there was a 5.1 per cent increase in the number of convictions.

During the year, the Force investigated or gave assistance in 3,702 sudden or accidental death investigations—987 of these through motor vehicle accidents with an additional 395 as the result of drownings. Deaths on the highway increased by four over last year.

### Criminal Code

The criminal statistics given here do not reflect the complete Canadian picture as investigations made by provincial and municipal police forces are not included. Statistical records for Canada are compiled by the Bureau of Statistics in Ottawa and published in the "Canada Year Book". A special publication, "Police Statistics", gives detailed information.

**Table 1—Summary of Investigations Under the Criminal Code**

—	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Average
British Columbia.....	14,242	14,890	18,082	21,510	21,788	18,142
Alberta.....	9,244	9,159	9,173	14,744	15,208	11,506
Saskatchewan.....	6,673	5,859	6,043	7,032	8,929	6,907
Manitoba.....	4,675	4,126	4,729	5,650	6,229	5,080
Ontario.....	638	447	496	667	646	579
Quebec.....	360	345	229	162	316	283
New Brunswick.....	4,041	3,995	4,672	5,318	5,414	4,688
Nova Scotia.....	4,507	4,668	4,783	5,362	5,746	5,013
Prince Edward Island.....	697	673	844	923	973	822
Newfoundland.....	4,293	5,066	5,423	5,729	6,240	5,350
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	1,118	806	1,218	1,365	1,357	1,173
Totals.....	50,488	50,034	55,682	68,462	72,846	59,543

The increase of 4,384 or 6.4 per cent in Criminal Code cases is not as sharp as last year but the upward trend persists and cannot be directed to any one province or condition. There were 40,953 charges laid under the Criminal Code resulting in 36,537 convictions, 2,324 withdrawals and 2,092 dismissals.

**Table 2—Principal Offences Against the Person**

—	1957-58	1958-59
Murder.....	34	38
Attempted Murder.....	19	22
Manslaughter.....	34	37
Driving whilst intoxicated or impaired.....	6,553	6,250
General Assaults.....	3,798	4,175
Totals.....	10,438	10,522



*Principal Offences Against the Person.*—Offences in this category remained comparatively steady with an increase of eighty-four. Driving whilst intoxicated or impaired showed the first decrease in years and dropped by 303 cases after an alarming increase of approximately 1,000 the year previous.

Murder investigations increased from thirty-four to thirty-eight.

Table 3—Murder 1958-59

Disposition	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	Nfld.	Y.T. and N.W.T.	Total
Convicted.....	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Acquitted.....	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Changed or reduced to lesser charges.....	2	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	7
Suicide.....	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Insane.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Awaiting trial.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Still under investigation.....	8	2	4	—	2	—	—	2	—	18
Totals.....	13	6	11	2	2	1	1	2	—	38

The disposition of the ten murder investigations carried over from last year is as follows:

Convicted .....	3
Reduced to lesser charge .....	4
Acquitted .....	1
Committed Suicide .....	1
Still Under Investigation .....	1

Table 4—Principal Offences Against Property

	1957-58	1958-59
Robbery with Violence.....	233	235
Theft of Cattle.....	295	496
Breaking, Entering and Theft.....	10,434	13,145
Other Thefts.....	16,284	17,245
Safebreaking.....	506	381
Totals.....	27,752	31,502

*Offences Against Property.*—Principal offences against property increased by 3,750 or 13.5 per cent. Breaking and Entering and Thefts were up but Safe-breaking decreased by 125.

Table 5—Number of Juveniles Implicated in Criminal Code Offences

	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Average
British Columbia.....	1,430	1,268	2,289	2,701	2,844	2,106
Alberta.....	285	201	228	299	190	241
Saskatchewan.....	299	361	325	390	420	359
Manitoba.....	437	445	437	676	978	595
New Brunswick.....	172	170	270	370	538	304
Nova Scotia.....	350	314	400	301	375	348
Prince Edward Island.....	20	16	52	39	74	40
Newfoundland.....	503	694	566	588	825	635
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	61	44	16	31	80	46
Totals.....	3,557	3,513	4,583	5,395	6,324	4,675

*Juvenile Crime.*—The number of juveniles involved in Criminal Code offences increased by 929 or 17.2 per cent. British Columbia and Manitoba had the greater totals, the age limit for these provinces being eighteen years compared with sixteen for the others.

*Crime Conditions in Doukhobor Communities.*—There was considerable activity among the British Columbia Doukhobors during the year, both in regard to acts of violence and in connection with the proposed migration to Russia.

The acts of violence which, in most cases, took the form of bombings, were a continuation of an outbreak which commenced in December 1957, and ceased in August 1958. There were twenty such acts, eighteen of which were bombings and two burnings; there were also three attempted bombings. Ten of these acts of violence occurred in the Okanagan Valley far to the west of the area where such depredations usually took place. Railway and power lines continued to be targets for these acts of violence but attacks were also made on post offices, hotels, natural gas pipelines, a professional building and a ferry operated by the B.C. Provincial Government.

Five young Doukhobor men were charged with conspiracy and other offences under the Criminal Code relating to the handling of explosives. These charges were laid as the result of investigations into four of the acts of violence which occurred in the Okanagan Valley. Three of these men were subsequently acquitted, the other two each receiving two years' imprisonment.

The Government of British Columbia increased the reward offered for information in connection with these acts of violence to \$25,000.

As a result of negotiations between the Provincial and Federal Governments and representatives of the Sons of Freedom Sect of Doukhobors, an offer of financial assistance was made by both Governments to assist the Sons of Freedom with their plan to resettle in Russia. The offer was contingent on each adult, who wished to leave Canada, signing an application which would include the names of minor children and agreeing to renounce Canadian citizenship on departure.



The Sect was also to produce evidence that these people would be accepted in Russia. After considerable delay, during which time both Governments extended the deadline for the filing of applications, 2,152 of these were received. No evidence was produced assuring that the U.S.S.R. would accept them. At the end of the year the Sect Leaders still expected that the Freedomites planned to migrate to Russia.

This Force continued to enforce the British Columbia Protection of Children Act in Doukhobor areas in the province and searches of Doukhobor settlements were carried out, as the result of which truant children were apprehended and committed to the New Denver Dormitory School. For the most part these searches were carried out without serious resistance. Conditions at the New Denver School continued to be good. During the year the Attorney General of British Columbia instructed that those children, who were released from New Denver on the undertaking of their parents that they would attend regular schools, be apprehended if they were not doing so. This was necessary as some of these children were not going to any school. There were approximately 105 Doukhobor children voluntarily attending the regular schools, sixteen of whom were released from the New Denver Dormitory School, which indicated that the voluntary school attendance program had met with limited success.

The Sons of Freedom have opened their own schools in many of their settlements and are attempting to obtain recognition of these by the Provincial Department of Education.

**Table 6—Summary of Investigations Under Federal Statutes**

—	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Average
British Columbia.....	7,095	8,074	9,573	9,195	10,064	8,800
Alberta.....	3,020	2,713	3,291	4,266	4,715	3,601
Saskatchewan.....	2,744	2,184	3,590	4,332	5,380	3,646
Manitoba.....	1,925	1,901	3,454	3,418	3,388	2,817
Ontario.....	7,522	9,056	13,158	13,732	12,819	11,257
Quebec.....	6,577	7,477	7,698	12,809	8,210	8,554
New Brunswick.....	713	836	2,829	3,256	3,442	2,215
Nova Scotia.....	1,085	1,018	1,102	896	1,055	1,031
Prince Edward Island.....	537	509	502	523	702	554
Newfoundland.....	1,263	1,118	1,209	4,718	3,504	2,362
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	669	703	1,019	1,306	1,356	1,010
Totals.....	33,150	35,589	47,435	58,451	54,635	45,852

## Federal Statutes

There were 54,635 cases recorded, a decrease of 3,816 or 6.5 per cent. Actual convictions remained steady by showing a decrease of six. The increase or decrease in these statutes follows the pattern of past years and is dependant mainly on enforcing eight statutes, i.e., Customs Act, Excise Act, Income Tax Act, Indian Act, Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, National Capital Act, Juvenile Delinquents Act and Government Property Traffic Act. (Please refer to Appendix "C", page 56.)

Investigations under the Customs Act accounted for the decrease in Federal Statute cases as they are down over 7,500, but convictions under this Act remained steady showing an increase of four over the past year. A change in policy in enforcing the Customs Act accounted for the decrease in number of investigations. Special patrols had been searching vehicles after clearing Customs ports. As the results obtained by such searches did not justify the hours expended, this phase was not enforced to such a degree resulting in the decrease of negative searches from 16,641 to 9,112.

*Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.*—The volume of work handled under this Act increased considerably over the previous year. The increase in arrests and convictions will be seen from the following three year comparative summary:

	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	% Increase
Arrests .....	491	576	715	24.1
Convictions .....	354	473	585	23.7

Of the 715 persons arrested, seventy-six were charged with either "possession of a drug for the purpose of trafficking" (47) or "trafficking" (29) under Section 4 of the Act for which there is a maximum penalty of fourteen years' imprisonment.

The principal drug of addiction continued to be heroin and the average price per capsule at street level was \$5. Heroin seizures for the year totalled 137.3 ounces, a considerable increase over the twenty-four ounces of the previous year. This increase was largely attributable to two large seizures. In one case some sixty-three ounces of heroin was located in the basement of a Montreal apartment block but ownership could not be established. In the other instance, three members of a drug syndicate were arrested in Vancouver following seizure of approximately fifty-one ounces of heroin.

Marihuana seizures totalled approximately fifteen ounces and sixty cigarettes, considerably more than the previous year.

Six juvenile offenders were arrested in Vancouver. Three of these were convicted, one case was dismissed and stay of proceedings was entered in two cases. One juvenile was arrested and convicted in Toronto. None of the persons found in possession of drugs was attending school. Each had a history of juvenile offences and/or association with criminals prior to the drug offence. Close supervision is being given the juvenile situation by investigators.

Two persons were convicted as habitual criminals in cases arising out of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.

In conspiracy cases arising out of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act investigations, seventeen persons were arrested, sixteen were convicted and sentenced to prison terms and one case was dismissed.



*Canada Shipping Act.*—The issuing of Small Boat Regulations—1958, greatly facilitated enforcement and the education of the public in the operation of small boats. Newspapers and radio and television stations co-operated in promoting the water safety program. The Force distributed upwards of 60,000 copies of the Department of Transport booklet “Safety Afloat” and also assisted the National Film Board in making a documentary film. Mobile units increased coverage of outlying resort areas and as a result of this concentrated effort, warnings decreased by approximately twenty-five per cent to 9,000. The number of inspections decreased in Ontario by 10,000 due to greater enforcement efforts of the Ontario Provincial Police.

*Income Tax Act.*—In accordance with terms of reference with the Taxation Division and the Department of National Revenue, the Force continued to prosecute persons for failing to file income tax returns or to supply information, as well as employers who failed to deduct or remit taxes from employees.

There was a slight increase in the prosecutions entered and the following table indicates the large number now being handled:

	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Number of Prosecutions .....	7,472	9,315	11,119	10,691	10,725

Of the prosecutions entered during the past year, 9,457 resulted in convictions, 127 were dismissed and 1,141 were withdrawn.

*Migratory Birds Convention Act.*—The Migratory Birds Convention Act was enforced chiefly by means of special patrols during the migratory periods. There were 622 cases investigated and 400 proved to be unfounded. One hundred and fifty-eight convictions were registered, an increase of eighteen over the previous year.

*Customs Act.*—Two thousand, four hundred and seventy-two Customs seizures were made during the year, twenty-eight more than the previous year.

The comparative summary outlining Customs seizures is as follows:

—	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Seizures.....	1,799	2,493	2,444	2,472
*Cigarettes.....	14,483	7,493	9,177	8,555
Vehicles.....	679	892	877	947
Vessels.....	137	138	156	180
Fines and Penalties Imposed.....	\$106,845.45	\$166,795.28	\$109,352.32	\$118,101.98
Fines and Penalties Paid.....	\$103,668.49	\$166,052.71	\$107,837.07	\$120,708.48
Revenue from Sale of Seized Goods.....	\$ 51,665.76	\$131,533.55	\$ 36,589.90	\$ 28,846.37

\*NOTE: Cigarettes shown by cartons (200 cigarettes per carton).

While the quantity of cigarettes seized has decreased, they still remain a favoured commodity in the organized commercial smuggling field. Any relaxation in enforcement measures would undoubtedly result in the resumption of this traffic, particularly as there has been an increase in the Excise Tax on tobacco products.

Table 7—Customs Seizures by Divisions

Division	B	L	H	J	C	A	O	D	F	K	E	G	Totals
Vessels.....	14	1	9	4	18	6	114	5	.....	.....	9	.....	180
Autos.....	42	1	13	76	178	61	228	65	40	41	195	7	947
Beer.....	16	.....	4	2	6	4	35	13	2	7	80	.....	169
Rum.....	21	9	76	7	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	184
Asst. Liquors.....	67	.....	64	5	226	3	10	2	1	3	31	.....	412
Cigars.....	49	.....	.....	222	732	80	25	.....	.....	65	162	.....	1,335
Cigarettes.....	1,742	10	153	469	5,533	11	283	16	15	33	179	111	8,555
Tobacco.....	11	.....	.....	51	24	1	14	2	1	2	52	.....	158
Misc.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Aircraft.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6
SEIZURES.....	147	8	90	163	424	130	605	150	72	116	544	23	2,472

NOTE:—Liquids—shown in gallons.  
Cigarettes—by cartons (200 cigarettes per carton).  
Tobacco—shown in pounds.

Several important cases dealing with the smuggling into Canada by commercial firms of goods used in their business were dealt with during the year under review. As a result, substantial demands were collected by the Department and prosecution action taken.

In Alberta a substantial quantity of gambling equipment consisting of slot machines, gambling tables, poker chips, etc., was seized from two employees of a travelling show from the U.S.A.

As in the past, the largest number of seizures involved goods smuggled for personal use, such as jewelry, clothing, radios, revolvers, electrical appliances, sporting equipment, cameras, television sets, etc. Hundreds of seizures were made involving unreported motor vehicle parts and repairs, accessories, tires, etc.



Table 8—Excise Seizures by Divisions

Division	B	L	H	J	C	A	O	D	F	K	E	G	Totals
Autos.....		7	2	....	62	1	5	9	3	3	.....	....	92
Beer and Wash.....		536	483	....	21,023	2,904	1,058	2,401	1,047	337	190	....	29,979
Rum.....													
Illicit Spirits.....		98	28	3	4,869	409	314	751	110	45	9	....	6,636
Asst. Liquors.....							45						45
Stills Complete.....		22	14	....	37	5	32	39	26	16	7	....	198
Stills Parts.....	1	4	4	....	6	.....	9	13	4	7	1	....	49
Cigars.....													
Cigarettes.....		2	....	....	10	.....	8						20
Tobacco.....					4,804	.....							4,804
Miscellaneous.....					1	1							2
Aircraft.....													
SEIZURES.....	1	41	23	2	201	12	69	68	54	43	12	....	526

NOTE:—Liquids—shown in gallons.  
Cigarettes—by cartons (200 cigarettes per carton).  
Tobacco—shown in pounds.

Excise seizures increased by sixty-three and the number of commercial and semi-commercial types of stills seized has increased proportionately. This has resulted in the seizure of larger quantities of wash and illicit spirits—29,979 gallons of wash and 6,636 gallons of illicit spirits.

The majority of convictions were for possession of stills, spirits and wash. Fines collected increased from \$63,409.20 during the previous year to \$77,003.16 during the year under review.

Four thousand eight hundred and four pounds of tobacco was seized, all in the Province of Quebec.

The following is a comparative summary for a four year period under the Excise Act:

—	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Seizures.....	531	420	463	526
Convictions.....	503	411	466	510
Stills Seized.....	161	163	196	198
Spirits (Gals.).....	2,678	4,348	2,494	6,636
Tobacco (Lbs.).....	18,383	4,740	5,461	4,804
Fines and Penalties Imposed.....	\$71,000.00	\$63,640.00	\$70,029.00	\$92,241.94
Fines and Penalties Paid.....	\$60,026.00	\$51,374.51	\$63,409.20	\$77,003.16
Revenue from Sales of Seized Goods.....	\$23,348.85	\$25,854.03	\$29,808.60	\$22,451.88

Provincial and Municipal Laws

Table 9—Provincial Statutes

	Liquor Acts		Vehicle and Highway Traffic		Other Provincial Acts		Total Provincial Acts	
	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59
British Columbia.....	9,579	9,501	28,113	30,259	11,445	3,074	49,137	42,834
Alberta.....	5,773	7,553	13,373	17,637	2,635	2,083	21,781	27,273
Saskatchewan.....	5,500	6,232	14,633	17,309	1,658	1,588	21,791	25,129
Manitoba.....	3,428	3,826	6,397	6,821	310	340	10,135	10,987
Ontario.....	8	94	85	78	7	6	100	178
Quebec.....								
New Brunswick.....	4,414	5,629	10,420	10,736	444	194	15,278	16,559
Nova Scotia.....	5,349	5,105	6,388	6,869	513	1,086	12,250	13,060
Prince Edward Island.....	1,161	1,241	1,313	1,571	70	105	2,544	2,917
Newfoundland.....	2,297	1,970	5,242	6,401	1,895	2,084	9,434	10,455
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	1,141	1,058	195	295	256	37	1,592	1,390
Totals.....	38,650	42,209	86,159	97,976	19,233	10,597	144,042	150,782
	27%	28%	60%	65%	13%	7%	100%	100%

Provincial Statute Investigations increased by 6,740 or 4.7 per cent. Offences under the various Liquor Acts increased by 9.2 per cent and Traffic 13.7 per cent. There was a noticeable decrease in “Other Provincial Statutes” that is directly attributed to the enforcement of the Coloured Gasoline Tax Act in British Columbia which dropped by approximately 9,500 cases.

Table 10—Summary of Highway Traffic Offences

	Provincial Vehicle and Highway Traffic		Sections 221 to 225 C. C. of C.		Fatal Auto Accidents		Non-Fatal Auto Accidents		Totals	
	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59
British Columbia.....	28,113	30,259	3,318	3,278	163	187	12,969	12,652	44,563	46,376
Alberta.....	13,373	17,637	1,132	1,348	189	197	8,044	7,169	22,738	26,351
Saskatchewan.....	14,633	17,309	998	1,105	107	100	6,779	6,372	22,517	24,886
Manitoba.....	6,397	6,821	739	646	81	78	3,858	3,908	11,075	11,453
New Brunswick.....	10,420	10,736	984	835	120	114	2,716	2,898	14,240	14,583
Nova Scotia.....	6,388	6,869	1,002	951	111	95	4,493	4,734	11,994	12,649
Prince Edward Island.....	1,313	1,571	195	212	13	17	533	678	2,054	2,478
Newfoundland.....	5,242	6,401	460	548	30	42	2,371	2,906	8,103	9,897
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	195	295	187	140	4	4	487	370	873	809
Totals.....	86,074	97,898	9,015	9,063	818	834	42,250	41,687	138,157	149,482



*Traffic Offences.*—Traffic law enforcement continues to be one of the major problems confronting all police forces and warrants special preventive efforts. Driving offences handled by this Force increased by 11,872 cases. Criminal Code driving offences were up by forty-eight, mainly under the various provincial acts. Motor vehicle registration throughout Canada increased by 2.3 per cent to over 4,500,000. The accident occurrence rate within our jurisdiction showed a decrease of 1.2 per cent for the year, probably the result of concentrated highway surveillance. The latter is exemplified by an increase of almost 200,000 in warnings issued, bringing the total to over 540,000. Improved enforcement methods have resulted in an increase of approximately nineteen per cent in all types of prosecutions for offences related to the operation of motor vehicles. Three hundred and seventy-three men were employed full-time on traffic law enforcement throughout RCMP jurisdiction.

Radar speed meters have proved invaluable in detecting speeding vehicles and a number of these instruments are now in use. Radar speed meter evidence is being well received by the Courts and the use of this equipment, aside from its accuracy, has several other desirable features. It decreases to a large extent the necessity of high speed chases with attendant hazards and, additionally, reduces the number of miles covered by patrol cars.

Breathalyzers, for determining the blood alcohol content of drivers suspected of impaired or intoxicated driving, are being used in the Province of Saskatchewan. While this instrument is relatively new in Canada, the corroborative evidence afforded is proving of assistance to patrol members.

Table 11—Municipal By-Laws

	1957-58	1958-59
British Columbia.....	29,243	28,976
Alberta.....	20,040	26,014
Saskatchewan.....	11,279	5,397
Manitoba.....	7,112	7,607
New Brunswick.....	2,824	764
Nova Scotia.....	136	351
Prince Edward Island.....	26	57
Newfoundland.....	1,856	1,755
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	95	194
Totals.....	62,994	71,168

*Municipal By-Laws.*—These cases show an increase of 8,174 or 12.9 per cent.

## Other Investigations and Administrative Assistance

This relates to work performed on behalf of Federal, Provincial and Municipal authorities, the general public, other police forces and British and foreign authorities in which the Force did not have basic responsibility.

**Table 12—Summary of Other Investigations**

—	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Average
British Columbia.....	81,857	84,889	107,564	63,256	87,832	85,080
Alberta.....	21,269	22,463	28,837	28,107	40,216	28,178
Saskatchewan.....	20,966	17,403	15,298	20,434	33,027	21,426
Manitoba.....	12,690	13,199	17,346	22,486	31,848	19,514
Ontario.....	10,939	20,359	28,802	27,385	33,030	24,103
Quebec.....	8,601	10,566	16,886	20,298	27,635	16,797
New Brunswick.....	15,520	12,584	20,191	27,270	26,320	20,377
Nova Scotia.....	9,882	14,477	19,896	20,632	26,415	18,260
Prince Edward Island.....	2,375	2,539	4,602	6,887	3,589	3,998
Newfoundland.....	7,474	7,268	6,711	7,919	12,624	8,399
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	2,206	1,577	1,435	1,697	7,225	2,828
Totals.....	193,779	207,324	267,568	246,371	329,761	248,960

*Other Investigations.*—These were cases where no breach of a statute was suspected, alleged or intended, but where certain police investigative procedures were necessarily brought into use and normally required a member to leave the detachment to perform them. These investigations fall into two distinct categories:

(a) Enquiries where field work is entailed and frequently result in lengthy and wide-spread investigations. These cases consist mainly of security enquiries concerning applicants for engagement with Federal Departments and Crown Companies under the direction of the Government, or concerning persons applying for remission, citizenship, pensions, licences and permits or destitution relief; locating missing persons for relatives; investigating accidents on land, air and water, reporting on general conditions at Indian Reserves, National Parks, bird sanctuaries, historic sites and other specific points, and giving assistance to other police organizations when requested.

(b) Work of a preventive and protective nature mainly as an effort to control and educate the public in the matter of safeguarding life and property. This entails the inspection of licences, life-saving and fire-fighting equipment on small power boats, buildings (for provincial fire and safety regulations), explosive



magazines, certain drug stores and hospitals, motor vehicles, various places of amusement, tending sick or injured animals, conducting anti-safe blowing and preventive service patrols, escorting mental patients and prisoners for other forces.

These investigations show a marked increase of 83,390 or 38.8 per cent. This large increase cannot be attributed directly to any one phase of work. There were an additional 154,419 cases where assistance was rendered to the general public and not included for comparative purposes as they were not shown in previous years. The 329,761 "other investigations" are almost equally divided into categories (a) and (b), i.e., 166,016 in (a) and 163,745 in (b).

### Assistance To Other Police

The following indicates the number of "Other Investigations" where assistance was rendered to other police forces and required field investigational work and are included in Table 12.

Table 13—Assistance to Other Police

Province	Service of Summons or Warrant		Prisoner Escorts		General Enquiries		Total	
	1957-8	1958-9	1957-8	1958-9	1957-8	1958-9	1957-8	1958-9
British Columbia.....	3,281	6,809	3	1	811	2,948	4,095	9,758
Alberta.....	2,787	3,523	4,153	5,116	2,900	4,723	9,840	13,362
Saskatchewan.....	1,059	631	2,411	2,137	2,062	4,423	5,532	7,191
Manitoba.....	717	877	73	112	451	597	1,241	1,586
Ontario.....	170	316	1	17	672	1,484	843	1,817
Quebec.....	1	3	.....	2	235	609	236	614
New Brunswick.....	14	114	1	5	667	881	682	1,000
Nova Scotia.....	30	26	.....	4	1,702	1,529	1,732	1,559
Prince Edward Island.....	8	13	.....	.....	95	173	103	186
Newfoundland.....	988	549	.....	.....	166	192	1,154	741
Territories.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	69	28	69
Totals.....	9,055	12,861	6,642	7,394	9,789	17,628	25,486	37,883

Approximately ninety-seven per cent or 36,770 of the above investigations were made on behalf of other Canadian police forces. Assistance was also given to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, International Criminal Police Organization, Metropolitan Police and also, to a lesser extent, to other foreign police authorities.

A further explanation of the work shown under "General Enquiries" is as follows:

Investigations—offences .....	4,930
Investigations—no offences .....	517
Locate witnesses, etc. ....	1,535
Accidents .....	291
Assistance General .....	10,056
Inspections (including warnings) .....	299
	<hr/>
	17,628

Table 14—Summary of Administrative Assistance

	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Average
British Columbia.....	65,918	65,959	45,579	32,179	18,563	45,640
Alberta.....	14,867	12,537	48,648	13,268	15,239	20,912
Saskatchewan.....	3,799	3,162	5,293	5,794	5,466	4,703
Manitoba.....	1,839	2,823	3,785	3,551	3,494	3,098
Ontario.....	3,679	4,738	4,465	6,212	18,891	7,597
Quebec.....	6,407	8,334	8,913	9,347	10,337	8,668
New Brunswick.....	1,465	947	7,977	8,910	12,792	6,418
Nova Scotia.....	772	1,569	2,403	3,201	6,517	2,892
Prince Edward Island.....	759	1,874	2,845	5,015	6,267	3,352
Newfoundland.....	1,776	5,648	6,217	7,798	8,704	6,029
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	25,346	23,798	26,402	25,193	24,284	25,005
Totals.....	126,627	131,389	162,527	120,468	130,554	134,313

*Administrative Assistance.*—These duties are up by 10,086 or 8.4 per cent. British Columbia shows a decrease of approximately 14,000. This is due to the provincial authorities issuing a greater number of motor vehicle, game and other licences, formerly issued by the Force. In Ontario the increase is caused by including the issue of parking permits on Federal Government property in Ottawa.



## Other Duties and Services

*Federal Government Property and Security Arrangements.*—The Force provided protection to fifty Federal Government properties located in fourteen cities through the medium of the Canadian and British Columbia Corps of Commissionaires. Thirty-four of these were buildings in the Ottawa area and eight were airports.

Protection measures taken for distinguished visitors included Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, and the President of the United States. Plain clothes and motorcycle escorts were also provided the following: His Royal Highness Prince Philip, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, the President of Germany, the Secretary General of NATO, the Prime Minister of Ghana, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, the Japanese Foreign Minister, the Governor General and Prime Minister of the West Indies and the Viet Nam Foreign Minister.

## Northern Work

The RCMP is the only police force in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, an area of over 1,500,000 square miles, and carries out enforcement duties of a federal as well as those of a territorial and municipal nature. Three detachments in Northern Quebec also do enforcement work which is the responsibility of the Quebec Provincial Police. Although there is no agreement with the Province for this service, it is performed as assistance to that force.

Detachments throughout the North have large areas to cover owing to the relatively small population spread over such a vast territory. Patrols are still carried out by dog team in winter and boat in summer, but the use of police aircraft is becoming more extensive. There are two aircraft at Fort Smith, two at Churchill and one at Frobisher Bay with the latter three being used to a large extent by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources in connection with health and welfare of the Eskimos. These five aircraft logged a total of 90,880 miles during the year.

Patrol mileage for the year was as follows:

Dog team .....	53,443
Boat .....	74,179
Foot patrols .....	27,850
RCMP aircraft .....	83,345
RCAF and public aircraft .....	275,099
Autos, trucks and jeeps .....	451,078
Railway .....	7,036
Snowmobile .....	2,487
Total .....	974,517 miles

There is an increase in the total mileage travelled over the last year which is indicative of increasing development in the North. Greater use is being made of automobiles and aircraft in many areas and less reliance is being placed on patrols by dog team which are difficult under the best conditions.

The three highest patrol mileages by dog team were reported by Pond Inlet Detachment with 4,862, Alexandra Fiord with 4,554 and Cape Christian with 3,695.

Crime varies a great deal in different areas of the North with Federal Statute offences comprising the major portion. Customs work is increasing especially in the Yukon because of its proximity to Alaska and in the Eastern Arctic along the DEW Line.

The responsibility for enforcement of Ordinances and Municipal By-Laws within the Yukon and Northwest Territories lies with the RCMP, as it is the only constituted police force in both areas. This includes the administrative districts of Yellowknife and Hay River in the N.W.T. and the district of Dawson and Whitehorse City in the Yukon.

Whitehorse Sub-Division recently formed a two-man highway traffic squad with the majority of work being performed along the Alaska Highway.

New construction and development in the North has been very extensive in the past few years and indications are that it will continue at an accelerated pace. Hundreds of miles of roads including new bridges have been built, many schools, hospitals, churches, power houses, office buildings, airstrips and hostels constructed in an effort to keep abreast of new developments.

"G" Division is unique in the amount and variety of administrative assistance rendered to other Federal departments. In the Yukon and Mackenzie districts, detachments assist the Department of Citizenship and Immigration (Indian Affairs Branch) in attending to the welfare of the Indians. This often includes issuing relief and carrying out administrative work connected therewith. Applications for relief by indigent whites and other persons not Treaty Indians are investigated on behalf of the Territorial Government. Inquiries are also instituted on behalf of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources in connection with persons in receipt of old age assistance, allowances for blind or disabled persons.

Although the health of the native population in the North is the responsibility of the Department of Indian and Northern Health Services who have nurses and nursing stations at a number of settlements, the Force is still called upon to render considerable assistance in providing medical care to Eskimos in outlying camps and settlements where there is no resident nurse or doctor. The health of the Eskimos is a serious problem as they are very susceptible to diseases carried to their midst, some being so severe as to cause death, yet the same diseases among white persons would not be of particular importance. As an example, two epidemics of measles in the Fort Ross and Gjoa Haven areas caused seven deaths. It is not uncommon for our members in isolated areas to give inoculations, vaccinations, pills and other treatments with instructions received by wireless or other means. During the past few months, polio cases have been reported along Baffin Island and an extensive program of inoculations is now under way.

The problem of dog diseases is also one which must be carefully watched. The Force assists the Department of Agriculture in conducting extensive programs of anti-rabies inoculations to guard against the spread of this disease among sleigh dogs which are, of course, an absolute necessity to the native economy.



The administration of family allowances in the Eastern Arctic and Arctic coast detachments is carried out as assistance to the Department of National Health and Welfare. Members act as Registrars of Vital Statistics throughout the N.W.T. on behalf of the Department of Northern Affairs.

Members in charge of a number of detachments hold appointments of Clerk of the Court under the Canada Citizenship Act. Dawson and Mayo Detachments handle a steady stream of applicants for naturalization including a large number of new Canadians employed in the mines. Some detachments perform duties in their capacity as Acting Inspectors of weights and measures on behalf of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

There are many aircraft accidents in the North and investigations are for the most part carried out by the RCMP. Whenever a death is involved, the Department of Transport usually dispatch their own inspectors to the scene. A good share of these accidents have occurred along the DEW Line.

The Territorial gaols in the Yukon and Northwest Territories are operated by the RCMP with guardrooms at Whitehorse and Fort Smith. With increasing development in the North and rising crime rate, the staff and facilities have been expanded but not sufficiently to cope with the number of prisoners involved. When the two guardrooms become overcrowded, prisoners must be transferred to the Fort Saskatchewan Gaol in Alberta and the necessity of this action is becoming more frequent from year to year.

All members in the Northwest Territories are ex-officio commissioners for taking oaths and affidavits; many hold the appointment of Notary Public; some are appointed coroners.

Eskimo trading stores established by the Department of Northern Affairs at Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay in the N.W.T. and Herschel Island in the Y.T. are still supervised by the Force.

During the past year, Aklavik Detachment ceased doing administrative customs work. Members in charge of most coastal detachments in the N.W.T., Herschel Island in the Y.T. and Fort Chimo in the Province of Quebec hold appointments of acting collectors of customs and excise. In holding these appointments, it is necessary for members to cover the entry and clearance of vessels and aircraft which entails considerable work during the summer months. Members of these detachments and Old Crow, Y.T., still hold appointments as Immigration Officers.

## **National Police Services**

*Identification Work.*—The Identification Branch is located at Headquarters Ottawa, and is composed of nine sections. An additional thirty-nine operate in Divisions. All members are specialists in their respective fields of endeavour and the service is available to police forces throughout Canada.

The Headquarters branch acts as a clearing house for all Canadian police forces, gaols and penitentiaries, and also internationally, when required, for fingerprint records. Operating therein is the Central Crime Index Section and firearms registry.

The volume increased slightly in most phases of the work and modern equipment is now being installed which should provide faster service to the field.

Table 15—Summary of Identification Work

Sections and nature of work	1957-58	1958-59
<i>Crime Index</i>		
Criminal cases reported.....	4,237	3,788
Suggested identifications.....	4,684	4,437
Confirmed identifications.....	1,098	836
Wanted persons reported.....	1,206	1,382
Wanted persons located.....	993	981
Criminals added to Method Index.....	2,291	2,316
Additional information to Method Index.....	665	1,269
<i>Interpol</i>		
Assistance to Foreign Countries		
Arrests.....	0	1
Identifications.....	32	18
General information.....	511	463
Assistance by Foreign Countries		
Arrests.....	1	3
Identifications.....	64	27
General information.....	476	234
<i>Fraudulent Cheques</i>		
Total exhibits received.....	7,921	6,176
Known authors.....	3,194	2,283
Unknown authors.....	4,727	3,880
Identifications.....	2,675	3,014
Anonymous letters.....	71	62
Identifications.....	10	8
<i>Fingerprints "H.Q." Ottawa</i>		
Criminal fingerprints.....	99,975	106,617
Non-criminal fingerprints.....	118,034	101,944
Total fingerprints.....	218,009	208,561
Identifications—criminal.....	65,687	74,714
Identifications—non-criminal.....	5,354	4,700
Total identifications.....	71,041	79,414
Photographs of criminals.....	37,375	43,718
Active criminal record files.....	609,928	637,133
Foreign Exchange of Fingerprints		
Criminal.....	339	659
Identifications.....	34	142
Non-criminal.....	1,283	1,509
Identifications.....	11	31
<i>Firearms Registration</i>		
Total firearms registered.....	390,916	405,091
Transferred.....	10,302	12,094
Destroyed.....	76	215
Enquiries.....	8,675	9,112
Identifications.....	690	1,423
<i>Gazette</i>		
Circulation—Monthly magazine.....	1,384	1,346
Index cards—East.....	555	557
Index cards—West.....	604	589
Total.....	1,159	1,146
Cards distributed—East.....	1,723,908	1,821,304
Cards distributed—West.....	1,228,866	1,268,459
Total.....	2,952,774	3,089,763
Special Wanted Circulars.....	3	7
<i>Parole and Ticket of Leave</i>		
Paroled.....	1,031	1,015
Total on parole.....	1,826	1,681
Sentences completed on parole.....	1,056	930
Revocations.....	59	29
Forfeitures.....	45	36



Table 15—Summary of Identification Work—Concluded

Section and nature of work	1957-58	1958-59
<i>Photographic "H.Q." Ottawa</i>		
Negatives and positives.....	8,395	9,267
Prints and enlargements.....	68,488	67,702
Multilith plate negatives.....	1,888	2,347
Lantern slides.....	77	23
Photostats.....	213,359	172,009
Dry mounts.....	4,393	5,624
Laminations.....	548	507
Film rolls developed.....	197	216
<i>Single Fingerprint</i>		
Filed.....	36,560	51,304
Impressions searched.....	1,559	2,015
Impressions identified.....	121	199
Persons identified.....	41	70
<i>Scenes of Crime "H.Q." Ottawa and Field Sections</i>		
Fingerprint examinations		
At scene.....	3,720	4,701
In office.....	1,437	1,701
Criminal impressions identified.....	1,021	1,243
Non-criminal impressions identified.....	1,828	2,156
Cases to Ottawa for search or comparison.....	237	359
Evidence Presented in Court		
Fingerprint.....	97	107
Photographic.....	821	799
Plan drawings.....	409	373
Miscellaneous.....	72	105
Persons Fingerprinted		
Criminals.....	5,601	7,596
Non-criminals.....	14,851	12,375
Deceased.....	50	80
Photography		
At scene.....	3,251	3,661
In office.....	2,101	1,794
Enlargements and contacts.....	234,471	243,078
Photostats.....	93,380	91,093
Prisoners.....	6,197	6,864
Plans drawn.....	1,380	1,595
Plaster cast reproductions etc.....	501	586

Fingerprints received decreased by 9,448 from 218,009 to 208,561. Criminal Fingerprints increased by 6,642, whereas non-criminal decreased by 16,090.

Identifications reached a new high of 79,414. A national campaign to increase submissions of criminal photographs resulted in an increase of 6,343 for a total of 43,718.

The Firearms Registration Section showed a substantial increase during the period in question.

The volume of work in Parole and Ticket-of-Leave Section remained fairly constant. The new Parole Act became effective on February 15, 1959, and the National Parole Board is now functioning.

The police film "Career in Scarlet" was completed by the Motion Picture Unit and progress made on some short training films.

During the year, the Identification Branch conducted the first Canadian Identification Seminar which was attended by thirteen major Canadian police

departments. This Seminar produced excellent results in furthering co-operation between police departments. Among other things developed was the formation of the Canadian Identification Association.

Table 16—Examinations Carried Out by the Crime Detection Laboratories

Subject	Total	Subject	Total
Serological Examinations.....	185	Blood Alcohol Examinations.....	411
Toxicological Examinations.....	93	Physical Examinations.....	99
Firearms Examinations.....	106	Writings.....	864
Bullet and Cartridge Case Examinations.	312	Document, Physical.....	96
Shot and Powder Tests.....	32	Document, Chemical.....	18
Ballistics.....	4	Spectrographic.....	105
Mechanical Investigations and Applied Physics.....	7	X-ray Diffraction.....	43
Restoration of Serial Numbers.....	33	Infra-red Spectrophotometry.....	21
Examination of Tool Impressions.....	68	Ultra-violet Spectrophotometry.....	61
Hair, Fibre and Textile Examinations....	117	Visual Spectrophotometry.....	16
Chemical Examinations.....	104	Vapourphase Chromatography.....	42
		Total.....	1,776
			1,061
Total.....	1,061	Grand Total.....	2,837

*Crime Detection Laboratories.*—The authorized staff establishment of the three laboratories, located at Ottawa, Regina and Sackville, N.B., is up to strength. During the year two members attended University, Day Division. Four others were engaged in a two-year course of studies in the laboratories in Document Examination or Firearms Identification to qualify as experts.

The laboratory unit opened at Sackville in the spring of 1957 has proved its value as indicated by a steady increase in work received from the Force and other law enforcement agencies in the Maritime area.

Senior scientists of the Department of Agriculture, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, and National Research Council visited the Regina Laboratory and their report was most constructive and helpful.

The Lock Inspection and Maintenance Service Section performs inspection and survey work under the Security Committee of the Privy Council. This section was greatly in demand by numerous Government Departments and the Armed Services. A member of this section attended an advanced electronic course in Toronto for a period of six months.

Members of the Laboratory staff attended eleven Seminars and Conferences in both Canada and the United States, and in some instances delivered papers.

Cases received during the year decreased by 2.7 per cent. However, the total number of technical examinations required increased by twenty per cent indicating more diversified and complete examinations, some involving several sections of the laboratory. Laboratory personnel spent 1,030 days in court and conducted 458 lectures to classes in training.



## Publications

*R.C.M.P. Gazette.*—We continue to distribute the Gazette to all Canadian Police forces and the circulation remains steady. The Gazette index cards increased by 136,689 to a yearly total of 3,089,763. All police departments are encouraged to contribute to this magazine in the hope that it will become more national in character.

*R.C.M.P. Quarterly.*—The circulation of the Quarterly showed an increase of approximately 600 to 12,400 and is in stronger financial position than ever before in face of constantly increasing costs.

## Communications

The cross-Canada point-to-point Telex teleprinter system was extended with the installation of Telex equipment at Calgary, Saskatoon, Quebec City, Fredericton and St. John's, Nfld. All Divisions, with the exception of "L", are now interconnected by the Telex system which continues to provide a fast, reliable and economical method of passing urgent information over long distances.

Plans were completed and equipment purchased to establish a cross-Canada radio-communications network to provide reasonably reliable communication circuits between Headquarters, Ottawa, and Divisional Headquarters in the event of prolonged failures of Telex facilities, especially during national emergencies. This network will consist of twenty Single Sideband type transmitter receivers equipped with both keying and voice-operating facilities to permit passing of messages by both trained and untrained operators.

The mobile radio networks within the provinces were further expanded and improved with the installation of twenty-five fixed and ninety mobile radio units. Distribution of the fixed units was:—British Columbia—4; Alberta—7; Saskatchewan—4; Manitoba—3; Ontario—2; Newfoundland—1; and Yukon Territory—4. Distribution of the mobile units was:—British Columbia—6; Alberta—14; Saskatchewan—13; Manitoba—20; Ontario—18; Quebec—2; New Brunswick—3; Nova Scotia—2; Newfoundland—8; Yukon Territory—4.

Mobile radio coverage in the mountainous terrain of the British Columbia interior was greatly improved by the installation of nine radio repeater units at remote mountain-top sites throughout the Kamloops, Nelson and Chilliwack Sub-Division areas. Housing and electric power for these repeater units was obtained under a rental agreement with the B.C. Department of Highways, which had installed radio shelters and electric power lines at the mountain-top sites for its own mobile radio system.

The program for the replacement of obsolete fixed and mobile radio equipment was continued with the purchase of fifty-seven fixed and one hundred and sixty-three mobile units to replace equipment in British Columbia which did not meet the Department of Transport specifications governing operation of mobile radio equipment.

## "Marine" Division Services

The distribution of "Marine" Division ships was as follows:

### Commissioner Class Ships

<i>Name</i>	<i>Port</i>
Irvine .....	Halifax, N.S.
Wood .....	Halifax, N.S.
French—Depot Ship .....	Halifax, N.S.

**Fort Class Ships**

M/L Fort Steele .....	Halifax, N.S.
M/L Blue Heron .....	Rimouski, P.Q.—on Command “C” Division
M/L Victoria .....	Victoria, B.C.—on Command “E” Division

**Detachment Class Ships**

P/B Grenfell .....	Bagotville, P.Q.—on Command “C” Division awaiting transfer Crown Assets
P/B Moosomin II .....	Montreal, P.Q.—on Command “C” Division
P/B Burin .....	Shelburne, N.S.—on Command “H” Division
P/B Detector .....	Saint John, N.B.—on Command “J” Division
P/B Interceptor .....	Harbour Breton, Nfld. on Command “B” Division
P/B Slideout .....	Halifax, N.S.—“Marine” Depot Sub-Division
P/B Carnduff II .....	Sault Ste Marie, Ont.—on Command “A” Division
P/B Tagish II .....	Sarnia, Ontario—on Command “O” Division
P/B Shaunavon II .....	Toronto, Ontario—on Command “O” Division
P/B Captor .....	Halifax, N.S.—“Marine” Depot Sub-Division
P/B Chilcoot II .....	Windsor, Ont.—on Command “O” Division
P/B Cutknife II .....	Kingston, Ontario—on Command “A” Division
P/B Kenora II.....	Kenora, Ontario—on Command “D” Division
P/B Fort Frances II .....	Fort Frances, Ontario—on Command “D” Division
P/B Little Bow II .....	Vancouver, B.C.—on Command “E” Division
P/B 1 .....	Westview, B.C.—on Command “E” Division
P/B 2 .....	Port Alice, B.C.—on Command “E” Division
P/B 6 .....	Ganges, B.C.—on Command “E” Division
P/B 17 .....	Ocean Falls, B.C.—on Command “E” Division
P/B Masset .....	Campbell River—B.C.—on Command “E” Division
P/B Nanaimo .....	Prince Rupert, B.C.—on Command “E” Division
P/B Alert .....	Alert Bay, B.C.—on Command “E” Division
P/B Ganges .....	Tofino, B.C.—on Command “E” Division

Commissioner Class Ships “Irvine” and “Wood” carried out patrol duties on the Atlantic seaboard from the Bay of Fundy to Blanc Sablon on the Strait of Belle Isle, including the Newfoundland Coast, Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Saguenay River to Bagotville, Quebec.



On April 26, "Irvine" went to the assistance of the disabled fishing dragger "Zephyr" off the east coast of Nova Scotia and towed the vessel to Isaacs Harbour.

At the request of RCAF Air Search and Rescue centre, on September 11 the "Irvine" towed the disabled fishing dragger "Harvey and Sisters" from twenty-five miles off Sambro Light Ship to Halifax. On October 20 the "Irvine" learned that the fishing schooner "Robertson I" was in distress off LaHave Bank. As this vessel was unable to proceed under her own power, she was towed into Shelburne, N.S.

R.C.M.P.S. "Wood" was commissioned at Victoria Pier, Montreal, on June 28, 1958, with the Honourable E. D. Fulton, Minister of Justice, and Commissioner L. H. Nicholson participating in the ceremony. "Wood" commenced operational duties on the Atlantic seaboard on September 2.

From September 9 to 14, the "Wood" attended the Nova Scotia Fisheries Exhibition at Lunenburg, N.S. Crew members also policed the race course during the water sports which included the International Dory Race.

R.C.M.P. M/L "Fort Steele" was commissioned at Kingston, Ontario, on October 31 and arrived at her base in Halifax on November 17 for preventive patrols along the Nova Scotia coast.

M/L "Fort Walsh" conducted patrols along the south coast of Newfoundland. M/L "Blue Heron" carried out similar duties in the Upper Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence River and, in addition, searched 104 ships resulting in a number of customs seizures. Investigations and patrols were made under the Migratory Birds Convention Act and twenty-six vessels were inspected under the Canada Shipping Act.

P/B "Detector" patrolled the New Brunswick coast in the Bay of Fundy and waters adjacent to the International Border. The south coast of Newfoundland from Argentia to Port aux Basques, including the Fortune Bay area, was covered by P/B "Interceptor".

Commissioner and Fort Class Ships patrolled approximately 41,159 miles. RCMP boats operating on the Great Lakes were engaged during the navigational season enforcing the Canada Shipping Act and carrying out searches under the Migratory Birds Convention Act. These boats patrolled 24,309 miles and skiffs operating from these vessels covered an additional 7,105 miles.

The adoption of trailers for transporting small boats to lakes and rivers has opened up a new field to the sportsman and over 10,000 of these trailers are being sold each year. This feature, plus an avid interest in motor-boating by the populace, has resulted in a tremendous increase in the registration of small boats.

Patrol boats operating along the west coast covered approximately 89,693 miles enforcing the various Acts and carrying out investigations throughout isolated areas inaccessible by other means.

On April 5 the twin peaks of Ripple Rock in Seymour Narrows, previously a constant hazard to navigation, were demolished by the largest non-atomic explosion in history. RCMP ships and aircraft assisted in evacuating people from the islands and clearing the area prior to the blast.

M/L "Victoria" and P/B "Masset" formed up with ships of the Canadian Navy and other nations for a Royal Naval Review by Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret on July 15. The "Victoria" and "Masset" were later presented with B.C. Centennial plaques.

On December 16, an RCAF CF-100 crashed in the Campbell River area but the two man crew bailed out. Although conditions were unfavourable, "Masset" left for the reported area and picked up the pilot. An exhaustive search revealed no trace of the navigator.

The American tug "Henry Foss" struck a rock during a gale on February 2 while en route to Ladysmith, B.C. and sank almost immediately. P/B "6" joined in the search and picked up one of the crew.

On March 9 a cabin cruiser went aground on Vancouver Island. P/B "Alert" responded and due to adverse sea conditions found it necessary to use a Schermuly Rocket apparatus to put a line aboard before the vessel could be towed to safety.

During August, P/B "Moosomin II" was christened at Toronto and proceeded to Montreal as her operational base.

A sixty-five foot patrol boat, "Captor" was built at Lunenburg, N.S., and commissioned during March. She will operate out of Bagotville, Que.

Two new Detachment Class Patrol Boats, "Ganges" and "Alert", were built on the west coast and will be based at Tofino and Alert Bay, B.C. During March, 1959, three custom built patrol boats were purchased, twenty-six, twenty-eight and thirty-four feet in length, two for use in Quebec, one for Ontario.

One fifty-five foot high speed diesel engine Detachment Class boat is under construction at Vancouver, as well as two sixty-five foot patrol boats, one at New Westminster, B.C., the other at Shelburne, N.S.

### **"Air" Division Services**

At the end of the year twelve detachments with operational aircraft were in use by the "Air" Division. One new detachment was opened in December, 1958, at Frobisher Bay, N.W.T.

The distribution of the detachments and aircraft is as follows:

Ottawa .....	Beechcraft and D.H. Beaver
Regina .....	D.H. Beaver
Edmonton .....	Beechcraft
Patricia Bay .....	Grumman Goose
Winnipeg .....	D.H. Beaver
Vancouver .....	D.H. Beaver
Fort Smith .....	D.H. Otter and D.H. Beaver
Prince Albert .....	D.H. Beaver
St. John's .....	D.H. Beaver
Churchill .....	Two D.H. Otters
Prince George .....	D.H. Beaver
Frobisher Bay .....	D.H. Otter

A total of 7022:05 hours was flown by the Division to cover 780,517 miles on patrol. Passenger miles totalled 1,469,656. In addition, a considerable quantity of police freight was transported by air to detachments in remote areas.

The aircraft are strategically based to best serve the land forces in their hinterland duties and, during the year, continued to assist in many of the various obligations for which the Force is responsible. The usual complement of mercy



and rescue flights were successfully completed, one of which was the rescue of four men marooned on an ice flow for three days after the crash of their own aircraft in the vicinity of Southampton Island, N.W.T.

Working in collaboration with the Departments of Northern Affairs and National Health and Welfare, aircraft based at Churchill, Fort Smith and Frobisher Bay rendered considerable assistance with work related to Eskimo welfare in the Eastern and Western Arctic.

An active training program for pilots and engineers continues to ensure a high standard of operations and maintenance.

A fatal accident occurred to our Vancouver based De Havilland Beaver aircraft which crashed into a hillside while flying low over rough terrain searching for a suspected murderer who had shot and wounded an RCMP member. The pilot, S/Sgt. S. S. Rothwell, air Technician, S/Cst. J. E. R. Cormier and one land force member, Cst. R. W. Green, were killed. The aircraft was destroyed.

### Police Service Dogs

During the past fiscal year, 901 requests were received for assistance by Police Service Dogs, a decrease of 4.3 per cent. Small increases have been noted in all types of cases except for lost and missing persons.

The following is a breakdown of the 901 cases:

Tracking criminals.....	27%	of calls	35.4%	successful
Lost and missing persons	17.1%	of calls	16.2%	successful
Searching for articles .....	11.6%	of calls	28.6%	successful
Excise and liquor .....	44.3%	of calls	3%	successful

At the present time eleven dogs are undergoing training at the Sydney Training Kennels. During the past fiscal year, three dogs were struck off strength, two were purchased and three were whelped from our breeding program. The distribution of Police Service Dogs is as follows:

British Columbia .....	4	New Brunswick .....	1
Alberta .....	3	Nova Scotia .....	2
Saskatchewan .....	2	Newfoundland .....	1
Manitoba .....	3		

Our dog breeding program is showing improvement with the addition of a good stud dog to the Section. Two litters during the year have contributed substantially and although the pups are too young for their usefulness to be determined, there is every indication that they are the start on a good line of police utility dogs. Careful attention to a system of line breeding will be adhered to in the future, and it is hoped to improve further on our stock.

## Administration

*Strength.*—The total strength of the Force on March 31, 1959, was 7,332 made up of the following classes of personnel:

(1) <i>Uniform Strength:</i>			
Officers .....	147		
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables .....	5,235		
		5,382	
Special Constables .....	359		
Civilians .....	583		
		942	
(2) <i>Civil Servants:</i>			
Permanent .....	120		
Temporary .....	888		
		1,008	
Total .....		7,332	

There was an increase of 271 uniformed members, eight special constables, nineteen employed civilians and thirty-three civil servants, a net increase of 331. The Reserve Force stands at 246, a decrease of sixty-three.

Details of the distribution of the Force will be found in Table 17.

The breakdown of the increase and wastage of uniformed strength for the year appears hereunder:

	Officers	N.C.O.'s and Constables	Special Constables	Reserve
<i>Increases</i>				
Engaged.....		514	48	1
Ex-members re-engaged.....		34	3	
Totals.....		548	51	1
<i>Wastage</i>				
Pensioned.....	2	97	1	
Died.....	1	16	1	1
Time Expired.....		11	3	47
Invalided.....		5	1	
Purchased.....		120	7	
Resigned.....			14	11
Unsuitable.....		21		
Dismissed.....		4	1	
Others.....			16	5
Totals.....	3	274	44	64

The total wastage for the year is 385 or approximately 5.4 per cent.



Table 17—Strength Recapitulation by Divisions and Provinces

	Commissioner	D/Commissioners	A/Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	S/Inspectors	C/S/Major	S/Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	S/Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Snow Sedans	Boats (Inboard)
"HQ" Division, Ont.	1	2	3	9	28	9	...	31	65	121	208	35	157	669	...	11	...	...	7	3	...	...	...
"B" Division, Nfld.	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	7	10	36	171	1	7	236	...	1	...	...	55	6	4	...	8
"L" Division, P.E.I.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	9	37	...	2	54	...	...	...	...	19	3	3	...	...
"H" Division, N.S.	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	10	18	45	165	5	18	267	...	2	...	...	96	1	6	...	...
"J" Division, N.B.	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	7	10	46	145	...	17	236	...	1	...	...	87	4	6	...	...
"C" Division, Que.	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	9	16	59	221	16	42	369	...	...	...	...	100	2	...	...	...
"N" Division, Ont.	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	5	13	131	6	48	209	69	...	...	...	8	5	1	...	...
"A" Division, Ont.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	16	44	246	2	30	353	...	...	...	...	61	3	8	1	2
"O" Division, Ont.	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	11	18	42	190	17	24	308	...	...	...	...	89	2	1	...	...
"D" Division, Man.	...	...	1	1	5	...	...	14	29	75	253	11	23	412	...	3	...	...	123	11	4	2	2
"Dpt." Division, Sask.	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	5	10	14	259	11	79	382	131	...	...	...	10	7	...	...	...
"F" Division, Sask.	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	17	23	98	330	6	12	494	...	2	...	...	174	8	2	2	...
"K" Division, Alta.	...	...	1	2	7	...	...	22	31	114	407	24	47	655	...	3	...	...	215	15	11	1	1
"E" Division, B.C.	...	...	1	4	9	3	...	43	58	190	787	21	65	1,181	...	4	...	...	294	31	7	...	1
"G" Division—N.W. Territories.	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	3	8	18	77	32	3	145	...	...	242	...	6	7	...	...	25
"Marine" Division.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	8	35	2	2	52	...	...	23	...	11	7	...	...	1
"Air" Division.	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	11	19	33	33	147	...	250	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	30
Totals.	1	2	9	28	90	17	1	215	348	971	3,700	359	577	6,318	200	27	265	16	1,356	117	53	6	70
Headquarters Staff.	1	2	3	9	19	5	...	30	63	100	186	32	157	607	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	...
Newfoundland.	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	7	12	38	168	4	7	240	...	1	...	1	55	6	4	...	9
Prince Edward Island.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	9	37	...	2	54	...	...	...	...	19	3	3	...	...
Nova Scotia.	...	...	1	1	7	...	...	18	30	64	186	111	18	438	...	14	...	...	96	4	7	...	10
New Brunswick.	...	...	...	1	5	2	...	7	11	47	141	10	17	239	...	...	...	...	87	4	6	...	...
Quebec.	...	...	1	1	3	2	...	9	16	65	232	20	42	391	...	...	18	...	104	2	...	...	1
Ontario.	...	...	...	6	12	3	1	31	45	110	585	44	104	941	69	...	...	...	159	11	9	...	2
Manitoba.	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	14	30	71	246	12	23	404	...	...	...	...	118	11	4	1	2
Saskatchewan.	...	...	1	2	10	...	...	23	33	115	595	19	91	889	131	...	...	...	184	15	2	2	...
Alberta.	...	...	1	2	8	...	...	23	31	117	405	25	47	659	...	3	...	...	215	15	11	1	1
British Columbia.	...	...	1	4	10	5	...	47	62	200	795	47	65	1,236	...	4	...	...	294	31	7	...	11
Northwest Territories.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	10	13	72	32	3	132	...	...	224	...	7	5	...	...	25
Yukon Territories.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	8	36	...	1	50	...	...	23	...	11	7	...	...	...
On Command Special Duty Abroad.	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	14	16	3	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.	1	2	9	28	90	17	1	215	348	971	3,700	359	577	6,318	200	27	265	16	1,356	117	53	6	70

Table 18—Rates of Pay

Rank and Grades	Pay per month	Scale per annum
Commissioner.....	\$1,583.33	\$19,000.00
Deputy Commissioner.....	1,143.33	13,720.00
Assistant Commissioner.....	898.33	10,780.00
Superintendent (3rd year).....	780.00	9,360.00
Superintendent (2nd year).....	745.00	8,940.00
Superintendent (1st year).....	715.00	8,580.00
Inspector (3rd year).....	690.00	8,280.00
Inspector (2nd year).....	660.00	7,920.00
Inspector (1st year).....	630.00	7,560.00
Sub-Inspector.....	600.00	7,200.00
Corps Sergeant-Major.....	510.00	6,120.00
Sergeant-Major and Staff Sergeant upon completion of one year of service in confirmed rank.....	495.00	5,940.00
Sergeant-Major and Staff Sergeant upon confirmation in rank.....	485.00	5,820.00
Sergeant-Major and Staff Sergeant upon promotion or appointment to acting rank.....	470.00	5,640.00
Sergeant upon completion of one year of service in confirmed rank.....	450.00	5,400.00
Sergeant upon confirmation in rank.....	440.00	5,280.00
Sergeant upon promotion or appointment to acting rank.....	425.00	5,100.00
Corporal upon confirmation in rank.....	400.00	4,800.00
Corporal upon promotion or appointment to acting rank.....	385.00	4,620.00
Constable 1st Class (6th year) (Discretionary).....	365.00	4,380.00
Constable 1st Class (5th year).....	355.00	4,260.00
Constable 1st Class (4th year).....	335.00	4,020.00
Constable 1st Class (3rd year).....	320.00	3,840.00
Constable 1st Class (2nd year).....	305.00	3,660.00
Constable 1st Class (1st year).....	290.00	3,480.00
Constable 2nd Class.....	260.00	3,120.00
Constable 3rd Class.....	230.00	2,760.00
Trumpeter.....	195.00	2,340.00
Special Constables and Civilians (Under Part VII of the R.C.M. Police Act)	At rates authorized by the Minister	

Promotions affecting Commissioned ranks took place as follows: two inspectors to superintendents, nine sub-inspectors to inspectors, nine staff sergeants to sub-inspectors, three sergeants to sub-inspectors.

A recapitulation of the strength of the Force will be found in Table 17.

Personnel Branch work showed an increase of 8.5 per cent.

Recruiting was carried out on a progressive scale and at the end of the fiscal year the Force was at established strength.

*Training.*—The following is a recapitulation of training that took place in the Force during the past year:

#### *Recruits*

Recruits in training—April 1, 1958 .....	325
Recruits commenced training .....	486
Recruits completed training and posted to field duty .....	474
Recruits discharged .....	50
Recruits in training—March 31, 1959 .....	287



*In-Service Personnel*

Canadian Police College graduates .....	92
Advanced Training .....	62
Intermediate Training .....	94
Marine Refresher .....	41
Refresher Course for Dogmasters .....	18

*Specialized Training*

Identification Branch Training .....	15
Identification Branch Colour Course .....	7
Identification Branch Refresher .....	10
Security and Intelligence Training .....	37
"I" Directorate Special Courses .....	2
Familiarization Course for Northern Volunteers .....	19
Potential Instructor's Course at Training Divisions ....	4
Training of instructors in teaching methods at RCAF School, Trenton, Ont. ....	9
Ski and Winter Rescue School .....	8
RCAF Survival School .....	7
Radio Communications (Operators and Technicians)	5
Marine Division Training (members attending naviga- tional courses) .....	17
Language training .....	16
Race Track Supervisor's Course .....	77
Band Training (Royal Conservatory of Music) .....	1
Cipher Courses .....	10
Air Division Training .....	12
Small Boat Operator's Course (Instructors) .....	2
RCAF Crash Training Course .....	16
Nuclear Bomb and Radiation Reporting Special Courses .....	29
Breathalyzer Course—Regina .....	15
Drill Instructor's Course .....	1
Divisional Refresher Courses .....	94

*Traffic Law Enforcement*

(a) Northwestern University .....	3
(b) Radar Speed Meter Courses .....	50
(c) Traffic Patrolman's Courses .....	263

*University Training*

Graduates—1958-59	
Science .....	1
Commerce .....	2
Law .....	1

(a) Full-time attendance	
Law .....	4
Commerce .....	4
Business Administration .....	1
Science .....	4
Arts (pre-Law) .....	1
(b) Extension Courses	
Science .....	5
Commerce .....	1
(c) One-year non-degree courses .....	12

First Aid training is continuing and this year 1,821 awards were issued which is a decrease of 245.

*Horses.*—The breeding program at the Fort Walsh Ranch continues and this year eighteen foals were taken on strength. Six horses were purchased, one died, ten were destroyed and ten cast and sold. There are 200 horses on strength, an increase of three from the past year. Distribution of horses is as follows: 69 at "N" Division, 74 at "Depot" Division and the remainder at Fort Walsh.

*Sleigh Dogs.*—During the past year there was a decrease of three dogs making a total of 265 for use in northern areas.

*Discipline.*—The level of discipline throughout the Force remained high during the past year. A number of minor breaches of regulations and a few of a more serious nature occurred.

*Band.*—The principal change during the past year was the demobilization of the Regina Band in January 1959, and the authorization of one permanent unit to be stationed at Ottawa. It is anticipated that this step will raise the performance standard of the band.

The Ottawa Band made 76 public appearances, including an extended tour of British Columbia when 57 engagements were played in conjunction with the provincial centennial celebrations.

The Regina Band gave 61 performances throughout Saskatchewan besides playing for the Musical Ride at the Calgary Stampede and the Edmonton Exhibition.

*Health.*—The Department of Veterans Affairs continues to look after the medical, dental and hospital requirements of the Force in a very satisfactory manner. There was a decrease of 19.6 per cent in the number of days lost through sickness and accidents during the year.

*Pay.*—The rates of pay for uniformed members of the Force will be found in Table 18.

*Insurance.*—The Group Insurance plan which came into effect some six years ago is operating in a successful manner. During the past year the insurance coverage was increased by 50 per cent with no increase in premium. The enrolment has now risen to 4,993 with approximately 95 per cent of our members participating.



The past year, which was a particularly dark one in the history of this Force, saw eighteen claims totalling \$133,000 paid. The present amount of coverage in effect is as follows:

Officers .....	\$15,000
N.C.O.'s .....	9,000
Constables .....	6,000

The marriage establishment of the Force remains at sixty five per cent of the total strength and the consent of the Commissioner must be obtained.

The following Officers were appointed Honorary Aides-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor General effective October 15, 1958.

Supt. C. B. Macdonell .....	Victoria, B.C.
Supt. W. H. G. Nevin .....	Vancouver, B.C.
Insp. G. R. Engel .....	Prince George, B.C.
Insp. H. E. Bloxham .....	Prince Rupert, B.C.

The following members were admitted to or recognized by the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem:

Officer Brother	Serving Brother
Supt. L. M. Lapointe	Cpl. R. E. Moore
	S/Cst. W. D. B. Munton

*Honours, Awards and Commendations.*—The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal, awarded to members of the Force who complete twenty years of qualifying pensionable service with good conduct, was made to 106 members: 8 officers, 91 non-commissioned officers and constables and 7 ex-members.

The Bronze Clasp and Star was awarded to fifty-six members: 17 officers, 32 non-commissioned officers and constables and 7 ex-members.

The Silver Clasp and Star was awarded to sixteen members: 6 officers, 3 non-commissioned officers and constables and 7 ex-members.

The Gold Clasp and Star was awarded to two officers and one ex-member.

The Commissioner extended his personal commendation to the under-mentioned members of the Force:

Cpl. A. R. Nelson of "F" Division, for his presence of mind in employing the mouth-to-mouth method which resuscitated four-year-old Stephen Wawryk at Blaine Lake, Sask., on August 5, 1958, after the latter inadvertently had taken poison.

Cst. E. F. Rouleau of "A" Division, for exhibiting bravery to a marked degree on August 28, 1958, while effecting the arrest of one George Pearce, in the face of a drawn revolver, after an extensive motor chase at high speed through a heavily-populated portion of the City of Ottawa.

Cst. L. Martin and Cst. A. T. Millhouse, of "E" Division, were awarded the Bronze Medal of the Royal Canadian Humane Association for their action in rescuing Mrs. Hedy Warianko and her nine year old daughter Kathleen from drowning in the Allouette River at Haney, B.C., on November 3, 1955.

*Marksmanship.*—One thousand four hundred and four regular members, twenty-three special constables and twelve reserve constables qualified for their revolver marksmanship badges. Eight hundred and sixty-six regular members, four special constables and one reserve constable qualified for their rifle marksmanship badges.

The MacBrien Shield, awarded to the Division obtaining the highest average score in the annual revolver practice, was won by "C" Division with an average of 171.29. Twenty-six regular members and two special constables obtained a perfect score of 200 and qualified for the shoot-off to determine the winner of the Connaught Cup, presented each year to the member making the highest score in the revolver classification course.

In the shoot-off that followed, A/Sgt. L. D. Libke was named winner of the Connaught Trophy and entitled to wear the gold revolver badge surmounted by a crown.

Cst. J. J. M. Maynard, of "C" Division, and Cst. L. L. Grosenick of "D" Division, tied for the highest rifle score for 1958, i.e. 194, which grants them the right to wear the gold rifles badge surmounted by a five pointed star.

A/S/Sgt. E. C. Armstrong of "HQ" Division, recorded the highest score in the grand aggregate among RCMP non-commissioned officers and constables competing at the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Annual Prize meet 1958, and is entitled to wear the gold rifles badge surmounted by a crown.

The member with less than two years' service and who fired the revolver classification course for the first time, 2/Cst. A. L. Catonio of "E" Division, was the best shot among recruits with a score of 196 and winner of the Minto Cup.

The indoor Inter-Divisional Rifle and Revolver Matches held throughout the Force continue in popularity, and during the past year fifty-six rifle and fifty-seven revolver teams took part in these competitions.

The past year also saw the commencement of an outdoor competition for .38 revolvers and in its initial season twenty-one teams competed. It is expected that this match will also gain in popularity.

The Force entered twenty-seven teams in the winter indoor rifle competitions sponsored by the D.C.R.A. and this saw teams from "A" Division, "HQ" Division and North Battleford Sub-Division taking the top three places in Sherwood Trophy competition. It should also be mentioned that the score of the winning "A" Division team was an all time high for this competition.



## Supply

*General Supplies and Equipment.*—The improvement in the delivery of clothing and kit by manufacturers noted in the previous year has been maintained and no difficulty experienced in providing an adequate supply of all articles of uniform for the Force. The prices of clothing and kit have not increased over those of the previous year and the goods procured have been of a satisfactory quality.

The revolving fund which was established a few years ago to facilitate the supply of materials for the manufacture of articles of uniform continues to function in a satisfactory manner.

Sixty-nine additional units of motor transport were purchased at an average cost of \$2,309 which represents an increase of \$77.20 per unit over the average price paid the previous year. Six hundred and twenty-five used vehicles were traded in on new vehicles at an average cost of \$1,449, an increase of \$17 per unit.

The average cost of operation of the motor vehicles was \$.0475 per mile, a slight decrease from the previous year.

The mileage at which automobiles were replaced averaged 68,765 compared to 70,650 miles for the previous year.

Requests for books, publications, technical periodicals, directories, etc., were routed through Printing and Stationery Stores and passed to the Purchasing Agent for attention. The printing of special publications was handled by the Queen's Printer.

*Uniform.*—Personnel throughout certain Divisions have been issued on a trial basis with ten-inch black rubber overshoes of a pull-on type with tongue and zipper. The adoption of this type of footwear as a general issue will depend on reports being submitted by Divisions regarding their suitability.

Approval was granted for the issue of a new type uniform to Dogmasters which is to consist of brown serge trousers, brown service blouse and ski cap with a blue duck parka and fur cap for winter wear.

The installation of a heavy steel tube complete with bullet trap adjacent to the Armourer Shop has provided suitable facilities for testing firearms which are undergoing repairs.

*Quarters.*—The sum of \$5,375,840 was voted in the main and supplementary estimates for the construction and acquisition of buildings, works and lands. A number of projects were held for winter construction with the result that all funds provided were not fully used. Most projects listed in estimates were either completed or well underway during 1958-59.

The following progress was made at the Regina training establishment during the year: The new "B" Block and officers' mess buildings were completed; a contract awarded during March 1958 for the installation of water softening equipment was completed as well as additional street lighting; the construction of five officers' quarters and relocation of telephone lines underground commenced

and finished during the year; the hard surfacing project commenced and was over half completed before being carried over into 1959-60; at the close of the fiscal year, tenders had been received for the construction of two officers' quarters and an implement storage shed, and planning was nearly completed for installation of a fire alarm system for the protection of the entire training establishment.

The following buildings carried over from 1957-58 were finished during this year: administration building at Truro, N.S.; double type married quarters at Prince George and Prince Rupert, B.C.; Fort Smith, N.W.T. and Whitehorse, Y.T.; detachment buildings at Port Harrison, P.Q., Hafford and Radisson, Sask., Athabasca, Alta., Fort McPherson and Fort Good Hope, N.W.T., Dawson and Teslin, Y.T., as well as a single type dwelling at Eskimo Point.

At Inuvik, N.W.T., work commenced on a construction project consisting of sub-division administration building, garage, workshop, two married quarters units, dog feed shed and corral, special constable's quarters and marine warehouse. Foundations were poured and the following completed: piling and gravel fill, special constable's quarters, dog feed shed, corral and marine warehouse. The remainder has been carried over to 1959-60.

An administration building for "Air" Division was started and completed at Rockcliffe, Ont., as well as special constable's quarters at Fort McPherson, N.W.T. Detachment buildings were constructed at Grand Bank, Nfld.; Owen Sound, Peterborough, Sudbury and Timmins, Ont.; Beausejour, Hamiota and Whitemouth, Man.; Kerrobert and Canora, Sask.; Coronation, Barons and Vulcan, Alta.; Keremeos and Spences Bridge, B.C.

Buildings were commenced in 1958-59 and construction carried over into 1959-60 at the following points: an administration building at Nelson, B.C.; garage building at Fredericton, N.B.; double type married quarters at Winnipeg, (3); Peace River, Alta., Prince George, B.C. (3); single type married quarters at Moncton, N.B., (9); and Inuvik, N.W.T. (2); detachment buildings at Gander, Port Saunders, Channel, Nfld.; Parrsboro, N.S.; Buctouche, Port Elgin, Perth, Edmundston and East Florenceville, N.B.; Chatham, Ont.; Gladstone, Reston and Selkirk, Man.; Meadow Lake, Nipawin, Moose Jaw, Maidstone, Hanley and Assiniboia, Sask.; Drumheller, Lac la Biche, Gleichen, Derwent, Crossfield, Evansburg, Manning, Provost, Pincher Creek, Spirit River and Fort Vermilion, Alta.; Watson Lake and Mayo, Y.T.; Bella Coola, Castlegar, Fort Nelson, Fort St. John, Ganges, 100 Mile House and Shawnigan Lake, B.C.

Materials were purchased for construction during 1959-60 of various types of buildings at Baker Lake, Pangnirtung and Chesterfield Inlet, N.W.T.; as well as at Old Crow, Y.T.

Sites for new sub-division headquarters buildings were purchased at Brandon, Man. and North Battleford, Sask. and expropriation proceedings are still underway for a site expropriated in 1957-58 at Markham, Ont. for use as a new division headquarters location.

A married quarters site was purchased at Dauphin, Man., and detachment building sites were acquired at St. Peters and Guysboro, N.S.; Caraquet, East Florenceville and Edmundston, N.B.; Chicoutimi and Stanstead, P.Q.; Brockville, Ont.; Reston, Ethelbert, Morris, Lundar, Rossburn and Carberry, Man.; Avonlea, Big River, Craik, Gull Lake, Hudson Bay, Indian Head, Kamsack, Lloydminster, Melville, Milestone, Moose Jaw, Morse, Naicam, Porcupine Plain, Rose Valley,



Shellbrook, Weyburn and Radville, Sask.; Beiseker, Edson, Breton, Innisfail, Fort Vermilion, Killam, Redwater, Slave Lake, Strathmore, Two Hills, Evansburg and Viking, Alta.; Clinton, Crescent Valley, Ganges, Gibson's Landing, Kitimat, Lillooet, Lumby, Lytton, 100 Mile House, Mission, McBride, New Denver, Shawnigan Lake and Sicamous, B.C.

A radio control station site was acquired and radio shelter building completed at Roblin, Manitoba. A property was purchased and a patrol cabin constructed during the year at Buffalo Narrows, Sask.

Existing structures were purchased at St. John's, Nfld.; Winnipeg, Man. (2); London, Ont.; Edmonton, Alta. (3); Vancouver and Victoria, B.C. (2), for use as officers' quarters.

Major renovations to existing buildings were completed at Saint John, N.B.; Montreal; Stephenville, Nfld.; Spiritwood and Cumberland House, Sask.; Grand Prairie, Alta.; Fort Smith, N.W.T.; Windsor, Ont.; Vancouver and Burns Lake, B.C., as well as at Regina training establishment.

While a number of new buildings were completed, this did not occur until late in the year and therefore did not reflect in a saving of rental expenditures. It is anticipated that a substantial saving will be realized next year.

## Conclusion

Since the close of the last war, Canada has enjoyed an era of prosperity with new developments in practically every field of industry, science and endeavour. Our population has risen at a fast rate and crime—which is very responsive to such increases—has largely kept pace, adding to the burdens of all police forces.

The Force has kept abreast of this rising crime index by advanced training of personnel, by modern methods of crime detection and prevention, and by the adoption of new techniques designed to combat the criminal element. Although the total number of cases handled by the Force is steadily increasing—and the shortage of manpower referred to in the Report for the period ending March 31st, 1958, still exists—as strict a control as possible is being maintained.

The Force has been fortunate throughout the years as relatively few members have lost their lives through accidents while engaged in their regular duties. The heaviest loss of life ever experienced occurred in 1958 when ten members were killed in tragic accidents. On June 7, 1958, five members set out by motorboat on Lake Simcoe, Ontario, for an Indian Reserve on Georgina Island. The boat was swamped in rough waters and all members drowned. An RCMP aircraft left Penticton, B.C. on August 6, 1958, to search for a suspected murderer who had shot and wounded an RCMP member the previous day. While flying low over rugged terrain, as was necessary for observation purposes, the plane crashed into a hillside, killing the three occupants.

Increasing demands are being received to present the Force as a tourist attraction and the Musical Ride has been a very popular feature. In 1958 a Ride was trained in Regina and, along with the Ottawa Band and Marine Division ships, took a very active part in the British Columbia Centennial celebrations. The Ride was featured at numerous western cities before going to the United States where appearances were made at Omaha, Little Rock, Chicago, Kansas City and San Francisco. In all, ninety-nine performances were staged and an enthusiastic response received at all points.

On January 31, 1959, the Regina Band was disbanded and personnel absorbed into the Ottawa unit which is to be a permanent, full time band. It is anticipated this step will raise the performance standard. Formerly, members of the two bands carried out regular duties in addition to band activities and, as most tours were conducted during the summer months which is the normal period for leave, a difficult situation was created.

Commissioner L. H. Nicholson (rtd) attended an Executive Committee Meeting of the International Criminal Police Organization in Paris on April 9, 1958. The 27th Session of the General Assembly of the I.C.P.O. was held in London, England, from September 15-20, 1958, with Commissioner Nicholson (as Vice President) and Inspector T. M. Guernsey present.

Early in 1958, the Government of Ghana set up a committee to consider all aspects of national security and to advise on the organization, distribution and



role of the Ghana armed forces and the police. Superintendent L. Bingham of this Force was appointed to this committee and went to Ghana in June, 1958, where he remained for approximately two months.

A/Commissioner D. A. McKinnon and Mr. J. A. Lynch attended the 65th Annual Conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police held at Miami Beach, Florida, October 27, 1958.

The opening address of the semi-annual meeting of the Northwest Territories Council, held in Ottawa on January 26, 1959, was given by Commissioner L. H. Nicholson (rtd).

Very good progress has been made in the construction program of the Force. The new standard type detachment building is proving very satisfactory and a good number of these units were provided in the period under review. Attention is also being given to improving accommodation at divisions and sub-divisions.

Commissioner L. H. Nicholson's resignation from the Force was accepted on March 31, 1959, and he proceeded to pension the following day. He was succeeded by the undersigned who was appointed Commissioner on April 1, 1959.

We very much appreciate the co-operation rendered the Force by the many police departments and government agencies with whom we are in contact and wish to thank them for their assistance at all levels.

In conclusion, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all members of the Force for their loyalty and devotion to duty throughout the past year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(C. E. RIVETT-CARNAC)

*Commissioner*

## Appendix “A”

### List of Detachments Maintained by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as at March 31, 1959

#### Ontario

##### “A” Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA

##### Ottawa Protective Sub-Division—No Detachments.

##### Ottawa Sub-Division

Brockville	Kingston	Ottawa Town Station
Cornwall	Maniwaki, Quebec	Pembroke

##### North Bay Sub-Division

Amos, Quebec	Moose Factory	Sault Ste. Marie
Elliot Lake	North Bay	Sudbury
Hearst	Noranda, Que.	Timmins
Kirkland Lake	Parry Sound	Val d'Or, Quebec
Manitowaning		

#### Newfoundland

##### “B” Division—HEADQUARTERS—ST. JOHN'S

##### Corner Brook Sub-Division

Baie Verte	Corner Brook	Springdale
Bonne Bay	Deer Lake	St. Anthony
Botwood	Grand Falls	Stephenville
Buchans	Hampden	Stephenville Crossing
Burgeo	Lewisporte	St. George's
Channel	Port Saunders	

##### St. John's Sub-Division

Battle Harbour	Gander	Nain (Labrador)
Bell Island	Glovertown	Placentia
Bonavista	Goose Bay (Labrador)	Red Bay (Labrador)
Burin	Grand Bank	St. John's
Cartwright (Labrador)	Harbour Breton	St. Lawrence
Clareville	Harbour Grace	Twillingate
Fogo	Hopedale (Labrador)	Whitbourne
Ferryland		

#### Quebec

##### “C” Division—HEADQUARTERS—MONTREAL

##### Montreal Sub-Division

Bedford	Huntingdon	St-Jean
Caughnawaga	Joliette	St-Jérôme
Coaticook	Knowlton	Sherbrooke
Drummondville	Lacolle	St-Regis
Granby	Megantic	Valleyfield
Hemmingford	Rock Island	

##### Quebec Sub-Division

Carlton	Montmagny	Roberval
Chicoutimi	Quebec	St-Georges de Beauce
Forestville	Rimouski	Seven Islands
Gaspé	Rivière du Loup	Three Rivers



**Manitoba****“D” Division—HEADQUARTERS—WINNIPEG****Brandon Sub-Division**

Boissevain  
Brandon  
Carberry  
Crystal City  
Deloraine  
Elphinstone

Gladstone  
Hamiota  
Killarney  
Manitou  
Melita  
Minnedosa  
Reston

Rosburn  
Russell  
Shoal Lake  
Souris  
Treherne  
Virden  
Wasagamung

**Dauphin Sub-Division**

Amaranth  
Churchill  
Dauphin  
Ethelbert  
Flin Flon

Lynn Lake  
McCreary  
Roblin  
Ste. Rose du Lac  
Snow Lake

Swan River  
The Pas  
Wabowden  
Winnipegosis

**Winnipeg Sub-Division**

Altona  
Arborg  
Ashern  
Beauséjour  
Berens River  
Bissett  
Carman  
Emerson  
Fort Frances, Ont.  
Fort William, Ont.

Gimli  
Hodgson  
Kenora, Ont.  
Lac du Bonnet  
Morden  
Morris  
Nipigon, Ont.  
Norway House  
Oakbank  
Oakpoint

Portage la Prairie  
Selkirk  
Sprague  
Steinbach  
Stonewall  
Teulon  
Whitemouth  
Winnipeg Beach

**Winnipeg City Sub-Division**

Charleswood  
Fort Garry

Headingley

Winnipeg

**British Columbia****“E” Division—HEADQUARTERS—VICTORIA****Chilliwack Sub-Division**

Abbotsford  
Agassiz  
Boston Bar  
Chilliwack City  
Chilliwack Municipal

Hope  
Keremeos  
Mission  
Oliver  
Osoyoos

Penticton  
Princeton  
Sumas  
Summerland

**Kamloops Sub-Division**

Alexis Creek  
Armstrong  
Ashcroft  
Bralorne  
Chase  
Clearwater  
Clinton  
Enderby

Falkland  
Field  
Golden  
Kamloops  
Kelowna  
Lillooet  
Lumby  
Lytton

Merritt  
100 Mile House  
Revelstoke  
Salmon Arm  
Sicamous  
Spences Bridge  
Vernon  
Williams Lake

**Nelson Sub-Division**

Castlegar  
Cranbrook  
Crescent Valley  
Creston  
Ferne  
Fruitvale

Grand Forks  
Greenwood  
Invermere  
Kaslo  
Kimberley  
Nakusp

Natal  
Nelson  
New Denver  
Radium Hot Springs  
Rossland  
Salmo  
Trail

**New Westminster Sub-Division**

Burnaby  
Cloverdale  
Essondale  
Haney

Langley (Mun. Det.)  
Langley City  
Maillardville  
New Westminster

Pattullo Bridge  
Port Coquitlam

**Prince George Sub-Division**

Cassiar  
Dawson Creek  
Fort Nelson  
Fort St. James

Fort St. John  
McBride  
Prince George  
Quesnel

Red Pass  
Vanderhoof  
Wells

**Prince Rupert Sub-Division**

Atlin  
Bella Coola  
Burns Lake  
Hazelton  
Kitimat

Masset  
Ocean Falls  
Port Edward  
Prince Rupert  
Queen Charlotte

Smithers  
Stewart  
Telegraph Creek  
Terrace

**Vancouver Sub-Division**

Alert Bay  
Gibsons Landing  
North Vancouver

Powell River  
Richmond  
Sechelt

Squamish  
University  
Vancouver

**Victoria Sub-Division**

Alberni  
Campbell River  
Chemainus  
Colwood  
Courtenay  
Cumberland  
Duncan  
Ganges

Ladysmith  
Lake Cowichan  
Nanaimo  
Port Alberni  
Port Alice  
Port Hardy  
Qualicum Beach

Shawnigan Lake  
Sydney  
Sooke  
Tahsis  
Ucluelet  
Victoria  
Zeballos

**Saskatchewan****"F" Division—HEADQUARTERS—REGINA****North Battleford Sub-Division**

Cutknife  
Glaslyn  
Goodsoil  
Green Lake  
Hafford  
Lloydminster

Loon Lake  
Maidstone  
Meadow Lake  
North Battleford  
Onion Lake  
Radisson

St. Walburg  
Spiritwood  
Unity  
Wilkie

**Prince Albert Sub-Division**

Big River  
Blaine Lake  
Carrot River  
Cumberland House  
Hudson Bay  
Ile à la Crosse  
Island Falls

La Ronge  
Melfort  
Nipawin  
Porcupine Plain  
Prince Albert  
Rosthern

Shellbrook  
Stony Rapids  
Tisdale  
Uranium City  
Wakaw  
Waskesiu

**Regina Sub-Division**

Avonlea  
Bengough  
Broadview  
Carlyle  
Carnduff  
Estevan  
Fillmore

Fort Qu'Appelle  
Indian Head  
Kipling  
Milestone  
Moose Jaw  
Moosomin

North Portal  
Radville  
Regina Town Station  
Strasbourg  
Torquay  
Weyburn



**Saskatoon Sub-Division**

Biggar  
Colonsay  
Craik  
Elbow  
Eston  
Hanley

Humboldt  
Imperial  
Kerrobert  
Kindersley  
Kyle  
Lanigan

Naicam  
Outlook  
Rosetown  
Saskatoon  
Vonda  
Watrous

**Swift Current Sub-Division**

Assiniboia  
Cabri  
Climax  
Consul  
Fox Valley  
Gravelbourg

Gull Lake  
Leader  
Maple Creek  
Morse  
Mossbank  
Ponteix

Shaunavon  
Swift Current  
Val Marie  
Willow Bunch  
Wood Mountain

**Yorkton Sub-Division**

Balcarres  
Canora  
Esterhazy  
Foam Lake  
Ituna

Kamsack  
Kelvington  
Langenburg  
Melville  
Pelly

Punnichy  
Rose Valley  
Sturgis  
Wadena  
Yorkton

**North West and Yukon Territories****"G" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA****Administered from Ottawa**

Alexandra Fiord  
Baker Lake  
Cape Christian  
Chesterfield Inlet  
Eskimo Point

Fort Chimo, Que.  
Frobisher Bay  
Great Whale River  
Grise Fiord  
Lake Harbour

Pangnirtung  
Pond Inlet  
Port Harrison, Que.  
Resolute Bay

**Aklavik Sub-Division**

Aklavik  
Arctic Red River  
Cape Parry

Fort McPherson  
Good Hope  
Herschel Island  
Inuvik

Old Crow  
Sachs Harbour  
Tuktoyaktuk

**Fort Smith Sub-Division**

Cambridge Bay  
Coppermine  
Fort Smith  
Hay River  
Liard

Norman  
Port Radium  
Providence  
Rae

Resolution  
Simpson  
Spence Bay  
Yellowknife

**Whitehorse Sub-Division**

Calumet  
Carmacks  
Dawson

Haines Junction  
Mayo  
Teslin

Watson Lake  
Whitehorse

**Nova Scotia****"H" Division—HEADQUARTERS—HALIFAX****Halifax Sub-Division**

Barrington Passage  
Bridgetown  
Bridgewater  
Chester  
Dartmouth

Digby  
Halifax  
Kentville  
Liverpool  
Lunenburg

Meteghan River  
Sheet Harbour  
Shelburne  
Windsor  
Yarmouth

**Sydney Sub-Division**

Arichat  
Baddeck  
Cheticamp  
Eskasoni  
Glace Bay

Ingonish Beach  
Inverness  
New Waterford  
North Sydney

Port Hawkesbury  
Port Hood  
St. Peters  
Sydney

**Truro Sub-Division**

Amherst  
Antigonish  
Guysboro  
New Glasgow

Parrsboro  
Pictou  
Pugwash  
Sherbrooke

Springhill  
Stewiacke  
Tatamagouche  
Truro

**New Brunswick****“J” Division—HEADQUARTERS—FREDERICTON****Fredericton Sub-Division**

Chipman  
Doaktown  
East Florenceville  
Edmundston  
Fredericton  
Gagetown  
Grand Falls

Grand Manan  
McAdam  
Minto  
Oromocto Town Det.  
Perth  
Plaster Rock  
St. Andrews Town Det.

St. George  
Saint John  
St. Leonard  
St. Quentin  
St. Stephen  
Woodstock

**Moncton Sub-Division**

Alma  
Bathurst  
Buctouche  
Campbellton  
Campbellton Town Det.  
Caraquet  
Chatham Town Det.

Dalhousie  
Jacquet River  
Moncton  
Newcastle  
Newcastle Town Det.  
Petitcodiac  
Port Elgin

Richibucto  
Sackville  
Shediac  
Shippegan  
Sussex  
Sussex Town Det.  
Tabusintac

**Alberta****“K” Division—HEADQUARTERS—EDMONTON****Calgary Sub-Division**

Banff  
Bassano  
Beiseker  
Brooks  
Calgary  
Canmore

Cochrane  
Crossfield  
Drumheller  
East Coulee  
Gleichen

Hanna  
High River  
Okotoks  
Oyen  
Strathmore

**Edmonton Sub-Division**

Andrew  
Athabaska  
Bonnyville  
Breton  
Derwent  
Drayton Valley  
Edmonton  
Edson  
Entwistle  
Fort Chipewyan

Fort McMurray  
Hinton  
Jasper  
Lac la Biche  
Lamont  
Leduc  
Mayerthorpe  
Mercoal  
Redwater  
Ryley

Smoky Lake  
St. Albert  
St. Paul  
Stony Plain  
Two Hills  
Vegreville  
Vermilion  
Viking  
Wainwright  
Westlock



**Lethbridge Sub-Division**

Barons	Hilda	Picture Butte
Blairmore	Lethbridge	Pincher Creek
Cardston	Magrath	Taber
Claresholm	Manyberries	Vauxhall
Coutts	Medicine Hat	Vulcan
Foremost	Nanton	Waterton Park
Fort Macleod		

**Peace River Sub-Division**

Beaver Lodge	Grande Prairie	Peace River
Fairview	High Prairie	Slave Lake
Faust	Manning	Spirit River
Fort Vermilion	McLennan	Valleyview

**Red Deer Sub-Division**

Bashaw	Olds	Stettler
Camrose	Ponoka	Three Hills
Coronation	Provost	Trochu
Hardisty	Red Deer	Wetaskiwin
Innisfail	Rocky Mountain House	

**Prince Edward Island****"L" Division—HEADQUARTERS—CHARLOTTETOWN****Administered from Charlottetown**

Alberton	Charlottetown	Souris
Borden	Montague	Summerside

**Ontario****"O" Division—HEADQUARTERS—TORONTO****London Sub-Division**

Chatham	Muncey	Walpole Island
Kitchener	Ohsweken	Windsor
London	Sarnia	

**Toronto Sub-Division**

Belleville	Hamilton	Owen Sound
Camp Borden	Niagara Falls	Peterborough
Fort Erie	Orillia	Toronto Town Station

**Saskatchewan****"Depot" Division—HEADQUARTERS—REGINA**

Fort Walsh

## **Appendix "B"**

### **Municipalities Policed by RCMP**

By Provinces, March 31, 1959

#### **Newfoundland**

Corner Brook

#### **Prince Edward Island**

Souris

#### **New Brunswick**

Campbellton

Chatham

Dalhousie

Oromocto

St. Andrews

Sussex

#### **Nova Scotia**

Inverness

Pictou

Windsor

#### **Manitoba**

Beausejour

Carberry

Carman

Charleswood

Dauphin

Flin Flon

Gimli

Killarney

Lynn Lake

Melita

Minnedosa

Portage la Prairie

Selkirk

Swan River

Thompson

Virden

Winnipeg Beach

#### **Saskatchewan**

Assiniboia

Biggar

Canora

Craik

Eston

Foam Lake

#### **Saskatchewan (Cont'd.)**

Gravelbourg

Hudson Bay

Humboldt

Indian Head

Kamsack

Kindersley

Lloydminster

Maple Creek

Meadow Lake

Melfort

Melville

Moosomin

Outlook

Radville

Rosetown

Shaunavon

Tisdale

Uranium City

Watrous

Wilkie

Yorkton

#### **Alberta**

Brooks

Claresholm

Drumheller

Gleichen

Grande Prairie

High River

Innisfail

Macleod

Nanton

Okotoks

Olds

Peace River

Red Deer

Stettler

St. Albert

St. Paul

Three Hills

Vegreville

Vermilion

Wetaskiwin

#### **British Columbia**

Alberni, City of

Armstrong, City of

Burnaby, District of

Chilliwack, City of

Chilliwack, Twp. of

Coquitlam, District of

Courtenay, City of

Cowichan, Dist. of North

Cranbrook, City of

Dawson Creek, City of

Duncan, City of

Enderby, City of

Fernie, City of

Grand Forks, City of

Greenwood, City of

Kamloops, City of

Kelowna, City of

Kent, District of

Kimberley, City of

Kitimat, District of

Langley, City of

Langley, Twp. of

Maple Ridge, District of

Nanaimo, City of

North Vancouver, City of

North Vancouver, Dist. of

Penticton, City of

Pitt Meadows, Dist. of

Port Alberni, City of

Port Coquitlam, City of

Powell River, Dist. of

Prince George, City of

Prince Rupert, City of

Revelstoke, City of

Richmond, Twp. of

Rossland, City of

Salmon Arm, Dist. of

Spallumcheen, Twp. of

Sumas, District of

Summerland, Dist. of

Surrey, District of

Trail, City of

Vernon, City of

White Rock, City of





[illegible]















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